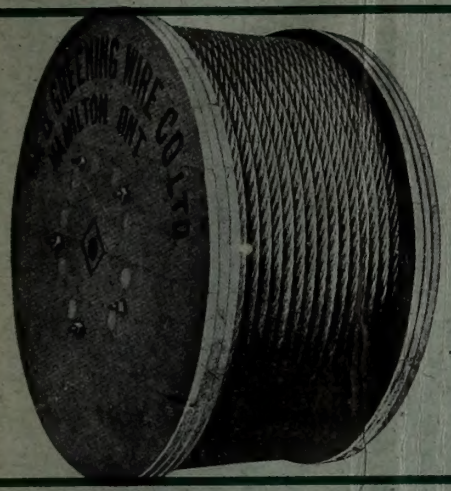
Canada Lumberman
founded 1880



Haulage and Hoisting Ropes

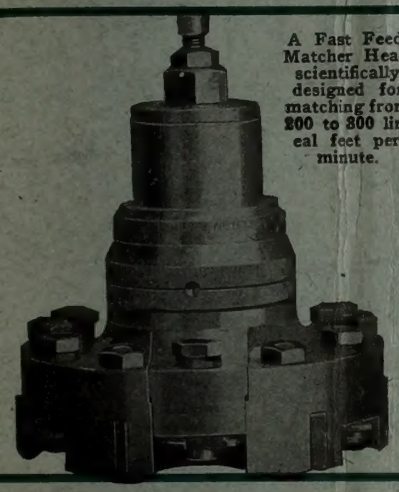
Saw Carriage Ropes
Smoke Stack Stays
Standard or Lang's Lay
Wire Rope Fittings
Wire Rope Grease

The B. Greening Wire Co.
Limited
Hamilton, Ont.
Montreal, Que.

EDGAR D. HARDY — JAS. E. REYNOLDS

E. D. HARDY & CO.
INSURANCE
Specialists in LUMBER and WOODWORKING Plants

HEAD OFFICE: OTTAWA, ONT.



A Fast Feed Matcher Head scientifically designed for matching from 200 to 300 lineal feet per minute.

The SHIMER Fast Feed Expansion Matcher Head
With 12 High Speed Bits

The head is built heavy where the strain is and is devoid of all angles or openings, which lessen the wind resistance and cannot block with shavings.
These advantages, combined with the Shimer expansion feature, make a combination that is hard to equal.
The straight knives are long, assuring length of service, while the circular knives can be set back, and the straight knives jointed; in this manner the whole width of the straight knives can be jointed at the one setting.
The circular cutter is then brought to its proper location.

The Cheapest and Best Head on the Market. WRITE FOR PRICES

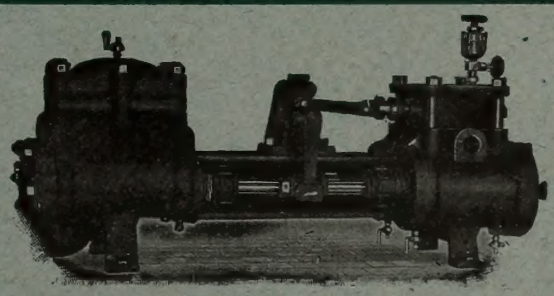
Shimer Cutter Head Co. of Canada, Ltd., Galt., Ontario

ASBESTOS

We manufacture practically every article that can be made of Asbestos—including

Asbestos { Packings, Boiler Gaskets, Pipe and Boiler Coverings

Atlas Asbestos Co., Limited, Montreal



SMART TURNER Steam and Power Pumps

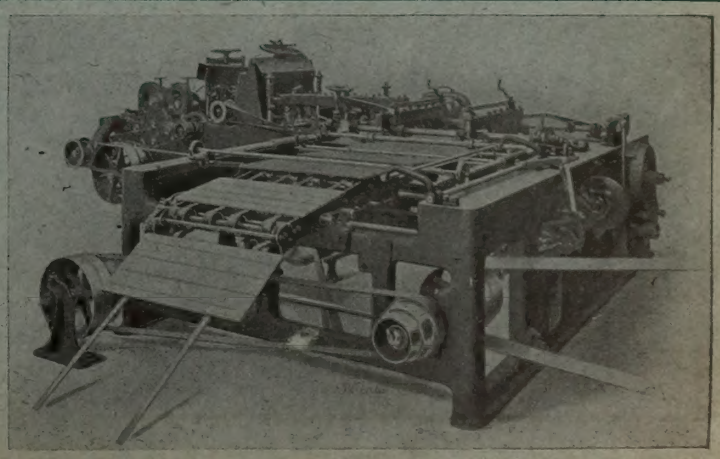
The Pumps for Long, Hard Service

The Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited
HAMILTON CANADA

BOLINDER'S Automatic Box Board Machine

A machine that converts narrow lumber into high grade box shooks at a minimum cost.
The machine takes rough boards and **Planes, Dovetails, Glues, Joints,** and makes up finished Box Sides and Ends to exact dimensions required.
The entire operation is performed automatically from the time the boards are fed into the machine until the finished box side or end is delivered.
Capacity up to 12,000 S. Ft. finished shooks per 10 hours, with only two men at the machine.

Swedish Steel and Importing Co., Limited
SHAUGHNESSY BUILDING, MONTREAL



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Pulls Heavy Logs Through Ice and Snow

Monarch NEVERSLIP Tractors

A winch used to replace the regular power-belt pulley enables the Monarch to be used as a travelling power crane, which in loading and other similar work effects numerous savings in operating costs.

Over deep snow and ice Monarch Tractors pull heavy loads with ease.

Broad manganese steel chain treads give it sure foothold on the most slippery surface.

Its weight is distributed as though borne on a platform.

And these broad treads which grip the ground over an immense area convert the full power of the Monarch's motor into pulling power.

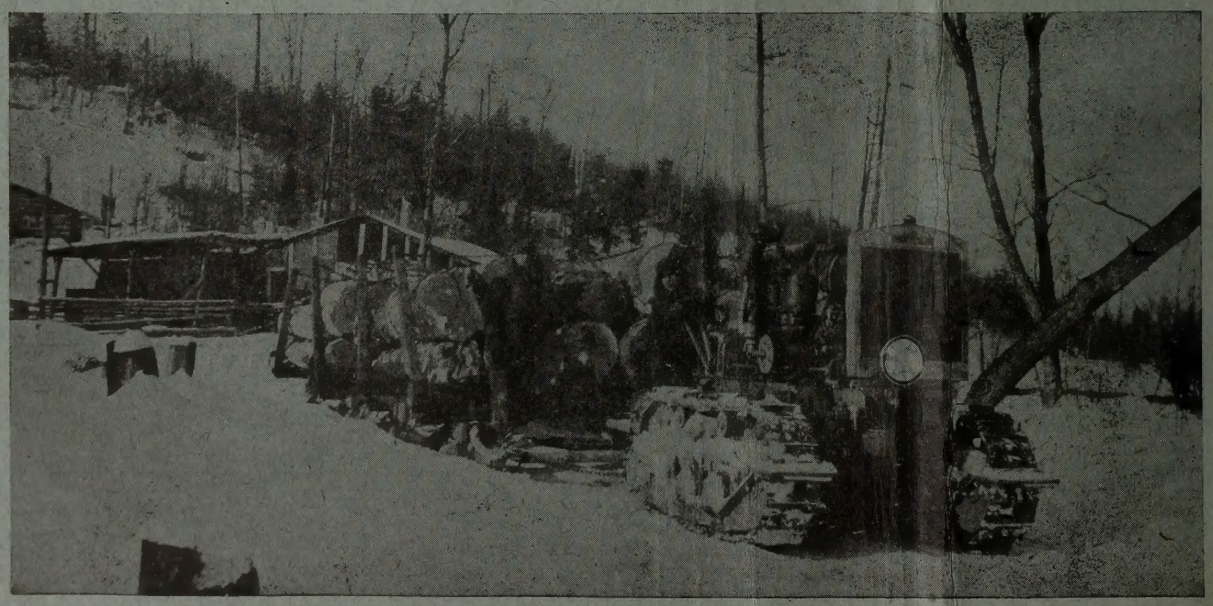
Short turning radius — the Monarch turns in its own length—makes it the ideal pulling power for the narrow, winding roads of the lumber camp.

The Monarch Tractor is economical to operate, for its fuel is coal oil but gasoline may be used if desired.

Write for Catalog to Dept. C.L. 2.

Monarch Tractors Limited

Brantford - Ontario



Picture of Monarch Tractor Pulling Load of Logs Through Heavy Snow in Lumber Camp

SPRUCE AND JACK PINE

Our stocks include all sizes in 1", 2" and 3".

WHITE PINE LATH

1½ x ⅜ x 4 ' Mill Run
1½ x ⅜ x 32" Mill Run

TAMARACK

1x3&up	Mill Run	11000′
2x4&up	"	12000′
3x3	"	38000′
3x3&up	"	14400′
3x5&up	"	6900′

Bartram & Ball Limited

511 St. Catherine St. W. - Montreal, Que.

Our Remanufacturing Plant at Levis is Now in Operation

We can now resaw and dress about eight cars per day. We will increase our milling capacity each month to take care of the business offered us. We solicit your orders for resawing and dressing.

STOCK AT LEVIS

1,200,000′	2 x 4	8 to 16′	Merchantable Spruce	350,000′	3 x 6	"	"
200,000′	2 x 6	"	"	300,000′	3 x 8	"	"
100,000′	2 x 7	"	"	380,000′	3 x 9	"	"
150,000′	2 x 8	"	"	290,000′	3 x 10	"	"
200,000′	2 x 9 &up	"	"	300,000′	3 x 11	"	"
300,000′	3 x 4	"	"	400,000′	1 x 12	12 to 16′	"
100,000′	3 x 5	"	"	200,000′	2 x 12	"	"

We have 3,500,000 ft. B. C. fir timbers in stock and can resaw these to your specification on short notice. We also carry flooring, ceiling and finish in fir and Hardwood and Cedar shingles.

Knox Brothers, Limited

513 DRUMMOND BLDG., MONTREAL

Mill P. O. Address: Box 27, Lauzon, Que. **Mill Telegraph Address: Levis, Que.**

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

BROWN ASH

		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1	in.	30,900	.....	17,000	12,000
1¼	in.	58,500	7,300	36,200	15,300
1½	in.	36,500	.....	35,000	7,500
2	in.	4,500	.....	20,000	2,000

WHITE ASH

		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1	in.	8,000	.....	54,000	65,000
1¼	in.	117,000	4,500	140,000	40,000
1½	in.	16,900	1,200	39,000	65,000
2	in.	38,300	500	91,000	96,000
2½	in.	38,500	.....	58,000	37,500
3	in.	71,500	.....	30,500	38,500
4	in.	12,000	.....	8,000	10,500

BASSWOOD

		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1	in.	148,700	3,000	350,000	226,000
1¼	in.	130,000	14,000	277,500	97,800
1½	in.	84,600	.....	41,800	15,000
2	in.	81,900	.....	27,000	14,500
2½	in.	90,000	.....	13,900	15,000
3	in.	13,550	.....	10,500	5,900
4	in.	1,300	.....	450	.....

CHERRY

		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1	in.	187,500	182,200	98,500
1¼	in.	5,500	7,600	14,500
1½	in.	32,000	32,700	55,300
2	in.	.....	26,200	70,900
2½	in.	5,500	2,700	2,200
3	in.	28,700	3,500	2,300
4	in.	5,900	.....	500

CHESTNUT

		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	S. W. No. 2 Com.
¾	in.	500	40,000	55,000
1	in.	3,900	10,300	153,500
1¼	in.	161,800	88,200	219,200
1½	in.	90,500	62,000	.....
2	in.	59,200	17,300	126,200
2½	in.	4,000	1,150	500
3	in.	2,100	1,300	500
4	in.	1,500	300	.....

CYPRESS

		1 & 2	Select	No. 1 Shop
1	in.	.....	.....	.....
1¼	in.	.....	8,800	.....
1½	in.	17,100	5,200	18,000
2	in.	7,000	11,200	4,600
2½	in.	8,000	3,200	.....
3	in.	69,400	23,100	12,000
4	in.	10,300	.....	.....

SOFT ELM

		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1	in.	2,700	.....	.....
1¼	in.	41,500	38,200	6,800
1½	in.	12,500	16,300	5,400
2	in.	6,000	11,000	5,500
2½	in.	13,000	7,200	2,300
3	in.	26,280	8,500	8,000
4	in.	7,100	6,200	6,000

PLAIN RED GUM

		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1	in.	30,300	13,000	15,500
1¼	in.	.....	.....	.....
1½	in.	8,000	10,300	9,500
2	in.	4,500	3,800	7,500

FIGURED RED GUM

		1 & 2
1	in.	7,800

QUARTERED RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1C
4/4	9,000	20,000
5/4	8,100	3,800
6/4	3,900	4,500
8/4	19,100	11,500

SAP GUM

		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1	in.	3,400	6,000	200
1¼	in.	.....	800	.....
1½	in.	2,400	6,000	13,500
2	in.	.....	7,700	10,400
2½	in.	.....	1,500	1,200

QUARTERED SAP GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1C
4/4	.....	2,500
5/4	14,000	.....
8/4	2,000	400
10/4	350	29,000

HICKORY

		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1	in.	3,200	2,400	11,600
1¼	in.	.....	2,500	2,050
1½	in.	3,600	11,300	25,000
2	in.	2,400	17,200	16,200
2½	in.	7,000	13,000	4,700
3	in.	3,500	7,580	7,200
4	in.	300	.....	275

PLAIN RED OAK

		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
⅜	in.	24,200	.....	.....
¾	in.	40,000	74,400	21,200
⅝	in.	.....	87,000	53,600
1	in.	135,200	133,000	152,400
1¼	in.	90,700	2,000	2,200
1½	in.	168,900	68,200	40,000
2	in.	158,100	188,800	71,000
2½	in.	78,100	24,000	3,100
3	in.	31,800	18,500	7,000
4	in.	20,600	8,900	.....

PLAIN WHITE OAK

		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
⅜	in.	1,000	.....	.....
½	in.	.....	.....	.....
⅝	in.	21,150	1,000	16,900
¾	in.	30,900	150,000	46,000
1	in.	26,300	119,000	80,200
1¼	in.	39,300	11,000	6,000
1½	in.	105,500	80,000	18,000
2	in.	94,000	131,000	60,000
2½	in.	166,800	56,500	3,000
3	in.	106,800	65,800	14,400
3½	in.	5,500	3,000	1,500
4	in.	77,000	22,500	6,000

QUARTERED RED OAK

		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾	in.	700	5,700	400
1	in.	24,200	10,500	1,400
1¼	in.	3,000	3,000	500
1½	in.	350	500	100
2	in.	1,000	7,400	.....

POPLAR

		1 & 2 18" & up	1 & 2	Box Boards 13" & up	Bright Saps
1	in.	.....	50,000	3,000	44,200
1¼	in.	2,800	4,300	.....	.....
1½	in.	6,300	.....	.....	5,000
2	in.	.....	6,600	.....	.....
2¼	in.	.....	8,800	.....	.....
3	in.	.....	33,900	.....	3,600

		Stained Saps	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
⅝	in.	.....	300	600
1	in.	22,000	208,900	167,000
1¼	in.	2,000	17,600	26,000
1½	in.	4,700	17,000	22,500
2	in.	.....	3,500	24,500
2½	in.	3,700	4,000	500
3	in.	2,500	12,000	47,000
4	in.	.....	.....	1,000

Also Large Stock of BEECH, BIRCH, MAPLE and POPLAR

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO., Inc., 310 MANNING CHAMBERS TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER

Head Office: BOSTON, MASS. **Yards: BUFFALO, N.Y.** **Mills: KNOXVILLE, TENN.; FONDE, KENTUCKY**

For Prompt Delivery of

Hemlock, Spruce, Lath, Pulpwood and Hardwoods

The Year Round---In Any Quantity Dressed and Ripped to Your Orders

We specialize in Hemlock and Spruce Timbers. Let us know your requirements. We can assure you of immediate shipment through our splendid transportation facilities. Rail and water delivery.

Fassett Lumber Company, Limited FASSETT QUEBEC

Geo. Gordon & Co.

Limited

CACHE BAY - ONTARIO

Manufacturers of

White, and Norway Pine Lumber Lath and Dimension Timber

Write us for Prices.

CABLE ADDRESS "PRICE"
CODES—A.B.C. AND LIEBERS.

Price Brothers & Co Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

NEWSPRINT PAPER : PULPWOOD
CARDBOARD : SPRUCE LUMBER
SULPHITE : LATHS and TIES
GROUNDWOOD PULP : CEDAR SHINGLES
FOURDRINIER SPECIALTIES

PAPER AND PULP MILLS
Sanguenay Kenogami
Jonquiere

Head Office.
The Price House, Quebec.

SAW MILLS
on North and South Shores of
the St. Lawrence and
The Sanguenay

AND NOW TO BUSINESS

We have revised all our prices downward to replacement values, and in many cases our stocks are ample and well assorted both in Eastern and Western Canadian Softwood Lumber, Timber, Shingles and Lath.

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LIMITED

Canadian Forest Products

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F. W. Gordon, Mgr.

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Head Office: 704 Confederation Life Building
TORONTO, ONT.

Export Agents--
SPENCER, LOCK & CO.,
27 Clements Lane, London, E.C. 4

Thank You!

The departure of the old year leaves us with the satisfaction that much has been accomplished during its twelve months. Many new business friendships have been made and many old ones strengthened.

We thank you for your generous patronage, and trust that 1921 will realize for you all a sound business prosperity, and that you will be granted the best of health to enjoy it.

Hocken Lumber Co., Limited

630 Confederation Life Building
Toronto

Phone Main 3153

Start the New Year Right—

Get in touch with us about your lumber and lath requirements.

UNION LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED

701 DOMINION BANK BUILDING

TORONTO CANADA

Good Service

Quality Lumber

Pine
Spruce, Hemlock, and Hardwood
Lumber, Lath
Shingles

Prompt Delivery

Write for Quotations

The Fesserton Timber Co., Limited

Toronto and Vancouver

DUNFIELD & CO., Limited

Exporters of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick

Spruce, Pine, Hemlock and Hardwood

in 1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in.

Spruce Laths and Railway Ties

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U. K. Brokers: Duncan, Ewing & Co., K21 Exchange Bldg., Liverpool. Telegraphic Address: Dunfield, Halifax. Codes: ABC 5th Ed. Western Union
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The Louise Lumber Company, Ltd.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARD AND SOFTWOOD LUMBER

Our Specialty is Quebec Spruce for Export and Local Markets

Head Office, 68 St. Peter Street

QUEBEC, P.Q.

Large Stocks of 1", 2" and 3" Always on Hand

Does this Interest you?

SUPPOSE your stock has reached a low ebb—where your need for more stock becomes urgent.

Isn't it worth a great deal to have your order shipped just twenty-four hours after it is received?

When necessity requires such action, that is just the sort of service we can give you. Our big service yard at Logansport, Indiana, where we carry 4,000,000 feet of quality dry stock, makes such service possible.

Your order in our hands always means just this—Satisfaction for you.

John I. Shafer Hardwood Co.

650 Farmers Trust Bldg., South Bend, Ind.

Mason-Kimball Lumber Co.

212 McGill Street Montreal, Que., Canada

Wholesale only

SPECIALIZING IN

B. C. Lumber, Timbers and Shingles, Hardwoods Yellow Pine, Pine--Red and White, Spruce

Phone, wire or write us for quotations

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When you want

HARDWOODS of QUALITY

Write Wire Phone

Jimmy Donovan

THE HARDWOOD SPECIALIST

at 2 Tyrrel Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Canadian Representative

C. L. Ritter Lumber Co. Hillcrest 6097

Farris Lumber Co.

Milling in Transit

A Well Equipped Mill

C.P., G.T., & C.N. Railway Connections

Special Mill Work Prompt Service

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited

ORILLIA, ONT.

COOKE BROTHERS

WHOLESALE LUMBER

4 Hospital St. *Telephone Main 6392* Montreal

J. Hanbury & Co.'s Fir Doors, Mouldings, etc., Soft Western Pine, Spruce, Cedar, Fir, Quebec Spruce, and Hardwoods.

Watson & Todd Limited

OTTAWA

WHITE PINE

RED PINE

Registered T Trade Mark

(Our New Address)

Rideau Club Building

Cor. Wellington and Metcalfe Sts.

Registered T Trade Mark

We are always in the market to buy Soft Elm, Maple, Birch and other Hardwoods. Also Spruce, Pine, Poplar or Balm for crating.

Established Twenty Years

Liberal Prices Fair Inspection

Prompt Payment

Advances to reliable parties if needed, send us list of anything you have to sell.

The Manufacturers' Lumber

Company Limited

Stratford - Ont.

Standing Timber

FOR SALE

THE undersigned offer for sale, all their remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound, Ont.

Special Prices

We have sold quite a number of timber parcels but still have some good bargains left in Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street.

The Parry Sound Lumber Co.

26 Ernest Ave. Limited

Toronto, Canada

Dry Stock for Immediate Shipment

125	M. ft.	2 x	4-10/16'	M.R. Jack Pine.
90	M. ft.	2 x	5-10/16'	M.R. Jack Pine.
80	M. ft.	2 x	6-10/16'	M.R. Jack Pine.
20	M. ft.	2 x	7-10/16'	M.R. Jack Pine.
50	M. ft.	2 x	8-10/16'	M.R. Jack Pine.
16	M. ft.	2 x	10-10/16'	M.R. Jack Pine.
12	M. ft.	3 x	8-10/16'	M.R. Jack Pine.
40	M. ft.	4 x	4-10/16'	M.R. Jack Pine.

Mills now sawing, can cut bills to order.

Millmen:—What have you to offer in stocks of Hemlock and White Pine for delivery in the spring and summer.

ARTHUR N. DUDLEY

Manufacturer and Wholesaler

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Campbell, Welsh & Paynes

Wholesale Lumber

BANK OF HAMILTON BUILDING

TORONTO, CANADA

Phone 521 Box 816

P. L. CANFIELD

WHOLESALE LUMBER

Woodstock - Ontario

Complete Stocks

Haliburton Hemlock and Spruce

IN TRANSIT

Western Stock Always on Rails

"YOUR ENQUIRIES SOLICITED."

Our Sources of Supply

have been increased materially during our first year in busines, and we now have selling arrangements with a number of the best mills in British Columbia manufacturing

Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Pine Lumber and Shingles

We sell only recognized wholesale accounts.

ROSE-McLAURIN LIMITED

WHOLESALE LUMBER

2 Toronto Street, TORONTO. Phone Main 6752

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CHAPLEAU, ONTARIO

Largest Producers of **Railroad Ties** *In the Dominion*

Pine and Spruce—Lumber—Lath—Piling

Railroad Ties—Pulpwood

FIRST CLASS PLANING-MILL EQUIPMENT

Facilities for delivering Pulpwood to Michipicoten Harbour, Lake Superior

Splendid facilities for Dressing and Matching in straight car lots, one or more widths

Mills at NICHOLSON, ONTARIO, Main Line C.P.R.

WANTED!

Jack Pine - Spruce - White Pine

MERCHANTABLE

-- AND CULLS --

We ship promptly. If you want to move your lumber write us.

LARKIN LUMBER COMPANY

447 Confederation Life Building

TORONTO, Ont.

Stratford Special No. 1 Marine Oakum

is guaranteed to meet specifications of

U. S NAVY DEPARTMENT
U. S. SHIPPING BOARD
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

and receives the highest classification of the American Bureau of Shipping and of Lloyds Register of Shipping.

Canadian remittances accepted at par.

STRATFORD SERVICE and QUALITY

are worth more than the price asked.

GEO. STRATFORD OAKUM CO.

Jersey City, N. J.

WOOD-MOSAIC CO., Inc.

MAIN OFFICE: NEW ALBANY, IND.

BAND MILLS: New Albany, Indiana, Louisville, Kentucky, Jackson, Tennessee, Cincinnati, Ohio.

	QUARTERED WHITE OAK		150000′	4/4″	No. 2 Com. Red & White
60000′	5/8″	No. 1 Com. & Btr.	25000′	5/4″	No. 1 Com. & Btr.
300000′	3/4″	No. 1 Com. & Btr.			POPLAR
200000′	4/4″	FAS	10000′	3/8″	FAS S.N.D.
450000′	4/4″	No. 1 Common	30000′	5/8″	No. 1 Common
250000′	4/4″	No. 2 Common	100000′	4/4″	No. 1 Common
200000′	5/4″	No. 1 Com. & Btr.	150000′	4/4″	No. 2B Common
50000′	6/4″	No. 1 Com. & Btr.			CHESTNUT
50000′	8/4″	No. 1 Com. & Btr.	150000′	4/4″	No. 1 Com. & Btr.
	QUARTERED RED OAK				BASSWOOD
100000′	4/4″	FAS	200000′	4/4″	No. 2 Com. & Btr.
30000′	5/4″	FAS			ASH
350000′	4/4″	No. 1 Common	75000′	4/4″	No. 2 Com. & Btr.
	PLAIN WHITE OAK		8000′	6/4″	No. 2 Com. & Btr.
150000′	4/4″	No. 1 Common	30000′	8/4″	No. 2 Com. & Btr.
150000′	4/4″	No. 2 Common			WALNUT
	PLAIN RED OAK		45000′	1/2″	No. 1 Com. & Btr.
75000′	4/4″	FAS	25000′	5/8″	No. 1 Com. & Btr.
300000′	4/4″	No. 1 Common	50000′	4/4″	No. 1 Com. & Btr.

We carry a complete line of all Hardwoods.
Also Walnut Veneers and Sawed Quartered White Oak Veneers.

F. N. WALDIE, President. R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President. W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Lumber and Lath

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

HEAD OFFICE, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

JOHN McKERGOW, President — W. K. GRAFFTEY, Managing-Director

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Lumber, Lath
Flooring, Cedar
Poles and Posts
Railway Ties
Doors, Windows, Architraves and all kinds of Mill Work, done by experts.
Ask for our prices and services of our architect
J. P. DUPUIS, LTD.
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Lake Lumber Co. Ltd.
Manufacturers of
Fir, Cedar, Hemlock, Spruce
QUALICUM QUALITY LUMBER
Rough Fir Timbers
Any size up to 60 feet long
Select Grades a Specialty
Market wanted for Rough Cedar Timbers
Inquire for prices
Pacific Building, Vancouver, B.C.

W. Y. LLOYD
Wholesale Lumber Dealer
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PINE, SPRUCE or HARDWOOD LUMBER
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Veterinary Wonder Remedies
50,000 one dollar ($1.00) bottles Free to horsemen who give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 25c for Mailing Package, etc. Agents wanted. Write your address plainly. DR. BELL, V S., Kingston, Ont.

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STANDING TIMBER
Timber Limit Mapping a Specialty
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2" Hemlock

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We have on hand for immediate delivery a large stock of new and second hand rubber belting, second hand leather belting, garden and steam hose, rubber packing, wire cable, vises, chain blocks and all other mill supplies at sacrifice prices. Send us your requirements and get our quotations.
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1x6, 7, 8, Merchantable Spruce, T. & G. & D. 4 S. Thickness ⅞. No. 1 & 2 White Pine Lath, to be well manufactured, 4 x 1½, ⅜.

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Pine and Hardwood

Lumber

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North Tonawanda, N.Y.

1921

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This fact should lead us to expect

BIG BUSINESS

during the year.

Since we, in the lumber business are men doing a man's job, let's all dig in and through industry, attain happiness.

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Glendyne, Que.	C. N. Ry.	Fredericton, N. B.	C. P. Ry. and C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.	Nelson, N.B.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N.B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.	Campbellton, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
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Write or Wire Us, or Phone Main 1604.

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LIMITED

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We wish you all A Happy New Year

Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

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Red & White Pine LUMBER In Any Quantities

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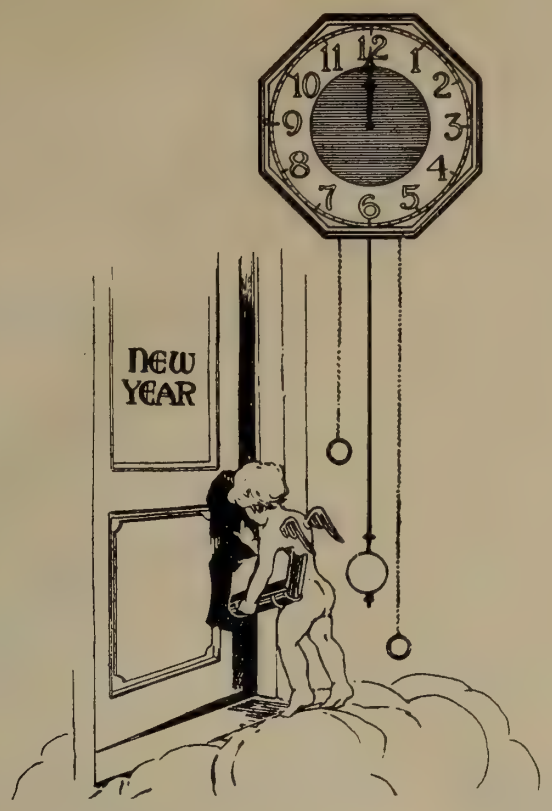

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Welcome the opportunity of wishing their many friends throughout the industry, the Compliments of the Season and all Best Wishes for the New Year.

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Basswood

1 in., 1¼ in., 1½ in., 2 in.,
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All thicknesses and grades in

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1	Car	8/4"	R Elm	No. 2 C & B, 25% No. 2.
1	"	6/4"	R "	No. 2 C & B, 25% No. 2.
1	"	14/4"	S "	No. 1 C & B.
2	"	12/4"	S "	No. 2 C & B 10% No. 2.
3	"	8/4"	S "	No. 2 C & B, 20% No. 2.
5	"	4/4"	S "	No. 2 C & B, or any grade
2	"	4/4"	S "	No. 2 & 3 Common
1	"	6/4, 8/4"	S "	No. 2 & 3 Common
2	"	8/4/	Red & White Oak (Canadian)	
2	"	4/4"	Red & White Oak (Canadian)	
½	"	4/4"	Red & White Oak (Canadian)	No. 2 & 3 Com.
2	"	6/4"	Basswood	No. 2 C & B, 15% No. 2.
1	"	4/4"	Basswood	No. 1 C & B
2	"	4/4"	Basswood	No. 2 & 3 Common
½	"	14/4"	H. Maple	No. 1 C & B
3	"	12/4"	H. Maple	No. 1 C & B
3	"	10/4"	H. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 15% No. 2.
10	"	8/4"	H. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 10% No. 2
15	"	4/4"	Hardwood Crating.	

Subject to prior sale. We solicit your enquiries.

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Our Dry Kilns have a capacity for drying 200,000 feet per month. We will dry your transit cars.

All Canadian and American Hardwoods

MAHOGANY (250,000 feet all sizes and grades)

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS

Car Load 1/4" 3/16" and 1/8" Three Ply Cottonwood (Waterproof Glue)
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Car Load 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 12/4, and 16/4 FAS Black Walnut
Car Load 1" FAS Plain and Figured Mahogany 8" and Wider
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Carload each, 4/4, 5/4 and 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
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VENEERS Rotary Cut, Sawed and Sliced every description

THREE PLY FIR PANELS

All grades carried in Quarter Sawn White Oak, Gum, Poplar, Walnut, Canadian and Michigan Maple, Birch, Basswood, Elm, Ash, White Maple, Quartered Maple and White Basswood

We Specialize in Mixed Shipments of Dry Hardwoods, Veneers and Panels

This is a good time to conserve your capital by making your purchases in this manner.

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Rough Timbers, Dimension, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Interior and Exterior Finish of all kinds including Mouldings. Fir, Spruce and Cedar Lath

Prompt shipment of Fir timbers in all sizes and up to 100 feet in length

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Stock on Hand in Kitchener

7,000 ft.	4/4 Sap Gum, No. 1 Com. and Selects.	50,000 "	6/4 No. 2 Com. & Sd. Wormy Chestnut.
9,000 "	8/4 Qtd. Red Gum, No. 1 Com. and Btr.	12,000 "	5/4 FAS Chestnut.
5,000 "	5/4 Plain Oak, FAS.	10,275 "	5/4 No. 1 Com. Chestnut.
30,000 "	6/4 Plain Oak, No. 1 Com.		Odd lots of No. 1 Com. Chestnut 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4.
30,000 "	6/4 Plain Oak, FAS.	1,847 ft.	3/4 No. 1 Com. and Btr. Qtd. White Oak.
30,000 "	8/4 Plain Oak, FAS.	69 "	4/4 FAS Qtd. White Oak.
50,000 "	8/4 Plain Oak, No. 1 Com.	2,065 "	4/4 No. 2 Com. Qtd. Wht. Oak.
12,000 "	8/4 Plain Oak, Sd. Sq. Edge.	1,000 "	3/4 No. 1 Com. and Btr. Plain White Oak.
1,200 "	4/4 Plain Oak, No. 1 Com.	2,624 "	3/4 FAS Sap Gum, 13/17".
15,000 "	4/4 Tenn. Red Cedar Boards, No. 1 Com. and Btr.	2,152 "	3/4 Select Sap Gum, 3/12.
35,000 "	4/4 Qtd. White Oak, FAS.	5,573 "	3/4 Select Sap Gum, 12" & up.
35,000 "	4/4 Qtd. White Oak, No. 1 C.	470 "	5/4 Select Sap Gum.
7,000 "	4/4 No. 2 Com. & Sd. Wormy Chestnut.	15,000 "	12/4 No. 1 C. and B. Hard Maple.
23,000 "	5/4 No. 2 Com. & Sd. Wormy Chestnut.	15,000 "	4/4 No. 2 Basswood.

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All Grades in White Pine Lath A Specialty

Milling in Connection

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MIDLAND CANADA

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Planing Mill Stock

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Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

Yellow Pine Finish

Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind

Stock Widths 4/4 5/4 6/4 8/4 by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12"

Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & NIXON

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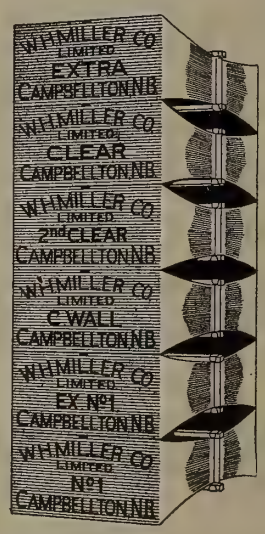

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New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles

We also manufacture

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Average length 12 feet.

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Uniform Grades Guaranteed

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Daily Capacity
100,000 Feet

Superior
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Stock 10,000,000, Feet

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Production is Curtailed

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Golden Spruce

GOLDEN AIR-DRIED SPRUCE is unequalled for your requirements in Boards, Shiplap, Shelving, Flooring and Siding, and you can rely upon getting DEPENDABLE GRADES.

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OUR SPECIALTIES:

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FINISH, FLOORING, CEILING, ROUGH CLEARS TIMBERS, DIMENSION, SHIPLAP, BOARDS, ***RED CEDAR SHINGLES***

Dependable Grades ***Efficient Service***

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Prompt Shipment **Dependable Grades** **Personal Service**

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Fir Timbers
Lumber, Lath,
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Ceiling, Finish,
Kiln Dried

We guarantee satisfaction
Send for prices

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GENOA BAY B. C.

DEALERS IN
Lumber, Lath, Mouldings, Sash Doors, Etc.

Phone 25 DUNCAN
Telegraph Address: DUNCAN, B. C.
Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Dry Western Hemlock Boards and Shiplap

Also 4/4 K. D. Hemlock Clears, Rough

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

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Our NEW TIMBER MILL

(Capacity 100,000 Feet Ten Hours.) NOW IN OPERATION

We solicit your enquiries for

Heavy Construction Material and Yard Stock

ANY SIZE TIMBERS UP TO 100 FT.

Give us an opportunity to prove to you that we have earned a reputation for Quality and Service.

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With modern equipment and shipping facilities we are in a position to handle your orders in a satisfactory manner.

Our stock undergoes careful supervision to ensure QUALITY LUMBER.

Daily Capacity 135,000 ft.

Canadian Puget Sound Lumber & Timber Co.

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British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively

Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the "Thousand"

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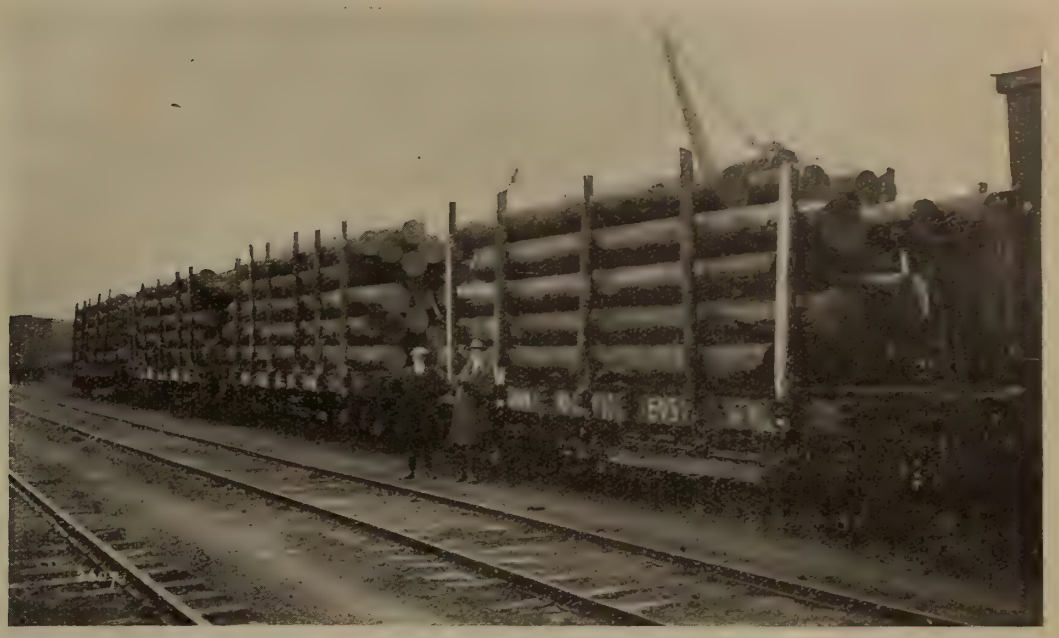

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1921

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Fir - Cedar - Hemlock

We have above ready for shipment at all times. Our same standard of Quality is maintained in every piece.

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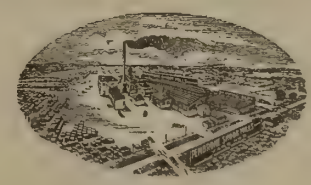

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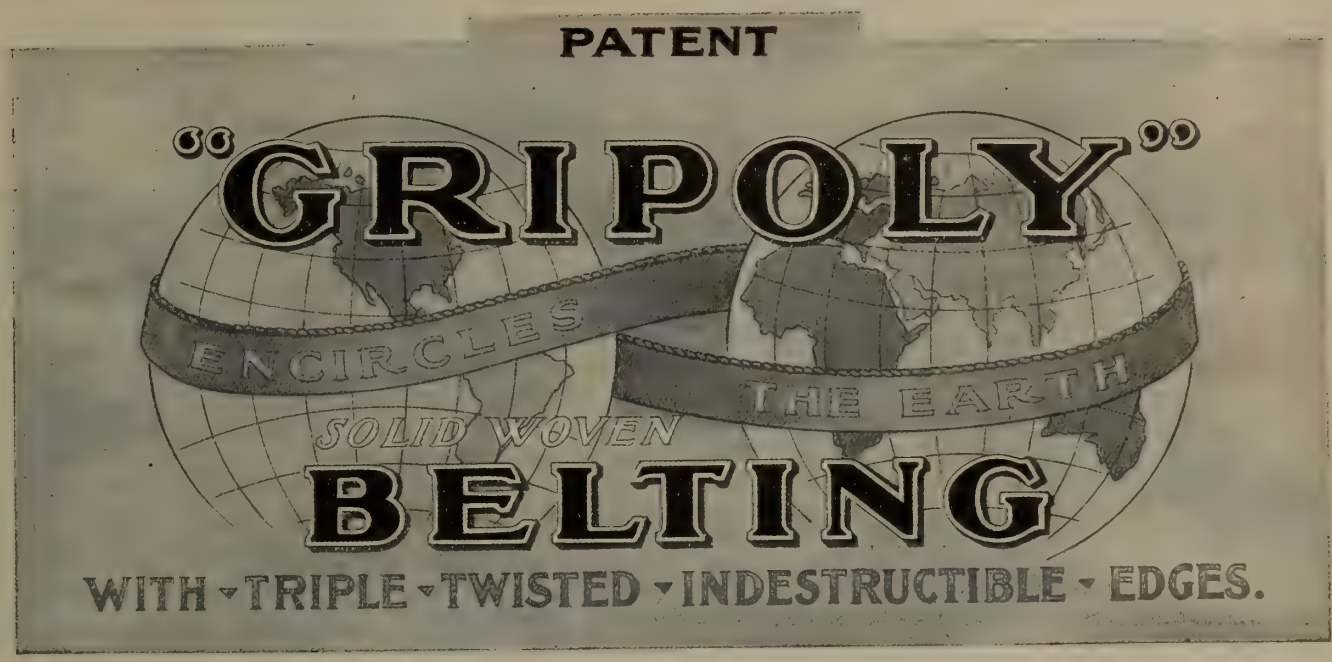

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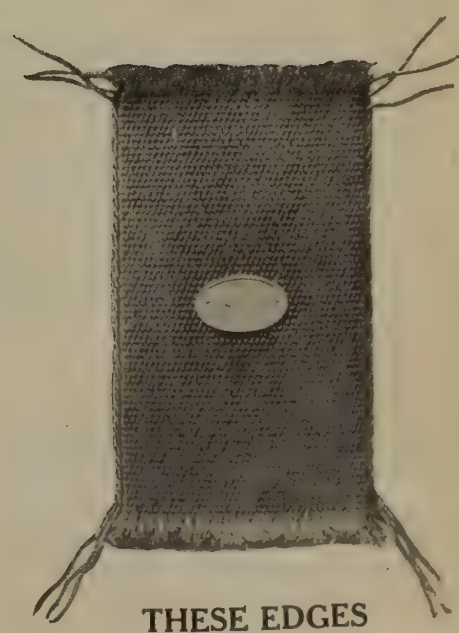

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Canada, United States and Great Britain, $2.00 per year, in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $3.00.

Single copies 15 cents.

"The Canada Lumberman" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills etc. "The Canada Lumberman" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and " For Sale" advertisements.

Authorized by the Postmaster-General for Canada, for transmission as second-class matter.

Vol. 41 **Toronto, January 1st, 1921** **No. 1**

Let Canada Keep Her Pulpwood—Export Her Paper

Canadian spruce makes the finest pulp in the world. This tribute was paid the well-known Canadian conifer recently by Prof. McCarthy of Syracuse University, N .Y., who has been conducting a working plan survey on the pulpwood limits of a leading pulp and paper organization of the Dominion.

Ontario has only 250,000,000 cords and Quebec 360,000,000 cords, according to Mr. G. C. Piche, chief of the forest service of the sister province. What is the present situation? Pulpwood is being exported to-day in its raw state across the border to the extent of over a million cords annually, whereas it should all be converted into the finished product at home, affording employment to a large industrial army and the investment of many millions of dollars of idle capital.

It is well known, of course, that pulpwood cut on the Crown lands of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick cannot be exported without being first converted into pulp or paper. This enactment is of a provincial character and was wisely placed on the statute books several years ago. There are, however, great areas of privately owned acres from which the wood is being taken and sent across the border. It would seem an opportune time for the Federal authorities to take this matter in hand ere Canadians waken up to the fact that their great natural heritage has suddenly vanished and, like Esau of old, they have sold their birthright for a mess of pottage

Why should such steps be taken? There is no more widely recognized authority than Dr. Howe, dean of the Faculty of Forestry, Toronto University, who has always taken a sane, conservative view of conditions. He declares that Canada's pulpwood, under the present heavy calls made upon it, cannot possibly last longer than 50 years. This may seem a long way to look ahead, but 50 years is a comparatively short time to look back over. Dr. Howe is strongly of the opinion that pulpwood, instead of becoming cheaper, will constantly increase in value as the distances, from which supplies come, recede and transportation problems become more acute.

Mr. Frank J. D. Barnjum of Annapolis Royal, N.S., is another national watchman, calling vigorously for the protection of our pulp, paper and timberlands. In a recent article he states: "Within two years there will be little, if any, wood going out of Canada, and I shall leave the reader to imagine what will happen when the annual supply of a million and a half cords is no longer available to the American mills." He asserts that Quebec has already been forced to notify its large limit-holders that they must reduce the cut on the Crown lands one-half, which will necessitate the purchasing by Canadian mills of all fee land wood, which has been going across the line. If they do not adopt this course, the Canadian mills will be prematurely "forced out of business."

Not only must greater conservation be exercised, but Mr. Barnjum declares that he is willing to stake his reputation on the points raised. As his predictions in the past in connection with timberlands have been generally correct his observations may well arouse thought and action.

Canadian pulpwood should all be turned into the finished product by Canadian mills. The only argument raised against such a restriction has been a plea put forth on behalf of the settler that he would be deprived of access to the market over the border. He would thus, it is said, be at the mercy of Canadian concerns and would not be able to realize the top notch price for his commodity. This contention is no longer valid owing to the fact that competition among the 100 Canadian pulp and paper mills is sufficiently persistent and keen to keep the wood up to the highest market value.

Canada should waken up to the fact that stumpage is a valuable asset. It is something that cannot be reproduced in this generation or the next, and holders of pulpwood lands are assured, by reason of diminishing supplies and an annually augmented demand of a reasonable figure for their product.

It has been charged that Canadians are lacking in national aggressiveness, public spirit and self preservation. Is it not therefore time that the export of pulpwood from privately-owned holdings should cease, and a Federal Act to this end passed at the forthcoming of Parliament?

The reserves of pulpwood in Canada are disappearing altogether too rapidly. If the great pulp and paper industry is to continue in its upbuild and expansion and make of Canada the greatest pulp and paper country in the world, it is urgent that further restrictive measures be adopted in order that our future may be assured.

The Ruthless Sacrifice of Conifers

The slaughter of many birds of brilliant plumage, which a few years ago was carried on extensively, aroused a protest from many organizations and humane societies. The only use to which these avian adornments were put, was in the decoration of women's millinery, in order that her ladyship might startle acquaintances by her glittering headgear. The result of the agitation was that the sacrifice of birds for purely ornamental purposes has practically become a thing of the past. The bonnets of women are just as attractive and variegated to-day without the great toll of life among woodland songsters.

The Woodlands Section of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association recently discussed the ruthless cutting of millions of young trees at each Yuletide season, for no other purpose than that of embellishing the home or affording an entertainment, and it was felt that the practice should cease. Every year during the month of December young spruce, fir and balsam trees, some of them of twenty or thirty years' growth, are cut by thousands upon thousands and then sold from various stores, vacant lots and warehouses to all and sundry from 50c up. This pursuit may afford some revenue for those engaged in the s laughter, but what is the effect upon the plastic mind of youth? It sees only the vivid green of the branches, the garniture of the tree and its lights, candles and colors. No thought is ever given to the fact that this tree might in a few years contribute its quota of wealth and value to the industrial progress and upbuild of the people.

Tree-cutting at Christmas time is carried on in altogether too reckless a manner and the result does not justify the means. Thousands are cut and used only two or three days as Christmas pedestals, while others not disposed of are thrown into the scrap heap.

The extensive plunder which has been carried on every season in this line was forcibly brought to the attention of the Woodlands Section of the Pulp & Paper Association by Mr. George Carruthers, president of the Interlake Tissue Mills Co., Toronto, who takes a lively interest in the preservation and perpetuation of the timber resources of Canada. Considering the long years that it takes a spruce or fir tree to grow to commercial or merchantable proportions, there is no reason why millions of them should be slaughtered annually in their infancy by the ruthless hand of man, solely to gratify juvenile fancy or whims or to observe a time-honored tradition. Our timber resources are getting scarcer each year, and if conifers are destroyed on every hand, the coming generation will have little respect for the arboreous assets of the country. Familiarity will breed contempt, and instead of appreciating these resources and realizing what they mean to posterity and national development, future generations will evince little practical interest in reforestry and conservation.

Mr. Carruthers pointed this out with considerable vim and stated that children should become more acquainted with the life, character, use and cultivation of trees. To this end he stated that his company would be willing to offer a prize of several hundred dollars for the best essays.

It may be stated that there is an aesthetic side to this question, and that the hallowed associations and sentiments of Christmas, which have always been enshrined around a tree, should not be ruthlessly shattered. This may be true, but there can be artificial Christmas trees invented, which will serve equally as good a purpose and at the same time not rob the country of what will sooner or later be needed for the pulp, paper and wood products industries of Canada. There are excellent imitations of everything, and since a Christmas tree only serves its purpose for a brief period, why cannot artificial ones be created the same as artificial flowers; in fact so natural that the genuine and the imitation can scarcely be distinguished. These would answer the purpose admirably. The genius and ingenuity of man should evolve some means by which these articles might be of a collapsible nature so that they could be folded and placed in a small area ready for annual use. They would be fully as attractive, variegated and inviting and, at the same time, would give stability to the great wave of thrift, economy and conservation which is now claiming so large a share of the attention of the Canadian public.

Are the foregoing observations along the right line? If the reader thinks not, let him read the following news despatch from Kitchener, Ont.:—The Parks Commission of the city is taking steps to prosecute the parties guilty of chopping down young cedar trees to be used as Christmas trees. One of the woods, owned by the commission, has been literally stripped of young trees.

Great Canadian Lumber Gathering

Many vital problems will come up for consideration at the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which will be held in Ottawa on Wednesday and Thursday, January 12th and 13th.

Greetings have been sent to all the members of the association by the president and directors, wishing each one a bright and prosperous new year, coupled with the advice that all are working to this end.

There is little need of outlining the splendid work which has been done by the association since its organization thirteen years ago. To-day practically all the leading manufacturers and wholesalers in eastern Canada, and a number from the west, belong to this progressive national body. Its worth is being more appreciated as the years go by. The membership was never as large as it is at the present time and never was the business conducted on such a definite and aggressive basis. The C. L. A. is one of the trade institutions of which the Dominion may be proud. It has done much to elevate the status, influence, dignity and the prestige of the lumberman. It has at different times guarded his interests and watched his affairs with zealous care when legislation inimical to the industry was threatened in federal circles. If there had not been some purpose and plan, some ideals and service back of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, it would not have lived to do the work that it has conducted in such an effective manner.

At the forthcoming gathering in Ottawa the attendance promises to be the largest and most representative in the history of the association. No lumberman should miss these sessions. He should come prepared to take part in the deliberations and add his wisdom and knowledge to that of the others during this period of readjustment, when the necessity of establishing national confidence and co-operation is both urgent and imperative.

Some Cycles in the Lumber Line

It is a peculiar world and the current of human nature often runs in the wrong direction. One cannot account for the various types of humanity, their freaks or foibles. In a recent issue of the "Canada Lumberman" there was published a cartoon, which impressively represented the familiar cycles of the lumber market. On one side was shown the lumber manufacturer and wholesaler with a surplus stock and an ability and willingness to meet the dealer's present needs. Does the dealer buy? By no means. He becomes deaf to all exhortations to place an order and will not listen to the plea of satisfactory service, prompt delivery, the value of the product, etc.

A turn comes in the wheel of fortune or the trend of trade, railways become congested, stocks of the wholesaler and manufacturer get low, building operations are lively, labor is scarce and the producer cannot fill his orders. He meets unforeseen difficulties and encounters fresh obstacles on all sides.

What then is the mood of the retailer? He comes rushing in, offering any figure for the material so long as he can get it. His needs are urgent, and his attitude persistent. He simply must have the stuff at any cost. Yet the consumer or dealer would not buy when there was a surplus stock. It is only when supplies are depleted that he becomes unduly importunate.

Why is this? It requires only a superficial observation to become convinced that everybody entering the market at once causes an inflation of values, and everybody dropping out causes a deflation? The best advice which can be tendered at the present time is for the retailer and consumer to avoid speculation, purchase what he requires and adopt a sane and normal policy. The sooner that the speculative and artificial element is removed from the lumber arena, the better and more satisfactory will be the state of affairs for all concerned.

Proper Care of Lumber in the Retail Yard

Practical Pointers for the Dealer Who Does Not Operate Planing Mill—How to Avoid Waste, Preserve Stock and Make Best Use of Available Space

By "Onlooker"

In treating on a subject like the above one can more clearly set forth his arguments if it is divided into two articles, one dealing with the retailer possessing a yard only and the other where he has a planing mill in connection and as a consequence becomes more allied to the manufacturers.

With a yard only the retailer has problems which are unknown to the man operating a mill as well.

With the coming of spring the attention of all is turned to the problems of the next summer and what to order to meet its demands. Many a silent consultation is held with the piles as they are and the vacant spaces to be filled, and it is to be expected that they too will appreciate the added interest for it is at this time of year that they must be seriously considered if the yard man is to get his future shipments piled to the best advantage.

Before advancing some salient points concerning the care of lumber in your yards, it might not be out of place to attempt to understand a little better the commodity which a few years ago was held in such little esteem, and is to-day in some districts.

To-day in South America mahogany is being used as firewood in order to clear the land. It is not an impossibility to find men of the older generation who can say that same fate was meted out to our own white pine.

Lumber is possibly the one most pliant offering of nature to man, for with it he can either mould other materials to the most attractive forms or work out his expressions of beauty in the wood itself.

Yet how many of us really and truly appreciate lumber for its true worth. A casual glance around the average yard will show us many hundreds of feet going to waste through lack of care or a few moments of our time.

Much more might be written on lumber and what it is but we will hasten on in an endeavor to show how it may be properly cared for as becomes an article of its value.

Task Worthy of Careful Attention.

Running a retail yard only is a task worthy of the most careful attention. Generally the lumber is piled in the open and consequently the roads and approaches will become blocked with snow or churned up into mud during the wet weather, and one of the first cares then is to have a yard properly drained and with good hard roads.

Here it might not be amiss to mention that we are assuming that the yard has been properly laid out so that the sizes used together may be piled in the same block and colse to one another.

First, in importance comes our road system which should be hard and carefully crowned and drained because time lost in becoming mired in the yard may add dollars to the demurrage account.

Then we must turn our attention to the foundations of our piles. This is a comparatively easy matter if we are making a new yard or piling section, as we can sink proper cement posts and put in the sleepers to allow of perfect ventilation, but if it is not new work, then we have to proceed carefully, and as each pile is lowered, we can put in foundation sufficient to keep the future pile at least a foot from the ground to allow a proper circulation of air and yet prevent a growth of fungus quicker than the pile is lowered. There is where a great deal of good lumber is wasted. Lack of space above the soil and the piling of new lumber on older stock for an indefinite period.

As regards piling of lumber, much might me said but really one knows that if he intends to move his piles quickly, it does not pay to invest good money in too careful piling, yet stock must not be allowed to twist and otherwise destroy itself through lack of proper care.

How to Pile the Thick Stock.

Assuming our piles are to be permanent and we have the foundations in, we will endeavor to suggest a few ways of piling 2 in. or thicker stock. Having no mill, we must of necessity have more piles, as we cannot expect to buy our stock wider and size to required widths as wanted. One of the best ways to pile joists, etc., is to commence the pile by laying the number of pieces flat, which will correspond with the width of one stood on edge, as if the pile is 2 x 8's, we lay four pieces flat on the outside of the pile—then go across the width of the pile, standing each piece on edge and a slight distance from its immediate neighbor. The other outside is treated as we commenced. Then our binder, which may be a piece of the same stock as we are piling.

Each course being as suggested the whole can either be covered or left open, which would be the proper course to pursue as the stock will be moved quite quickly.

Again we may pile, as is commonly done by laying one layer flat on our foundations, and the next layer allowed to overlap and cover the spaces between two planks.

So much for the piling of 2 in. stock, but first let us suggest that the first method is the better, as it allows a free circulation of air from top to bottom. The second is possibly much quicker but not as worthy for a permanent pile.

In piling rough inch lumber, a method similar to that used in piling 2 in. stock is used except each course is laid flat and has a little more care given to it as a rule, in that the front binders are allowed to project beyond the courses and also to slope forward as a pile advances, giving the two sides of a lumber alley a very narrowing and restricted appearance.

In hurriedly unloading cars, the course often adopted is to stack the lumber and sort and pile it later. Then a method, as described previously, of overlapping the joints, is quite frequently used.

Proper Sheds For Manufactured Lines.

Let us now turn to the sheds for manufactured stock and supplies.

They should be bright, well-ventilated and have a sufficient number of windows to allow plenty of light. Nothing destroys the surface of freshly-manufactured stock as lack of light and a presence of dirt.

There are various styles of sheds in use and one must choose his own style and build as best suits his requirements. Here, as in the yard, we must have dry paths and solid foundations, allowing sufficient space below the piles.

Then it is possibly better to have the piles smaller and not quite as high as a man's shoulders to permit of ease in shipping.

Many yards have their piles tagged and thus maintain a perpetual inventory of the stock on hand, but all these devices must be worked out by the man himself as he alone knows best what to do with his space. We can only suggest a few points to be remembered.

A shed for doors, flooring and supplies needs to be more closed and of much drier construction than one used for dressed lumber.

For doors a shed lined inside, and possessing few openings, thereby maintaining a temperature several degrees less than outside, is much the better type, especially so for veneered doors. This would prove a splendid type for flooring as well.

For supplies, the shed needs to be dry and, while not necessary, it might be lined as well. The interior arrangements of racks, etc., must rest with the owner as he can easily arrange to suit his stock and needs. Possibly a few hints would not be amiss.

Doors laid flat are more easily kept clean and bright than piles upright.

Mouldings should be carried in small quantities so as to preserve a certain flexibility of designs available, and always to have bright stock on hand. Small racks about three feet square are possibly the most accessible for small mouldings.

Lime, cement and roofing need care as only those handling same can suggest, and they would be only too willing to advise as to best methods of stocking same.

Again, let us suggest that less lumber properly handled will give more profit than more lumber poorly cared for can ever hope to return to the yard owner, and in the care of the lumber in the yards and sheds a man begins to reap a considerable proportion of his profit.

Mr. Chesbro Returns from Western Trip

R. G. Chesbro of Toronto and P. L. Canfield of Woodstock, recently returned from an extended visit to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Chesbro reports that practically all the mills, which were running, have closed down for the holiday period. There is very little demand for western material at the present time and the stock in most mill yards is low. Some plants, which have been manufacturing railway ties and other lines for export, have been quite busy, but generally things are in a quiet state. There is a strong feeling, however, that business will pick up in the course of a few weeks and that prices, which are now below the cost of production, will stiffen. Some concerns are holding on to all their stock, and when asked for quotations on certain lines, reply,—"Well, the figure which we want and that which you are willing to pay are, no doubt, very wide of the mark, and we prefer to wait until conditions become stabilized." Mr. Chesbro, however, found that there were no pessimists in the trade and all were taking the present situation good naturedly and were not worrying about the future, believing that conditions will right themselves sooner or later.

How Lumber Was Produced in the Late Fifties

Sawmill Equipment was Crude and Cumbersome But Natural Ingenuity of Operators Solved Many Perplexing Propositions—"Yankee Gang" and "Go Devil."

By F. H. Dobbin, Peterborough, Ont.

The Otonabee river, which drains the major part of the Midland district of Ontario, takes its rise from the outflow of waters drained into and collected from subsidiary streams up to the height-of-land that turns the drainage towards the Ottawa Valley. The surface of the country, essentially of that character that identifies the Laurentian chain of hills and valleys is displayed from north of Peterborough and directly through the best of country to the shores of Georgian Bay. Here was a large factor in the development of the industry of cutting lumber and timber in this district. Indeed the manufacture of such products may be said to have depended on a supply of power derived from the flow of the waters. The numerous lakes held and impounded the results of the melting snows of winter, and while suffered for years to run off at will, so much was retained that ample power was at hand.

The forest growth had been exuberant. Absolutely virgin limits met the prospector and wood ranger. Teeming with pine of large dimensions, accessable by water, operations were carried on in season for years with relentless regularity. It is true that many mills were steam driven. At certain sites the offal and debris had to be thrown into the river or disposed of by means of fire. Successively, all means were tried. The larger the mill, the nearer to any established community, the greater the necessity to be rid of the encumbrance. Of this need some facts may be written further on.

Application of Hydraulics to Power.

Sixty years ago the science of hydraulics in its application to power purposes waited for some other means of transmission than making use of it at the spot where it was generated, or developed, which expression is more to the purpose. This applied to all industries and was not confined to the running of sawmills. All shops, using power, were located on the banks of rivers. It may be repeated, that during the winter the forest lands held the snow, allowing of gradual melting and continuous contribution to the hundreds of brooks and creeks throughout the territory. As land was cleared in a measure the spring floods were accentuated by quick melting and rapid currents. But in the main there was ample power.

It was the day of the experienced millwright, skilled workers in wood, by whom all mills were constructed and equipped in almost every particular. Even the line shafts driving saws and cut-offs were of wood. Forebay, penstock, flume and even the tail-race were all plank and beam made. The building was often a sample of exceedingly rigid construction, mortised and pinned together to resist the rocking and up and down movement of the massive gates and saw frames. It was generally open to the weather, though roofed and with wide platforms to handle the sawn stick to advantage. In several of the very first built mills the massive timbers for the foundations were hewn by the broad axe with marvellous skill. Once erection had progressed far enough to get power on a saw then the logs were placed under tribute.

Power to drive the gangs, or upright saws, was developed by a sort of primitive mechanism combining the essentials of the now well known turbine by the body of water that impinged directly on the wheel. As many as four, or possibly five of these turbines were mounted, horizontally, on a hexagon or six-sided shaft of wood, turning on iron gudgeons mortised into the ends of the wooden shaft. A solid disc or wheel of iron, a form of fly-wheel, carried the crank pin for the pitman, which was in turn attached to the frame of the gate, as the construction that held the upright saw or saws was termed. As the saw or saws moved up and down the carriage holding the log was thrust forward against the saw by a tooth-and-ratchet movement worked from the gate. At the finish of the cut (determined by the length of the log) the carriage was returned by a separate device driven from a power shaft driving the edging and butting saws. In practice the first saw to welcome the incoming log was the slabber, so called because it removed the two outside portions of the log.

Introduction of the "Yankee Gang."

In several mills the slabber was arranged of two upright saws that would slide apart to confirm to the width of the log, or rather its diameter. Having been slabbed the log was passed to the "gang." Early mills were without such, for the time, refinements. It was an American idea and was familiarly known as the "Yankee Gang." Often it carried so many as twenty saws, spaced side by side. The log, now flattened on two sides was presented for cutting and on being driven against the saws was separated into as many boards as the diameter of the log would permit. A thirty-inch log would cut into fifteen or seventeen boards, with two slabs from the outside. Smaller logs were often placed on the carriage two at once and the full width of the bank of saws utilized. Lumber so cut was at once passed out on roller carriers and taken to the piling ground to season for shipment.

While the equipment in individual mills differed, because of capital invested in plant and continuance of operation, all mills of any pretension were equipped with slabbers, Yankee Gangs, stock gangs, and an occasional English gate, with the necessary saws for manufacture of laths, shingles, and in several mills dimension timbers. As the upright saws were placed about the centre of the mill floor and at least twenty-five to forty feet from the log entrance, it followed that about half of the lower floor of the mill, and down to the bottom of the tail race was taken up by the flumes. These also supplied the upright wheels that powered the circular saws. It was not until many years after the date of which we are writing that the Leffel turbine wheel came into use. Wheel box, covers, wheel shaft, buckets and bearings were all wooden and hand-made.

It was the palmy day of the expert millwright. These men were artists in wood-working. Often the wheel box, in which the buckets revolved, was made circular, inside. To do this sticks of timber, say 24 inches wide and as thick as could be procured, were cut into lengths of about six feet, and assembled and bolted together to the width of the same dimension, forming a square. On the face of the square the mechanic inscribed a circle of the diameter of the inside of the wheel box. Then with a hand-propelled augur the entire outline of the circle was bored, releasing the core of the circle. With tools, the inside of the circle was carefully trimmed and smoothed to exact proportion, and when placed on the plank foundation formed the wheel box. A circular hole cut in the planking allowed the water to escape. The cover was bolted and strapped on a hole being left for the wheel shaft to revolve in. On the upper end of the shaft was carried a spur wheel engaging the larger of a set of mitre gears, the shaft gear being in a proportion of about four to one of the horizontal gear wheel. On the drum shaft the drum was keyed, and of a possible diameter of four feet. While the water wheel revolved at a speed not excessive and much lower than of a turbine, the gears and drum gave the belt speed desired. All main belts to counter-shafts were driven off the drum, each way. Often as many as six wide belts were so served. There would be ample power, for the buckets of the wheel caught the energy on the face of the bucket of over 400 inches of water, with the push of the contents of the flume behind.

No Eight Hour Day Then

The twelve hour day prevailed. There was no such thing as overtime. When two shifts were worked the clock was evenly divided, from six to six, day and night. Whale oil, to be displaced by coal oil, (kerosene, it was termed) formed the illuminant, and not too much of that. Out in the mill yard a torch or flare was made use of in night operations. Viewed from a distance the whole thing looked weird and fantastic.

Reference has been made to what was termed the "English Gate." This devise really originated in Norway, but had been manufactured in England and offered to lumber mills producing in Canada. The bank of upright saws was arranged as in the Yankee gang. The upper ends of the saws were hung on a shaft that swung in bearings. The lower end of the saws arranged on a similar shaft. But the lower shaft, by means of an eccentric movement was moved back from the face of the cut in the log at the end of each stroke. This freed the saws when on the upward movement, allowing the log to be thrust forward, nearly doubling the "feed" and accelerating the rate of cutting. In addition, the kerf, or track of the saw could be reduced with a consequent saving in width of the saw track as tending to afford more lumber from the log. The saws were used thinner and given less "set." This gate, while rather complicated and liable to get out of order gave larger production that any other form of sawing mechanism. Circular saws, except in custom mills, had not come into use to any extent for the cutting of export lumber. The band mill was unknown and

yet to come. In steam driven mills the steam driven return gear was used to return the carriage carrying the log.

All along the river the disposal of the refuse was a matter of care and anxiety. It was plainly manifest that dumping into the stream would in the end bring its own retribution. Slabs would sink, or form obstructions that collected debris. Filled with sand and pebbles they created bars that obstructed the river. Where convenient slabs were piled along the river banks and on the slab piles lumber was piled. But to this there was a limit. Often the bank of the river was high and did not afford opportunity. The refuse burner had not been installed, but attempts were made to consume the debris on an open fire at some distance from the mill. This was hazardous and not satisfactory.

When "Go-Devil" Was Set to Work.

Then a contrivance was imported and set to work. It was familiarly named the "go-devil," having several fiendish characteristics. Two, at times three, sets of toothed rollers revolved face to face, confined in an upright wooden trough. The slab was hoisted in the air and thrust down the chute, to be caught between the rollers and ground into chips. These poured from the end of the chute in a stream and floated away on the current from the wheels into the tailrace. For a time this device served a purpose. Presently the inevitable came about. The water-soaked chips drifted to quiet spots and lodged. Each small bay and sheltered bend in the river caught its portion. In the swift current none lodged, only at places where driftwood came to rest and sand and silt collected. Mixed with sawdust the larger part sank to the bottom of the lake and river and, when decay set in, the effluvia, when stirred, was a nuisance.

On navigable sections of the river the side-wheel steamers stirred up to the very bottom and with painful results. Public opinion, backed by offended public noses, took action, and after two or three battles in the courts, the devise was ostracized and put out of business. But to-day, after an interval of fifty years, there are at Peterborough millions of tons of mill debris that is as it lay years ago. In the hot summer days these piles take fire and cause anxiety to an otherwise peacefully inclined fire service. For be it known, the most plebian of all duties for a fire brigade is that of drenching inflamed sawdust piles.

Lack of Raw Material Closes Historic Mill

Georgian Bay Lumber Company's Plant at Waubashene, Ont., Has Enjoyed Unique Record for Sixty Years—Now Idle for First Time in Its History

With the closing of the plant of the Georgian Bay Lumber Co., Limited, of Waubaushene, Ont., a historic, industrial enterprise passes out of commission. This organization marks a strong link between the present and the past and its cessation from active operation is but another evidence of the ever-changing character of the realm of the lumberman.

It is announced that the limits of the company are exhausted and that part of last season's cut was from the logs of other firms. There are few available limits to warrant further operation, and thus the Georgian Bay Lumber Co. is now numbered among the institutions of the past.

For many years it has employed about 400 to 500 men for several months and in the wintertime a large number of these went to the bush, where several hundred more found employment. Waubaushene has been an active trading centre of about 1,600 people, and that the mill has closed up will be seriously felt and even deplored. New settings are always appearing upon the stage of action. In no industry is this more pronounced than in connection with the manufacture of forest products. Farther and farther back the operator has to go for his logs. The ground which once supplied the thousands of logs, cannot be cropped again, and every two or three years, new camps have to be located and new methods resorted to in order to provide the mills with sufficient timber. All this is well known to the lumber industry and among the outstanding undertakings in this line is the Georgian Bay Lumber Co. which has been noted for many years as being one of the largest and best-equipped mills operating in that district. W. J. Sheppard is the veteran head of the company and one of the most widely-known and highly-esteemed lumbermen in the province.

The Inception of the Business.

It was in 1860 that Mr. Wm. Hall built the first mill at Waubaushene. Nine years later the mill was bought from Mr. Hall by the Georgian Bay Lumber Co., which has thus been in existence for over half a century. The plant was operated for some time under this name and later the title was changed to the Georgian Bay Consolidated Lumber Co. Their activities, included mills at Collingwood, Byng Inlet, Port Severn and Waubaushene. The latter company continued in operation from 1881 to 1893. after which the Georgian Bay Lumber Co. again came into existence.

The present sawmill is equipped with two gangs, a twin circular, two other circulars, one single-cutting band saw, one band resaw, two edgers, two trimmers, lath and picket machines, practically all the equipment having been furnished by the Wm. Hamilton Co., Peterboro. For many years one of the circular saws was used for cutting bill timber and the other for manufacturing small logs in connection with the band resawing which is operated behind it. The mill has a capacity of 200,000 feet a day and represents an investment of half a million dollars. The plant has specialized in red and white pine, the product being sold on the domestic market as well as across the border and in Great Britain. Previous to the war. the upper grades were disposed of, principally in England, and the intermediate and lower grades in Canada and the United States.

The company had extensive limits in Algoma, Muskoka and on the Dokis Indian Reserve, and in their woods operation for a long time they cut about 25,000,000 feet annually.

The sawmill of the company is constructed of wood, covered with iron, and the boiler-house and engine are separated from the mill by a brick wall. The mill and yards have always been kept in a model manner, and it has always been the policy of the officers of the company to see that everything around the plant was scrupulously clean. The yards can accommodate about 25,000,000 feet and are as level as a billiard table, with ample tramways and eight railway sidings.

Veteran Figure in Lumber Line.

W. J. Sheppard, president of the company, is now in his 69th year. He was born on a farm at Keswick, Lake Simcoe, his parents having come to Canada from the Eastern States and settled in that district.

General view of Georgian Bay Lumber Co.'s plant at Waubashene, Ont.

The position which he occupies to-day in the lumber arena has been won by pluck, industry and perseverance, as from a very early age he had to make his own way in the world. This he did by hard work and keeping everlastingly at it. He began his business experience in connection with the Georgian Bay Lumber Co., where he held the position of storekeeper, in 1870. This was during the summer months, and in the winter he was engaged in woods operation and latterly in measuring logs. His first position as a scaler was at the camp on the Coldwater Road between Orillia and Waubaushene. Subsequently he moved to Gravenhurst, having charge of the company's bush work and returning later to the Coldwater camp.

Mr. Sheppard is regarded as one of the most successful lumbermen in the Georgian Bay district and his position has been won worthily. Of a quiet, even retiring disposition, he has always devoted close attention to the details of his business. For many years he was

a director of the Traders' Bank and, at the time this institution was taken over by the Royal Bank of Canada, he was made a director of the latter institution. He was associated with the late John R. Barber, the Paper King of Canada, in the erection of the first ground wood plant of the Spanish Pulp and Paper Mills at Espanola, Ont., and also in the installation of the first machines for the making of newsprint at this point. Mr. Sheppard never lost his interest in pulp and paper enterprises and was for a long period a director of the Toronto Paper Mfg. Co. He is also vice-president of the famous McIntyre mine at Porcupine, a director of the Famous Players (Canadian) Corporation, who are erecting a chain of attractive theatres from Vancouver to Halifax in all the principal cities. He was one of the first interested in the Loew theatre in Toronto and also the Regent and is a director of the new Pantages, the largest amusement place of its kind in the

View of Georgian Bay Lumber Co's. mill showing elevated tram

British Empire, seating 3,600 persons. He was one of the promoters and founders of the Northern Navigation Co.; and has been interested heavily in many other successful financial and industrial ventures. Lumber, log-driving and improvement associations in the Georgian Bay district have always received his warmest support.

Unique Record and Model Firm.

As already stated. Mr. Sheppard has been prominently associated with the lumber industry for half a century and recently received from Mrs. A. M. Dodge of New York city a handsome, gold encased fountain pen with the inscription, "W. J. Sheppard, 1870-1920... The late Hon. W. E. Dodge of New York was the first president of the Georgian Bay Lumber Co., and was succeeded by his son, A. M. Dodge, in 1882. The latter restained the position until his death in 1907, when Mr. Sheppard became head of the company. Marshall Dodge of New York, a grandson of the original president, is vice-president of the company to-day.

Mr. Sheppard has five sons and one daughter. The sons are C. H. Sheppard, superintendent of the plant at Waubaushene; Lee and Herbert Sheppard, who. after returning from overseas duty during the war, formed the Sheppard and Gill Lumber Co., 12 Drayton St., Toronto; Stanley Sheppard, who is associated with T. A. Richardson & Co., stock brokers, Toronto, and W. J. Sheppard, Jr., who is engaged in the flour milling business at Coldwater, Ont. His daughter is Mrs. Fred Grey. of Coldwater, whose husband died some months ago.

The Georgian Bay Lumber Co. has enjoyed an unbroken and, in many respects, a unique record among the lumber enterprises of Ontario. It built comfortable houses for its employees at Waubaushene and never charged the occupants any rent. It established schools and churches for the benefit of the community. Never in half a century did the company have a strike, or close down owing to lack of help or a supply of logs, although Mr. Sheppard admits that once the mill came perilously near this point. It was when they lost a large tow coming from French River and there was only two hours' supply of logs in the pond. Many of the employees have been with the company for the past forty years, and it seems a sad comment on the industrial activities and development of the day that this modernly equipped and ably conducted plant should fall into disuse solely through lack of raw material with which to operate; and that Waubaushene, a hitherto prosperous community, where the big mill, which has cut as much as thirty million feet of lumber in one season, has been the chief factor, should become like "The Deserted Village" described by Oliver Goldsmith, the Irish poet, in his beautiful poem published a century and a half ago.

Should Clear Bush Lots of the North

Rev. Alfred Fitzpatrick, principal of the "Frontier College," Toronto, writes: "One means of solving the problem of unemployment is for the Government of Canada to begin the long overdue task of preparing its bush lands for settlement in the clay belts of the north. Owing to summer frosts, farming of northern clay lands has largely been a waste of time and money. Only by clearing whole areas will this barrier to settlement ever be overcome. At least 65 per cent. of each lot, in carefully selected townships, should be cleaned by means of large gangs living in community camps. Work could thus be provided, particularly in the fall and winter months, as well as during special periods of unemployment. This policy of extended land-clearing, should not be simply an emergency measure, but should engage the attention of the federal or local governments the whole year round. Should any of the workers at these community camps wish to remain on some of the cleared lots, they could be sold to them on easy terms. For the next 20, 30, yes, and for 60 years, land-clearing in preparation for future settlement, should be an urgent and essential department of every government in the Dominion.

"The big industrial plants of the Dominion, as well as the governments, can assist in this great undertaking. Every large industry should apply for a whole township or more in the bush lands. Instead of 'laying off' men when a pinch comes, they could establish large land-clearing camps and homestead by proxy. The land-clearing department would undoubtedly prove remunerative. Lumber, ties and pulpwood will always find a ready market.

"Let thousands of individual farmers apply for bush lots of 160 acres each in the clay lands. At convenient centres the governments should provide comfortable and attractive community camps. Farm hands should be hired by the year. Instead of being turned adrift when the busy season is over, they could go north for a short period to help in clearing the bush lots of their employers."

Construction Contracts Show Falling Off

Construction contracts awarded in all the cities, towns, villages and rural districts throughout Canada during November, according to figures compiled by MacLean Daily Reports, Limited, totalled $15,399,200, compared with $18,169,500 in October and $16,995,200 in November, 1919. The total for the eleven months of 1920 is $246,859,000, compared with $181,131,900 during the corresponding months of 1919, and $94,652,400 during 1918, being an increase of 36.3 per cent. over 1919 and 161.1 per cent. over 1918.

Among the most important contracts awarded during this month are the following: Regina, theatre, $250,000, for Famous Players Canadian Corporation, Ltd.; Winnipeg, deaf and dumb institute, $621,000, for province of Manitoba; Vancouver, seawall and terminal, $350,000, for Canadian National Railway; Vancouver, drydock, $3,500,000, for Dominion Government; Maple Ridge, B.C., logging railway, $350,000, for Miami Corporation of Chicago; London, Ont., sewers, $300,000; Hamilton, glass factory, $300,000, for Canadian Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Co., Ltd.; Toronto, restaurant and office building, $400,000, for Childs Co., Ltd.; province of New Brunswick, road construction, $248,000; Three Rivers, Quebec, pulp mill, $1,500,000.

Duty Still Collected on Maple Lumber

The National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of New York city, in a recent bulletin regarding the duty on maple lumber shipped from Canada to the United States, says:—

Members will recall that in January of this year we issued a bulletin covering a ruling by the United States Treasury Department imposing a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on maple lumber imported to the United States from Canada. Paragraph 169 of the Tariff Act of 1913 imposes a 10 per cent. duty on "Cabinet Woods" and the Treasury Department has classified maple as a cabinet wood, except when manufactured into flooring or when invoiced at $10.00 per thousand. The Treasury Department ruled that the scarcity of other cabinet woods justifies the classification of maple as a "Cabinet Wood."

Since that time some protests have been filed and the Board of General Appraisers by ruling No. 43973 on protest No. 933672, etc., of W. H. Allison & Co., and others, has ruled that on the record presented, maple lumber was held free of duty.

The Treasury Department will probably appeal from this ruling which puts maple in the free class, and in the meantime the Department will levy a duty on maple shipments coming into the United States from Canada, taking the position that if maple is finally declared free, claims must be filed by protestants for duties to be refunded.

We are also informed that the Treasury Department has classified beech as a "Cabinet Wood" and will levy a duty on shipments of beech from Canada to the United States on the same basis as duties are collected on maple. The Treasury Department has sixty days from November 10th within which to appeal.

Business—How the Present and Future Look

*By H. M. Lee, Lansing, Mich.

"How's Business" is a phrase that just now is on everybody's tongue and nine times out of ten the man who asks it seems to desire a pessimistic answer.

Quite a number of people right now seem to have the idea that everything is going to the dogs and there is no sense in trying to stop it.

Now let's look the facts as they are, square in the face for the moment, and see whether the present condition is really abnormal. That is to say, abnormal in the sense of being unheard of or of never having happened before.

Take your own business, for example, chart its progress and you will find that the chart while showing a marked upward tendency is nevertheless interspersed with peaks and valleys, each valley a little less deep than the one before and each peak a little higher than the peaks that went before. Draw a line through the middle of this and you get an average progress—and after all is said and done, isn't the average progress over a period of years the thing that determines success or the lack of success?

Everybody knows that we, for some time past, have been in a grand and glorious "seller's market." A lot of people realized that it was too good to be true and even in the midst of it began figuring on what they would do when they had to start in earning their living again.

It was perfectly true for a while that business men did not seem to have the time to save money or even to save time. They were too busy filling orders or trying to boost production to keep up with what they seemed to think was an unending stream of orders.

Human actions and reactions can very safely be likened to the swing of a pendulum of a clock. Under stress of excitement and pressure of unusual extravagance and absolutely careless buying to penuriousness, or the theory of doing without things.

In normal times, human beings in the mass maintain a little better sense of proportion and their expenditures are neither flagrantly careless nor senselessly limited.

The Question is What to Do.

There is an awful lot of talk right now about who is to blame. This may be important for historians to determine, but it doesn't get us anywhere in laying plans for 1921 or for the balance of 1920 either.

It seems to me to be a fine time to remember that it is no test of business skill to ride to success on a wave of prosperity and reckless buying.

You can remember and your father will remember better than you, just how hard it was to achieve success—the long weary hours of work and concentration and worry it took to turn the corner. What infinite number of problems had to be whipped before the plant got to be a big factor in the industry.

Success is a sturdy plant—it takes some time to grow to maturity, yet during the last three or four years we have seen plants spring up from nothing to 100 acres more or less, with thousands of men employed—success made while you wait with an eager public ready to buy on the cost plus basis.

But, fundamentally, that was never a serious or permanent condition.

However foolish they may act at times, the public by and large is very much given to looking on both sides of their dollar before they spend it and right now is the time for manufacturers and distributors to get their feet back on the ground and realize that it takes just as much work in 1920 to make success as it did in 1870 and that the good old rules of supply and demand, of value in its relation to price, of quality in the article, of honesty in manufacture, of even dealing—are just as important to-day as they ever were.

There is nothing new or startling about the present situation in business.

There are always those business men who wait to feel the effects of a condition before taking any steps to see it through—and a considerable number of them go to make up those interesting statistics compiled by Dun's and Bradstreets on "Business Failures."

Others muddle through and come out wiser and a little older. There is another class, however, who take advantage of the profitable years to set their house in order for closer figuring before they really have to do it and they are the ones who are never as hard hit by so-called "curtailment" as the fellow who can't get used to the fact that Uncle Sam isn't taking everything he can make at cost plus.

*President Duplex Truck Company.

Business to-day, whether manufacturing or selling, requires a very high type of business skill, foresight and courage, and times like these test the quality of management back of every company, be it large or small.

Every company, too, will come through according to the quality of its management—the ability of its men.

Many to whom apparent "Success" came too easily have still to learn that business is largely compounded of work and those who have already learned that lesson are realizing that the present conditions are just another of those things that enable a man or a business to show whether or not it has the right to endure.

The fact is that probably every man in business was trying to get his own business out of that reckless "buy as much as you can get" attitude of mind and get his own personnel back to a safe and sane realization of the good, old business fundamentals, while secretly hoping that his public would continue as they were for a long time to come.

These Are Testing Times in Business

But everybody was figuring the same way—everybody wanted to get back to earth, not merely you or we, but every company and every individual in the United States was looking for the time when he could come down out of the clouds and get his feet back on the ground and start again to lay by a little surplus.

You say there are going to be failures or that there are failures.

Of course there are. There never was a year in American business that there were not failures and there never will be a year when there won't be failures.

It is absolutely true that careless buying—and by that I mean the unwillingness to scrutinize values carefully or to buy on a sensible basis—never yet made permanent prosperity for any manufacturer.

It never made for security because it is always too liable to quick change.

Right now the situation shows many signs of clearing up. You see it all over.

You even see people to-day who are not at all ashamed to admit that they own a savings bank account even though they haven't got automobiles.

Six or eight months or a year those same men would have probably explained to you that they had not gotten their cars yet because they couldn't get delivery. To-day they are probably glad that they didn't get them and glad that they have savings accounts.

That hurts business, some one may say.

No, it doesn't hurt business. It makes for good business, because we need to remember that we are living in a practical world and that the surest precursor of continuous hard times is an era of continued extravagance.

Fictitious values in commodities tend to make fictitious values in dollars. Both are bad, and right now we are passing through that period where people are readjusting themselves, reconstructing, if you will, their own ideas of what is lasting and permanent—casting off the superfluous and getting ready to put their shoulders again to the wheel of productivity in an orderly, commonsense, practical, business-like way.

It is no time for impatience, it is the time for cleaning house—for casting out the needless expenses—for reducing wasteful overhead—for eliminating the unnecessary and for putting business back on the bed-rock of common sense methods.

If the era of get rich quick success and haphazard living had continued in force very long, the rising generation of Americans would have been a breed of spenders, a breed of wasters and a breed of men who expected success to come to them rather than men who expected to have to go out and make it as their fathers, grandfathers and great-grandfathers had to.

The frontiers of success have not been shortened along with the frontiers of our geographical borders and it takes just as much work to-day to reach those frontiers and develop them into a permanent and durable structure of success as it did fifty years ago, but we almost forgot that.

To every business man who can look his business in the face and realize that it renders a real service to the consumer as well as to himself—that his product is fit to survive—made by men and women who put into it the best of which they are capable—and that a wider use of his product will tend to raise the standards of business and of living—that man can rest quite secure in the knowledge that the future for him is bright.

New Position for Mr. Laughlin

Mr. H. S. Laughlin
Chatham, N. B.

H. S. Laughlin, who was chief forester for the J. B. Snowball Lumber Co., Chatham, N.B., is now with the Eastern Pulpwood Co., who operate on the St. Croix River in New Brunswick and Maine.

During the past summer he had two attacks of appendicitis while engaged in his work, and his doctor advised an operation. Accordingly he resigned from the Snowball Co., intending later to join the Dominion Forest Service. Mr. Laughlin went to spend a few days with his father, who is also a doctor, and was strongly advised against an operation. On the other hand, he was told to take a couple of months' rest, which he did, and was preparing to go to Saskatchewan in the Dominion Service, when he received an interesting proposition from his present employers, the Eastern Pulpwood Co., who own most of the land they operate. Mr. Laughlin is surveying and making plans of all their holdings. He reports that the winter season has been very backward and until recently there was no frost in the ground and the swamps and small brooks were all open. Eight inches of snow had fallen and this was keeping the swamps from freezing during any cold weather. At the time of his writing—the middle of December—rain was badly needed, followed by good, snappy cold days to make logging conditions ideal.

The Passing of Mr. William Power

The death of Mr. William Power, head of the firm of W. & J. Sharples, Limited, Quebec. P.Q., occurred after a short illness on December 12th. Mr. Power was one of the outstanding figures in the timber trade of Quebec, and his association with the industry, extending over sixty years, was marked by uprightness, high ideals and splendid service. His passing removes one who was in every way a tower and bulwark to the cause which he espoused so early in his career and followed with ability, devotion and faithfulness to the end. It was only a few days before his death that he completed some important business transactions and showed his appreciation of those who had served the firm long and efficiently, by forming a new company known as W. & J. Sharples, Limited, to take over the old business of W. & J. Sharples, Regd. Another company was also organized known as the Power Lumber Co., Limited, for the purpose of purchasing and operating a number of mills, in which the members of the Power family are interested, and the head office of which was to be at St. Pacome.

The late Mr. Power is survived by his widow, four sons and two daughters. The sons are W. Gerard Power of St. Pacome, former president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association; Joseph Power, Chas. G. Power, M.P., and Frank Power, of Quebec. The daughters are Mrs. M. Barclay of Montreal, and Mrs. F. A. Mosely of Montreal.

The late Mr. Power was a warm worker and enthusiastic endorser of all organizations in the lumber line. He was for years a director of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, president the Quebec Limit Holders' Association, the Canadian Forestry Association, and many other concerns. Mr. Power was also president of the River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co., the Lafontaine Lumber Co., W. & J. Sharples, Regd., and others.

Born at Sillery in 1849, he was a son of the late Wm. Power, one of the managers of W. & J. Sharples. The subject of this reference entered the service of the Sharples firm in 1860 and enjoyed a long and remarkable successful business career, holding various positions of trust until 1906 when he became a partner in the firm, associated with the late Hon. John Sharples and the late R. Harcourt Smith. In 1913 his two partners having died, he became sole proprietor of the business.

A firm believer in the future of the province of Quebec, Mr. Power had invested extensively in timber lands and limits. He was a Liberal in politics and a close friend of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He was elected to the House of Commons for Quebec West in 1902 and was re-elected in 1904. In 1908 he was defeated by Sir William Price, but was again elected in 1911. In 1917 his growing business interests claimed all his attention and he refused to stand for election.

The late Mr. Power devoted considerable time to the encouragement of agriculture. He owned and maintained a large modern farm at St. Pacome, Kamouraska county, and his fine herd of Canadian cattle captured many prizes at various exhibitions throughout the province.

In religion Mr. Power was a devout Catholic. He was a former president and councillor of the Quebec Board of Trade, for many years a councillor of the municipality of Sillery, a member of the special committee of the tercentenary celebration, a trustee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

Speaking of his death, a Quebec paper pays the late Mr. Power the following tribute:—"His devout faith and unfailing benevolence are an assurance in which those whom he left behind can find certain consolation. From its inception as a boy of eleven until the present time the record of the man is characteristic of the best type of Canadian enterprise and perseverance. It should serve as a model for emulation by the rising generation and example of success for its encouragement."

Organization—Production—Distribution

W. M. Ritter, of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Co., Columbus, Ohio, has written a most interesting volume on the "Lumber Business—Organization, Production and Distribution," and the "Canada Lumberman" believes that it is one which will be read with much interest.

Mr. Ritter is a gentleman who has gained his experience and outlook on life in the hard school of struggle, insight, trial and often bitter disappointment. Naturally he has not drawn any fancy word-pictures or sketched any beautiful dreams, but about all his observations there is the flavor of common sense, calm judgment and sane vision. His code of ethics, as worked out in the successful operation of his own company, is one that will be read with no little appreciation and commendation.

It may be stated, in passing, that the little book was written by Mr. Ritter solely for his own employees, with no thought of it being circulated outside of his own organization. Among other things he says:—

"The policy of this company should be a reflection of its individuality which marks it as different from other companies.

"Loyalty to its policy is necessary, for its only through its employees that it is known to the public—if the employee or representative is not true to the ideals of the company, the company is misunderstood and misjudged by the public.

"It is the purpose of this company to conduct its business upon the principle of service.

"Its aim is to render efficient service.

"Efficiency is 'doing the right thing in the right way, at the right time, all the time.'

"This policy contemplates that everyone with whom we have business relations—employees and customers—shall have the maximum of satisfaction, for this is good business.

"Do not be impatient of delay. Sound, steady, efficient service inspires confidence. Good service is the only thing for which one can long continue to receive a reward.

"This policy is not entirely altruistic, for he receives most who gives most. The more perfect the service rendered by one the greater and more certain will be the reward flowing back to him.

"The patronage of customers naturally gravitates toward the merchant who serves his customers best; the service of the employee naturally goes to the employer who serves his employees best; the reward from the employer to the employee is in greatest measure received by the employee who serves his employer best.

"Co-operation not competition finds its place in this policy. If you deal with a person in the spirit of competition, you seek to get the most for the least; by applying the spirit of co-operation, you seek to find the need, and then to render the most perfect service in filling the need.

"This policy recognizes and insists that the interest of the seller and the buyer, of the employer and the employee, are identical, and so intimately united and inter-related that nothing can ultimately be beneficial to the one, which is injurious to the other.

"The difficulty of endeavoring to formulate policies in a "Code of Principles" is that which is inherent always in rule-making. No one can live by rules alone. The state of mind in which the rules are followed, the mental attitude toward the rules, is as important as the rules themselves."

The logging operations in Port Arthur district for the years 1919-20, were as follows, according to the report of the Acting Crown Timber Agent for that district: Pine and spruce, 3,827,723 ft. b.m.. There was cut and made 892,084 railway ties. The pulpwood taken out amounted to 153,802 cords, and there was cut and taken for manufacture 173,599 pieces of mixed saw logs; the timber in the production of these was balsam, spruce, balm of gilead, and poplar; 13,810 cedar posts, eight feet long, were also cut.

Lumber Firm Specializes in Domestic Woods

Manufacturers' Lumber Company, of Stratford, Operated by Three Brothers, Has Greatly Developed the Consumption of Canadian Hardwoods

The use of domestic hardwoods in the manufacture of furniture and other household lines has from time to time been endorsed and encouraged by the "Canada Lumberman." Articles urging greater appreciation of home forest products have always been read with interest.

Among the organizations, who have specialized in the line of supplying factories with the various kinds of wood that are grown in western Ontario is the Manufacturers' Lumber Co., Limited, of Stratford, which is composed of three brothers—J. A. McFadgen, president; G. A. McFadgen, vice-president, and C. A. McFadgen, director. Four brothers constituted the company until October, 1918, when death claimed W. A. McFadgen, of Huntsville, Ont., who, in a buying capacity, had worked up a strong connection in that district and more particularly in the purchase of stocks of birch. The three McFadgen brothers have built up a large business with the furniture factories, implement factories and interior trim establishments of western Ontario, and recently purchased the cooperage plant located in Stratford belonging to Merritt & Co. of Chatham. This plant turns out large quantities of staves and hoops, and in connection there is a sawmill with circular saw, along with a special top-saw for cutting up extra heavy elm logs. Some of the trees secured in the vicinity turn out as much as 4,500 feet of lumber. With the two saws it is possible to cut timber up to 60 inches in diameter.

Some three years ago the Manufacturers' Lumber Co. purchased a mill at Clinton and removed the equipment to Shakespeare, where about a million and a half feet have been cut in the two seasons. The Manufacturers' Lumber Co. bought a bush of 133 acres near this historic hamlet and placed the mill right in the midst of the growth. The mill is a two-storey one with a 100 h.p. engine and boiler, running a circular saw, edger, butting saw and slab saw, and with a capacity of about 15,000 feet a day. At this point the company have also taken out telephone poles, cedar posts, vineyard stakes and railway ties.

How the Business Was Started.

J. A. McFadgen, the founder of the company, taught school for several years previous to embarking in the lumber line. It was while principal of a public school in Stratford that he came in contact with the late Mr George McLagan. who was then a member of the Board of Education. A close friendship was formed between Mr. McFadgen and Mr. McLagan. In 1903 when this progressive furniture company, which used principally domestic woods, ran short of stock, buyers were sent out in all directions, in order that as large a supply as possible might be secured. Mr. McFadgen undertook to do some exploring for the company. Born and brought up in Wellington County, he had a fairly good idea of trees, their properties, uses, growth, etc. He then learned the grading of lumber by spending every spare hour of his time down at the McLagan factory watching the break-out saw.

Two years after Mr. McFadgen started the Manufacturers' Lumber Co., he was joined by his brother, the late W. A. McFadgen, and in 1907 another brother, G. A., came into the company, and was followed three years later by C. A. The latter two now do the buying, grading and shipping, while J. A. gives his personal attention to the executive and selling ends, and also supervises a portion of the buying.

Why the Name Was Selected.

When asked how the name "Manufacturers' Lumber Co." happened to be selected, Mr. McFadgen said it was because their special business was to buy from the manufacturer and sell direct to the factories. There was thus only the one profit and the one handling. By reason of this, better service could be given and a more thorough and intimate connection developed. The Manufacturers' Lumber Co. do not sell to the retail lumbermen at all but confine their business exclusively to the establishments already referred to.

A number of railway ties are taken out each year and lumber contracts are made for the season with both stationary and portable mill-owners. The quantities contracted for, range from 100,000 feet up to a million or two, but for the most part stocks are not larger than 200,000 or 300,000 feet. They are generally purchased on a log run basis and graded by the Manufacturers' Company. The principal woods handled are maple, birch, soft elm, basswood, ash and also a quantity of spruce, pine, poplar or balm, for crating.

In connection with the mill at Shakespeare and also the plant which the Manufacturers' Lumber Co. recently acquired in Stratford, an eight-ton truck is used which was specially built for their purpose. Its operation has been found very economical on long hauls and the roads around Stratford are in pretty fair condition.

The major portion of the business of the Manufacturers' Lumber Co. is, of course, the wholesale end and being established for nearly a score of years, the organization has done its part to cultivate a wider acquaintance with and a more thorough appreciation of Canadian hardwoods.

An Ardent Curler and Golfer.

J. A. McFadgen, president of the company, has few hobbies outside of business. In his younger days, he was an ardent lacrosse player and bicycle rider. To-day he finds relaxation in golf, motoring and curling. For years he has belonged to the Stratford Curling Club and has skipped many a rink to victory. He leaves with the Canadian curlers at the end of this month for Scotland, where he will spend

J. A. McFadgen, President
Stratford, Ont.

G. A. McFadgen, Vice-President
Stratford, Ont.

C. A. McFadgen, Director
Stratford, Ont.

January and February. The party will consist of thirty-two devotees of the stane and besom, ten of whom are from Ontario. They expect to trim a number of the Scotch quartettes at their favorite game.

This will be Mr. McFadgen's first visit to the land of cakes and heather. He is looking forward to the outing with considerable pleasure. He declares that when he returns there will still be plenty of time to take up the purchase of lumber stocks for next season, in as much as few sales are being made at the present time, although a large number of persons are negotiating to place their cut for 1921. A year ago at this particular period and during the first few months of 1920 it was a case of buyers chasing the producers, but just now conditions are reversed and the market has become a buyer's one instead of seller's.

Mr. Brankley Nominated for Advisory Board

A meeting of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association was held recently in Newcastle, N.B., when matters of general interest to the lumbermen were informally discussed but no particular decision was arrived at.

The immediate object of the meeting was to nominate a representative on the Forest Advisory Commission. D. J. Buckley, a prominent lumberman of Newcastle, Northumberland County. was on the Advisory Commission for several years and was the licensees' representative on the Board. It became necessary to appoint a successor in accordance with the terms of the Forest Act passed in 1918. This measure provided for an Advisory Board or Commission

J. W. Brankley Chatham, N. B.

to assist the Minister of Lands and Mines by way of suggestion or advice to the administration of his department, particularly as relating to Crown lands.

A part of the section of the Act read as follows:—

> "A Provincial Forestry Advisory Commission is hereby created, to consist of the Minister of Lands and Mines as chairman, the Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, the Provincial Forester as hereinafter described, one prominent lumberman or licensee appointed by and representing the licensees, and one other lumberman or forester who must be associated with the ownership or management of the Crown granted forest lands, to be appointed by the minister, and to act as an advisory board. Should the licensees fail to nominate and appoint a prominent lumberman or licensee as provided for in this section, then the minister shall make such appointment."

J. W. Brankley, general manager of the Miramichi Lumber Co., Chatham, N. B., was nominated to fill the vacancy and the Government will send out a blank ballot to all licensees, in which they are to insert the name of their selection and return. The result of the ballot practically fixes the appointment, and there is no doubt of Mr. Brankley's elevation to the post.

Favorably known to the industry throughout the Maritime provinces, Mr. Brankley is an active worker in the interests of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. He is not only general manager of the Miramichi Lumber Co. but also the Dalhousie Lumber Co. Both these organizations are subsidiary ones of the International Paper Co., New York, and between the two control from 800 to 1,000 square miles of Crown timber limits in New Brunswick.

Better Service Will Retain Trade

By W. A. Lynn

In discussing the evil of the "lumber catalog" in relation to dealers in the rural districts, many remedies have been suggested both by the individual merchant and the Retailers' Association. Most of these arguments, however, deal solely with the price of the lumber, explaining how the retail dealer can quote equally as low prices as the catalog houses in the larger cities.

Recently in correspondence with a builder living in a small town in southern Ontario, the "Canada Lumberman" received an interesting illustration of one reason why local lumber dealers sometimes lose valuable patronage of rural builders. The following is part of the letter: "I decided to install hardwood floors in my home as part of my redecorating programme and called upon our local lumber merchant to select some hardwood material and place my order with him. The quality which I desired was not in stock at the time, but the dealer assured me of securing the particular stock of flooring I desired in a few days. This was perfectly satisfactory to me. A week went by and calling again I learned to my disgust, that the flooring had been ordered but had been sold and only a few feet of it remained. (It would not have cost a cent to use the phone, announcing the arrival of the flooring). A few days later I happened to notice a mail order catalog while calling on a friend. Glancing through it, I found the flooring I desired and ordered it. Three days later the flooring arrived as was advertised, and in perfect condition."

This is the exact theory why people send to the larger cities for materials of every kind, not because they cannot be procured at home (for in most cases they can) but because they are sure of getting "prompt service." A farmer was once heard to say, "I am always afraid of them fellows in town; they trust too much to luck."

There is only one remedy for this evil and it is a sure cure—"better service." Practically every dealer one converses with about the "lumber catalog" talks price, forgetting that the few cents in quotations that might separate them from the mailorder people is not the cause of their lost patronage, but because sometime or other they have given indifferent service and the news has spread. In the instance quoted above the difference in the price quotations was only a few cents upon the whole invoice.

In summing up the foregoing instance, it appears that good service should be the paramount aim of the rural and town lumber merchants, eliminating all inconsistency by affording all customers a little more attention than they bargained for. Customers, as a rule, do not object to a few cents difference in price if they can secure the goods when wanted and incidentally when promised.

Ritter Company Shuts Down All Mills

The indication of the trend of hardwood conditions across the border and the outlook for 1921 is reflected in some degree by the action of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Co. of Columbus, Ohio, the largest producers of hardwood lumber in the world. This concern. which controls thirteen band mills, six planing mills and eleven flooring units, with an annual capacity of 130,000,000 feet, has closed down all its saw and planing mills for an indefinite period. The firm specializes in plain and quartered oak, poplar, chestnut, cypress, birch, beech, basswood and yellow pine.

Only a small percentage of the hardwood mills in the South are running to-day. and concerning the stock of the W. M. Ritter Co., an officer of that organization recently said:—"While our stocks on hand are only approximately normal and we are aware of the belief on the part of a large number of business people that there will be a steadily improved demand for hardwood lumber after the first of the year, and the opinion of some that one need not be surprised to see, a renewal of auction market conditions, which was in evidence last year (and which the present policy of buyers invites or certainly tends to produce) we think that the present situation in respect to the cost of production and sales prices is such that it is the part of wisdom to suspend production until the market sufficiently improves to justify resumption."

Lumber Not To Blame For This

A readjustment of mortgage rates, regarded by most loan and trust companies as considerably overdue, has been in progress in Toronto during the last few weeks. Applicants for renewals or new loans on mortgage find that the loan companies are asking 7½ per cent., as compared with the 7 per cent. rate which has been current since about the end of the war. The advance in rate from 7 to 7½ per cent. has been fairly general among Toronto loan companies. Some of them are charging 8 per cent. on especially small and troublesome business. The trust companies are in the main still charging only 7 per cent.

The Present Position of the Lumber Industry

By "Prospect"

Being lumbermen and having our sympathies wholly in that direction, we may forget in some measure other lines of commerce and endeavor.

Searching for a cause of the conditions existing to-day affecting our business, we are led back for some few years. Here it may not be amiss to state that our future generation of lumbermen will look back on to-day as being similarly the source of their then present business activities.

Chief among salient causes of conditions relating to our line of industry is the lack of a proper care of the existing supply of lumber by the previous generation of lumbermen, and a failure to make ample provision for a new growth of timber either by the individual himself or with the help of the state. And a wanton waste of the available standing timber and its product marketed as lumber.

Next in order would appear a lack of a proper value being placed upon lumber by both the state and local manufacturer. One illustration will suffice to establish this claim. We all know that lath were until lately marketed under a system providing only a return for the labor and investment expended to produce them, with no thought of the value of the lumber used in their manufacture.

With these two causes alone we will endeavor to show that the effect experienced to-day by the lumbermen be he retailer, wholesaler or manufacturer, is only the outcome of lack of foresight in providing a future supply of timber for the present needs, and a wanton waste of the then plentiful supply as given by nature.

Lack of Available Raw Material.

The wheels of time grind exceeding slow but they grind as small. as slow. We are being shown a true illustration of this fact in our present lack of available raw material and the consequent high value placed upon it.

We do not wish to state that the high prices of to-day can be attributed to the causes mentioned in all cases, because there are many other contributing influences all having a bearing on the prices prevalent to-day. They only hastened the coming of a day of reckoning, which we would have had to face ultimately.

As lumbermen of judgment and vision we must admit that war and its urgent necessity for speedy output has in a great measure forced upon us the high scale of wages to-day in existence. It also forced us to forget to provide for any future needs. The present was all we were able to grasp, and in copeing with its vast needs, we forgot to insure our future requirements. Now we must stop, and in the language of the street, watch our step.

We do not need to grope as in the dark but with a firm hand, a clear head and steady eye, look the future in the face and prepare to meet the outcome on an even level footing, firm in the belief that a sense of justice will prevail and the distorted present will blend with the dim future into one harmonious atmosphere fraught with the belief that all is well in this old world of ours.

The outcome will be all that we can hope for, and will justify our desire to not go down into the valley of despair but remain on the hilltop where we can view the distant horizon and watch for the coming of better and grander achievements along the lines of our various activities be it as a retailer, wholesaler or manufacturer.

Each Must Work Out Own Salvation.

Have we been selfish and only looked at our own little troubles? Perhaps—Yet each industry must work out its own salvation, and it is a care of ourselves which we must exercise else who will?

To-day in every line of endeavor we find a desire to come down from the peak, as we call it. Can we? Will it be in the interests of all to do so?

These and many more problems present themselves for our solution, and they must be solved by the individual.

Will a sudden drop in present prices present an adequate solution of our problem. Would it enable us to have an abundant supply in our storehouses and permit of a distribution of these stocks at a much lower cost to the consumer?

Temporarily yes, but what will we have gained by our experience? Will we realize that only by a proper method of reforestation, backed by a system of distribution fair and just to all, can we eliminate a repetition of existing circumstances.

We are to-day face to face with a decided repulsion to carry on business at any price.

This must last until with the sifting of circumstances we find a bed rock upon which we can build our future business relationship one with the other.

Labor is no farther to-day in its march toward independence than it was at a lesser rate of pay. As merchants, the same is equally true with us all.

Mutual Interest of Capital and Labor.

Then let us endeavor to estabilsh a common basis upon which to erect our future trade. Labor without its motive power, capital, is helpless and without labor, capital cannot accomplish the undertakings which are only awaiting our arriving at a just respect of each other. Why then must we be continuously bluffing and bickering with one another?

The files of the departments issuing permits, those of the architects and engineers, will show us that there is an available desire to utilize both capital and labor. Those of us, who are optimistic, predict a great increase in activity along every line of undertaking in the coming year.

Let us then assure the realization of these evidences by a steady consistent attendance to a proper marketing of our commodities and a just demand for the expenditure of our substance, and we will soon tide over what to-day appears to be a hopeless tangle. For to-day will soon be yesterday and the man who does the hard things first finds that what he thought unsurmountable is, after all, only trifling, and the vision from the hilltop is much more refreshing than that of the valley, so let us all endeavor to rise above our troubles and we will soon laugh at them.

In conclusion, let us say that the man living for to-day will soon be numbered among those already forgotten.

The future is ours, grasp it and with a smile say the thing can be done, and lo, it is over and forgotten.

May we profit by the experience of others and most especially by our own, which may appear to be almost beyond our ability; yet get the other fellow's viewpoint, and our objections soon vanish.

We have before us a greater country and greater possibilities than lie behind, and though many may fall by the way, yet steady, sane and persistent effort will receive its reward.

Where am I; What am I?

Sir:—

For the following reasons I am unable to send you the cheque asked for:

I have been held up, held down, sandbagged, walked on, sat on, flattened out and squeezed, first by the Canadian Government for Federal War Tax, Excess Profits Tax, Merchants' License and Auto Tax; Victory Loan Bonds, Thrift, Capital Stock Tax, and every society and organization that the inventive mind of man can invent to extract what I may or may not possess.

From the Society of John the Baptist, the G. W. V., the Women's Relief, the Navy League, the Red Cross, the Purple Cross, the Black Cross, the Double Cross, the Children's Home, the Dorcas Society, the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., the Boy Scouts, the Jewish Relief, the Belgian Relief, and every hospital in town.

The Government has so governed my business that I don't know who owns it. I am inspected, suspected, examined, re-examined, informed, required and commanded, so I don't know who I am, where I am, and why I am here; all I know is I am supposed to be an inexhaustible supply of money for every known need of the human race, and because I will not sell I have and go out and beg, borrow or steal money to give away, I have been cussed, discussed, boycotted, talked to, talked about, held up, robbed and nearly ruined, and the only reason I am clinging to life is to see what in Hell is coming next.

Charge on Lumber Held for Reconsignment

The $10.00 per day storage charge on cars loaded with lumber held for reconsignment is to be continued beyond January 1, 1921, according to Supplement No. 5 to J. E. Fairbanks' Demurrage Tariff I. C. C. No. 8, which has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington.

According to the reports from Class 1 roads to American Railway Association, figures for the week ending Nov. 26, 1920, show an accumulation of only 26,324 cars of all commodities made up as follows, says a recent bulletin of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association:

8270 cars held for export.
3861 cars held account consignees unable to accept.
3185 cars held for reconsignment.
2153 cars held account of connections unable to accept in interchange.
7509 cars held account of disability reporting roads to make delivery.
757 cars held for billing.
307 cars held account of embargo.
282 cars held for delivery to contract piers or floating.

These figures are for comparison with the report for the week ending Oct. 8, 1920, referred to in our Bulletin of Oct. 26, which showed an accumulation of 41,135 cars of which 2,377 cars of all commodities were held for reconsignment and 18,000 cars held for export and coastwise movement. The reported accumulation for week ending Dec. 3, is 21,991 cars. These reports have not been divided as to commodities so as to show what percentage are lumber shipments.

Big Drop in Wages of Lumberjacks

A recent despatch from Northern Ontario says that a general reduction in wages in the lumber woods in all sections of this part of northern Ontario is taking place, and it is believed the average monthly wage is being reduced approximately fifty per cent. This decrease has not been arrived at in stages, but consists of one general cut.

Inquiry tends to show that the woodsmen involved have complained about the reduction, but in almost every instance have continued to work at the new low wage scale. This is made imperative owing to the surplus of labor making it quite impossible to find employment elsewhere. The cost of living is coming down slowly. Big and little enterprises alike from the small farmer clearing his land of pulp timber to the great paper-making companies are numbered among those reducing pay to their employees.

British Industries Fair Next Month

Arrangements have now been completed for the reception of a record number of visitors to the British Industries Fair which opens on the 21st of February in London and Birmingham, and on the 28th of February at Glasgow.

The first British Industries Fair was held in London in 1915 and the success which has attended the fairs held since that date has satisfied the Department of Overseas Trade as to the correctness of the system of organization. The coming fair, though vastly increased in size and comprising the largest number of exhibitors of British and Colonial manufactures ever assembled in one trade fair, will be run on the lines which proved so successful in the past.

As only genuine trade buyers are invited, all who visit the fair are known to be there for business and not for curiosity. Exhibitors are therefore able to give proper attention to the buyer and the buyer is able to do his business unhampered by crowds of sightseers.

The services which are rendered to the invited buyer do not end with the mere bringing together under one roof of the chief British manufacturers. Every possible assistance is given to him in finding the particular articles he wishes to buy. The resources of the British Government are at his call. In the fair buildings the Department of Overseas Trade opens fully staffed offices in order that buyers and exhibitors may obtain authentic information on all points of importance. Mr. F. W. Field, the British Government Trade Commissioner at Toronto, will be in attendance at the London Fair and will be pleased to meet and assist all visitors from the Dominion. Other officers of the department will be available to answer inquiries as to tariffs in all parts of the world. A special staff gives information as to shipping and transport and other officials are prepared to advise as to the most likely sources of supply, not only of the articles included in the fair, but also of all Empire productions. Such assistance is of incalculable value.

The department's help does not stop with advice and information. Material arrangements are made for the buyer's comfort and assistance at the fair. Interpreters are provided for his use free of charge. Special writing rooms are set apart for his convenience, where he can carry on his correspondence. Special post offices deal with his letters and telegrams. Restaurants and tea rooms make it unnecessary for him to leave the fair buildings to get his meals.

Visitors to the fair also receive valuable assistance from the manner in which the catalogues of the fair are produced. Instead of being mere lists of the names of the exhibitors, they are books of reference in which they can find in their own language a classified index of every article exhibited. Supplementary pages contain tables of English and foreign weights and measures compared; and the moneys of all the principal countries are compared with their English equivalents.

The catalogues are not sold, but are handed gratis to all visitors to the fair from overseas. Their contents, serving as they do, as books of reference for the year, and consulted regularly in all parts of the world, are edited with expert knowledge by selected officers of the Department of Overseas Trade and the local committees.

Buyers from overseas who wish to visit the fair should apply as early as possible to the nearest British Trade Commissioner at Montreal, Toronto or Winnipeg, from whom they will be able to secure full information. On their arrival in England it would be to their advantage to communicate at once with the secretary, British Industries Fair, 35 Old Queen Street, London S.W., or, should the fair have commenced, at the White City, Shepherd's Bush, London, W. 14.

Intending visitors will do well to secure hotel accommodation in advance, and Messrs. Thomas Cook & Sons with their world-wide organization will provide every facility for doing this, whether the accommodation required is of the kind provided by the largest and most luxurious establishments, or of a quieter and more modest description. The variety is such that every taste can easily be provided for.

A Common Lumberman

I am a common lumber shove
  Composed of common clay,
And feed on common fodder
  For I get but common pay.

The lumber life's one common round
  Of climbing up and down,
Of common law and lofty piles
  With others all aroun'.

My time begins at 8 a.m.
  On every common day,
Of shoving common lumber
  In the usual common way.

My day winds up at 5 p.m.
  And in the common way,
I cease from shoving lumber
  Till 8 a.m. next day.

Saturday, O jay, best day of all,
  I shove but half a day,
When the boss invites me in
And shoves me out my pay.

Then to a common home I trek
  In the common toiler's way,
And hand a common housewife
  My common weekly pay.

Yes, I'm just a common mortal
  And tread the common way,
And expect to die a common death
  And sleep in common clay.

How sad to be a common man
  And grind the common way,
Grinding out a common grist
  Of common coin as pay.

I was a very common boy
  And went to common schools
To learn the way to riches
  And avoid all golden rules.

O! to be a common boy again
  And go to common schools,
In search of light and learning,
  And not gold, the pay of fools!

—Holmes.

New Firm Will Specialize in Softwoods

The new wholesale lumber firm of Lay & Haight, which has been formed with offices at 34 Victoria St., Toronto, will specialize in all kinds of softwood, particularly white and red pine, jack pine and spruce. The members of the new organization are Gilbert S. Lay of Toronto, and D. H. Haight of Sudbury.

For thirty-one years Mr. Lay has been associated with the wholesale lumber trade in buying and selling capacities. He was for ten years with Stewart Bros., wholesale lumbermen, of Buffalo, and after they sold out to the R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Toronto, Mr. Lay continued with the latter firm for twelve years. Then he joined the Eyer Lumber Co., Limited, 34 Victoria St., being closely connected with

Gilbert S. Lay, Toronto

D. H. Haight, Sudbury, Ont.

the late John H. Eyer for nine years. Mr. Lay is favorably known to the trade all over the province.

His partner, Mr. Haight, is a member of Haight & Dickson, Sudbury, who operate a sawmill at Mileage 93 on the Canadian National Railways, and has been many years in that district. The new mill, which is equipped with a circular saw and a horizontal resaw, as well as a lath department, cuts about 35,000 feet a day of white pine, jack pine and spruce. Mr. Haight, who has charge of the woods operation, has been in partnership with Mr. John Dickson for several years. They have owned mills at various points in the north and have cut up large stocks of logs. The plant of Haight & Dickson at Mileage 93 will during the coming season saw many of the 1919 logs of the firm which, on account of low water, were held up last spring.

This cut has been bought and will be handled by the wholesale firm of Lay & Haight of Toronto. Mr. Haight resides in Sudbury, where he is an esteemed and well-liked citizen.

Popular Lumberman Killed in Bush

A regrettable accident occurred on November 23, causing the death of Mr. A. R. Martin, of North Bay, a well known lumberman, and woods superintendent for Messrs. Geo. Gordon & Co., Limited, Cache Bay, Ont.

While hunting with a party of friends at Washagaming Landing, Mr. Martin was accidentally shot and killed by a companion who slipped and fell, striking his rifle on the ground, causing it to discharge, the bullet entering Mr. Martin's body, resulting in his death one hour and a quarter later. As soon as the accident occurred, his son John, who was in the party, was quickly summoned, and was with his father when he died. Before he passed away he expressed his sympathy for the unfortunate young man who carried the rifle. The remains were brought to North Bay, where the family had recently came to reside.

The late Mr. Martin was born at Thorne Centre, Pontiac County, Quebec, fifty-nine years ago, and was favorably known throughout the country. He was identified with the lumber industry all his life, and was a practical lumberman in every sense of the word, and was first recognized as such by the late Mr. Robt. Booth, of Pembroke. The principal lumber interests with whom he was connected in his career were Mr. J. R. Booth, Messrs. Booth & Shannon; the Strong Lumber Co., Limited; the Bartlett Lumber Co., Limited, Michigan, and Messrs. Geo. Gordon & Co., Limited, Cache Bay, Ont., with whom he was associated at the time of his death, and for the past twenty-three years.

His genial disposition, his generous nature, his ability to win the confidence, and command the esteem of all who knew him, his knowledge of men, and his respect he held for those working with him, along with his many other sterling qualities, made him respected and admired by all, and well fitted him for the responsible position that he held.

Mr. Martin was a Conservative in politics, and in the provincial election of 1914, was unsuccessful candidate in the Conservative interests, for the constituency of Sturgeon Falls, being defeated by the present member, Mr. Zotique Mageau. He always acted according to what he considered to be in the best interests of the state, and not of party. He was a member of the Masonic Order, an Oddfellow, and an Orangeman, being a member of Sturgeon Falls Lodge, 447, R.G.R., A.F. & A.M., and St. John's Chapter R.A.M. 103, North Bay, Minnehaha Lodge, 353, I.O.OF., Sturgeon Falls, and Royal Black Preceptory 541, Cache Bay.

The late Mr. Martin leaves to mourn his loss, a sorrowing widow and eight children.

"Own Your Own Home" Expositions

A pre-season stimulus for renewed building activity this coming spring is shown in the plans now actively under way for "Own Your Own Home" expositions in several large cities.

Under the direction of the Builders' Exchange in Minneapolis, arrangements are being made for an exposition in the Armory early in February. Building material, supplies, equipment and furnishings of all kinds will be exhibited. It is expected to be one of the largest ever held in the middle-west. Display space is now being located and arrangements for the exhibit are well under way.

March 26th to April 2nd a big exposition will be held in the Colisseum at Chicago. Every commodity used in home construction will be shown, and experts in different lines will be there to offer suggestions to the public. Perhaps the largest exhibition of the year will be held in New York, April 16-30. Last year's exhibit in New York attracted world-wide attention.

Engage Counsel on Water Competitive Rate Case

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of New York the proposed cancellation of the so-called water competitive rates on lumber from the southeastern states to Eastern and New England, water competitive points was very fully considered and the Railroad and Transportation Committee, Mr. B. C. Currie, Philadelphia, Pa., chairman, was requested to actively oppose the cancellation of these rates before the Interstate Commerce Commission. On November 5, 1920, the National Association filed a formal protest with the commission against the cancellation of the rates. The tariffs were suspended by the commission until March 22, 1921, unless otherwise ordered, and the case known as Investigation and Suspension Docket 1240, is assigned for hearing in Washington on January 5, 1921. The New York Lumber Trade Association is co-operating with the National Association in this matter and there have been several conferences between Mr. H. B. Coho, secretary of the New York Association, and members of the Transportation Committee of that association, with Mr. W. W. Schupner, department manager, and Mr. W. S. Phippen, traffic manager for the National Association. Mr. Phippen was in Washington last week and arrangements have been made to retain Mr. Wilbur LaRoe, Jr., as counsel to represent these two associations in fighting the case before the commission. Mr. LaRoe was formerly chief attorney examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission, and resigned some months ago to engage in private practice. Mr. LaRoe is an expert commerce counsel and while with the commission presided at many of the most important hearings.

Writ Issued Against Lumber Company

The Attorney-General of Ontario, on behalf of his Majesty the King, has issued a writ against the Shevlin-Clarke Company, Fort Frances; J. A. Mathieu, Duncan Price and B. V. Holmes, Fort Frances; Elbert L. Carpenter, H. C. Clarke, F. P. Hixon, R. W. Whetmore, E. A. Carpenter and R. G. Chisholm, of Minneapolis. The writ asks:

(1) The cancellation for a certain grant of timber berths 45 and 49 in the Quebec Forest Reserve purporting to be made on August 23, 1919, by the Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines to the Shevlin-Clarke Company, Limited, and for cancellation of any licenses or renewals thereof, on the ground that they were void ab initio, and for damages and an accounting.

(2) For moneys had and received and due and owing, and for damages for conspiracy, fraud, deceit and conversion in respect of the timber cut on the said berths.

(3) For damages in respect of trespasses and waste committed, and for an injunction restraining further trespasses, waste and conversions.

(4) For an account of all timber cut or removed in any operation heretofore carried on by them in the district of Rainy River or in the district of Kenora, and for payment of all moneys found due and owing.

What Wholesaler Does for Lumber Industry

Essential to the Welfare, Expansion and Stability of the Business—His Place and Responsibility in Distribution of Canadian Forest Products

Editor, "Canada Lumberman":—

Sir,—The wholesaler, I contend, has filled a place in the scheme of things ever since manufacturing, sales and distribution began. Many attempts have been made to belittle his usefulness; he has been called a barnacle and an unnecessary adjunct, an essential evil, a fifth wheel on the coach, a leech, an incubus, a parasite, a non-producer, an impediment, an incumbrance, and many other names neither euphonious nor complimentary.

In spite of all these attacks, the wholesaler in practically every line of trade still holds sway. His number is increasing rather than decreasing. Any institution or system which has existed as long as the wholesaler, must possess merit and worth; otherwise its presence would have been wiped out long ago.

Much more might be said along the line of what the wholesaler can do, has done and is doing to find new markets, create wider demand, assist small sawmillmen, act as a bearer of information and a ready reference, take the risks, pay the interest on bank advances and the insurance on stock, sometimes for many months, before he can realize on the goods. Every organization cannot maintain a sales force, and the small millmen would become the victims of monopolies and mergers if it were not for the wholesaler who buys his stock, makes him advances and enables him to carry on activities throughout the year. The wholesaler is selling agent for many concerns and is able to market their product much more cheaply than they could by paying a sales manager, equipping an office, meeting travelling expenses and carrying on the various other tasks to maintain such a service and department.

A Legitimate and Logical Sphere.

In your issue of June 1st, 1919, I read, with much interest, an editorial on "The Place of the Wholesaler in Lumber Distribution," and it was so forceful and logical that I cut it out then and have kept it ever since. I am sending it to you in the hope that you will reproduce it in connection with these few remarks, which I have to offer. Here is what you said:

> "In connection with the problem of rising costs, now and then some economic advocate looms up who declares that the way to reduce expenditure and keep the price of things down to a minimum is to abolish the wholesaler, the jobber, the middleman, the distributor, the go-between, etc.—for he is known in various lines by a variety of titles. By one fell swoop, these ardent supporters of radical reforms would annul such a system of marketing and thus affect a substantial saving! They would eliminate one profit, at least, and afford ready means of acquiring commodities at a figure as near as possible to the actual cost of production. Such vain theorists might go a step farther, wipe out the retailer and have all manufacturing enterprises conduct their business direct, take all travellers off the road and have every person requiring anything send straight to the plant, and thus get it by mail or rail.
>
> "It has been generally found, when certain concerns in certain lines shout loud and long about there "being no middleman's profit," that they manufacture goods themselves, and thus "save the people money," there is not a great deal in their pretentious claims. These firms are generally manufacturing themselves and not only secure the margin which production demands, but add on a just proportion for what the wholesaler would get—if they bought through him. Such doctrines may look well in print or as speculative propositions, but they seldom work out satisfactorily or equitably in practice.
>
> "There will always be the wholesale distributor as long as supply and demand have to be met and the different wants of individuals and communities catered to. In all merchandising methods, the wholesaler has and holds a proper and justifiable place. He is not a fifth wheel to the coach, an embargo on costs, a traditional, arbitrary nuisance, or economic evil, as some would lead the consumer to suppose.
>
> "In the lumbering industry, as in others, if it were not for the wholesaler, who is a 'guide, philosopher and friend,' to the retailer, in not a few instances, many small mills would not be in operation to-day. The business would gradually drift and develop into the hands of larger and influential concerns. Monopolies and mergers would, in all likelihood, be the outcome, and the little fellow would go to the wall, for he would not be able to withstand the strong competition.
>
> "The wholesaler encourages, supports and finances propositions, takes innumerable risks and undertakes obligations which have to be shouldered by some one. He is a barometer of trade conditions, a direct and ready selling medium, a supply man, the builder up of connections between manufacturer and retailer, the pioneer of new avenues of trade and of wider distribution. He assumes responsibilities and carries many along in business who, but for his assistance and co-operation, would not be able to pull through the trying conditions of the present period. The wholesaler naturally has to depend upon the retailer for his business. Their interests are in many respects mutual, and interdependent. Not every organization can maintain a large and efficient staff of sales representatives to go direct to the trade. The wholesaler acts not only as the outlet of one mill, but several. Anyone who carefully analyzes the lumber situation in its processes of manufacture, sale, distribution and consumption appreciates the fact that the wholesaler is essential to the welfare and upbuild of its varied activities, and is not an artificial interference with supply and demand. On the contrary, in the magnitude and expansion of the business, with its numerous ramifications, he is serving in a logical and legitimate sphere and is a strong link in the chain of industrial and mercantile life."

Plan, Purpose and Work of Wholesaler.

In the subsequent issue there appeared another timely article by L. L. Shertzer, a prominent wholesaler operating in the South, who, in the course of an address on "The Purpose, Plan and Work of the Wholesaler," asked certain questions and answered them in an admirable manner.

"First: I think he wants to sell direct to the consumer for about the same reason the cow, at the risk of an eye and a skinner neck, wants to poke its head through a barbed wire fence to get a nibble of the grass in the other field. 'The grass looks greener in the other fellow's field.' Mr. Millman has not weighed the conditions, some of which are: The consumer wants to buy delivered f.o.b. his factory. The mill man generally wants to see his mill. The freight problem, constantly increasing in intricacy, is between them. The actual selling, the selection of customers, which is one of the most important items, is determined more from experience than ability; the additional accounting and the additional credit risk are all to be considered. He has a distorted idea of the profit the wholesaler makes and thinks he makes it easier than he does. But he, the millman, in selling direct to the trade, does not count on dividing with the consumer but on getting all the additional profit himself. I want to show that if he performs the additional service necessary to get it, he is entitled to it, but that it will cost him the legitimate wholesaler's profit to obtain it and he will save himself time and work by selling f.o.b. mill to the first-class wholesale trade; and in the last analysis will get more, or at least as much out of his stock.

"Second: Am I, as a wholesaler, an unnecessary factor in the business? I decided I must be a factor in the system, else by the very nature of things I would long since have been eliminated. If the legitimate wholesaler has no place, then our whole merchandising process is wrong. Observe I use the term 'legitimate' wholesaler. I mean by that, that I must have sufficient capital in my business to discount my bills, carry my accounts, and do business right. I must not be confused with the commission man who simply furnishes the order and sends it to the mill to ship and carry the account. He is a salesman and is entitled to a sales commission. In my field as a wholesaler I am a factor in our business credit system and in so far as I carry the accounts and aid in financing I am banker for both the sawmill and the consuming factory.

Rendering Service to the Millman.

"Third: Am I rendering service to the millman? If the manufacturer of lumber prepares his product for the market in a scientific manner, devoting his attention to getting the very best out of his log in grade and scale, considering by-products and the utilization of waste, he will find ample scope for both his ability and capital. He generally finds them both sufficient. In addition to manufacture, the marketing of lumber is in itself a scientific and far-reaching business.

The manufacturer can not perfect a sales organization that reaches the consumer without an expense equal to, or greater than, the oeprating expenses of the wholesaler. This additional investment and organization should earn additional profit, which the millman is entitled to because of additional service.

"I decided that whether or not I can be of service to the millman depends upon his experience, organization, financial strength and point of view. If he is one of the big boys with an expert accounting department, traffic manager, an experienced sales manager and credit man, and a salesman on the road for each car per day he manufactures, with ample capital to carry it all, I can not help him any because he has already added to his manufacturing organization a selling service equal to mine. It then becomes a question of experience and ability, of salesmanship and service, as to who gets the business.

Wholesaler Does Not Boost Price.

"I think it costs him more to sell a car than it does me because he sells his own stock only, which is more or less limited. By the time he figures his selling expense, extra credit risk, and the infinite number of things that enter into getting to the man who cuts up the stock, especially if he counts the worry of it, he has earned all he gets, just as the wholesaler does. He has not earned more than a reasonable wholesaler would make in handling his stock.

"My observation may be biased by my position, but I lay down the proposition that the wholesaler does not boost the price, and if anybody works on a cost-plus basis it is he. The plus is much less in proportion to his investment, service and risk than that of almost any other business. He is more frequently caught short supplying a contract to his factory than he is finding himself long on his sawmill purchases on an advancing market. As a general proposition he has the highest percentage of any department of business in standing by his ethics in filling his contracts on both ends of his business, because his assets are satisfied customers and mill connections.

"If I can show my customer that as a wholesaler I do not increase the price to him, but rather assure him his supply at an average price; that by taking his business in large blocks I decrease his buying expense and enable him to figure a year ahead on his cost; that, whether I do it from policy or necessity, my business life depends upon giving him a square deal, am I not rendering him a service? I render him a further service by giving him the class of stock he needs on the most advantageous rate. For on the proposition that I put the millman's stock where it is most acceptable, I must perforce give the customer stock that is most desirable.

"I have decided I can be of service to both these boys if they permit."

Yours, etc.,
DISTRIBUTION.

National Hardwood Annual in Quaker City

The Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Dealers' Association will be held at Philadelphia, on June 9th and 10th. The recent semi-monthly meeting of the board of managers was held in Chicago, and the report of the secretary during the first half of the present fiscal year was the most favorable from every standpoint that it has ever been possible to present.

The present membership of the National Hardwood Lumber Dealers' Association is 1,396. The finances are in good shape and everything looks promising for the coming year.

Among the firms which have recently applied for membership are: Bethune Pulp & Lumber Co., Huntsville; Nat. Thomas, Mont Laurier. Que.; Martin, McPeak Lumber Co., Limited, Montreal, and the Bradley Co., Hamilton. George C. Goodfellow, of Montreal, is the Canadian representative on the board of directors of the N.H.L.D.A.

The Square Pack Shingles Will Stay

At the recent conference of the West Coast Shingle Manufacturers, held in Seattle, many live, progressive matters were discussed Among them was the future of the square pack, so far as red cedar shingles are concerned. The gradual elimination of the thousand pack seems now to be desired.

In the course of his address, E. C. Miller, president of the Shingle Branch of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, said:—The shingle manufacturers have come to an absolute agreement. The organization has never been united as it is to-day. In the new method of packing by the square each bundle will contain one-quarter square and no shingle thinner than 5 to 2 in thickness will carry the Rite-Grade trademark. Everyone is in accord. The outlook is for a more stable price on account of the reduction in the number of grades and also in better grades. The retail dealer and the consumer at large are going to like our action.

What the shingle men did is briefly told in the following:—

"Moved that we pack 16-inch Rite-Grade shingles 5 to 2 with specification of 20-20 courses per bundle, covering capacity based on 5-inch weather exposure stenciled thereon, showing one-quarter square. This means four bundles per square, five bundles per thousand. That we omit Rite-Grade mark on all 6 to 2 shingles. That money contributed by manufacturers shall be used for advertising and trade extension work for red cedar shingles, all advertising to carry the Rite-Grade trademark."

Previous to the adoption of the resolution, an interesting discussion took place. H. J. Mackin, manager of the Canadian Western Lumber Co., Fraser Mills, B.C., said that the experience with his mills had been that their trade did not want the square. His company operates one hundred and sixty retail yards and naturally would try and sell them shingles instead of witnessing them handle patent roofing. "Our people," he said, "are unanimously against the square pack. We will handle the square when it actually is a square. If you are sincere, why don't you label your shingles properly stating exactly what they will do? I don't believe we can consider any other basis in the operation of our mills at the present time."

At length the convention took up the question of the exact form of the endorsement of the square. There were many attempts to draft the statement. There were additions, amendments and eliminations, with suggestions coming from all parts of the room. Finally the draft was approved as follows:

Moved that we pack 16-inch Rite-Grade shingles 5 to 2 with specification of 20-20 courses per bundle, covering capacity based on 5-inch weather exposure stenciled thereon, showing one-quarter square. This means four bundles per square, five bundles per thousand. That we omit Rite-Grade mark on all 6 to 2 shingles. That money contributed by manufacturers shall be used for advertising and trade extension work for red cedar shingles. all advertising to carry the Rite-Grade trademark.

The vote stood 508 machines for the proposition to 42 against it. The negative vote follows: L. B. Menefee, 20; Bratlie Bros., 10; S. E. Putnam Shingle Co., 6; Schwartz, 6.

There was a general discussion of the effect of the new move Its most advantageous point was shown in the fact that 16-inch shingles in 20-20 courses, with 5-inch weather exposure, would readily interchange in the two kinds of pack. As stated, four bundles of such pack would make a square and five bundles a thousand, so the manufacturer may use either method of packing or of bookkeeping or of describing the produce at will. Mr. Hone, representing the wholesalers, brought out the point that quotations could be based on the square pack. with 25 per cent. added to the figures to cover the thousand pack.

The members of the shingle branch confirmed the recommendation of the nominating committee, consisting of John McMaster, C.E. Putnam and Henry Olwell, and elected the following directors:

E. C. Miller, Will C. McMaster, E. E. Case, H. J. Bratlie, G. A. Bergstrom, H. A. LaPlant, F. H. Jackson, and J. H. Prentice.

Delegates at large: N. C. Jamieson, John Shull, A. H. Landram and P. R. Smith.

Secretary J. S. Williams, of the shingle branch, then presented his report for the year. After telling of the personnel of the branch he reviewed the services which it performs and of its contribution to the architectural and building code service of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association. There are now 110 members of the shingle branch, of which 66 are affiliated with the Rite-Grade plan. Twenty-two mills in British Columbia are also members of the Rite-Grade plan. Present machines under Rite-Grade contract number 528.

New Officers of Whalan Mills

Hon. T. W. McGarry of Toronto, president of the Whalan Pulp & Paper Mills, is on an extended business trip to the company's plants in British Columbia. Several important changes have taken place in the management since Sir George Bury resigned. The company own three plants at Swanson Bay, Port Alice and Howe Sound and expect to turn out 70,000 tons of pulp during the coming year. All the units will be operated to capacity. It is just announced that the Reliance Mill and Trading Corporation of New York will take charge of the manufacturing end of the business. John Ball is the president of the Reliance Corporation and E. M. Waite is the vice-president. The former was for a number of years with Price Bros. & Co. of Quebec, and the latter was for a considerable time with the International Paper Co. and later with the Great Northern Paper Co. Messrs. Ball and Waite will take personal direction of the plants, which are expected to turn out 110 tons of strong sulphite pulp, 50 tons of easy bleaching and 90 tons of bleached daily.

Archie Alcorn, the well-known horseman, who recently sold his famous trotter Bill Sharon to Thomas Murphy for $28,000, a record price, is a wealthy lumberman of New Brunswick. Like many others who made their stake in the New Brunswick lumber woods he is an ardent advocate of all kinds of sport, but specializes in horse racing. His string made a wonderful showing during the past season.

All Aboard for the Big Convention at Ottawa

Thirteenth Annual Gathering of Canadian Lumbermen Will be Held in Capital City January 12th and 13th—Record Attendance Promised—Fine Program

Ottawa, the capital city of Canada, which will this month welcome the Canadian lumbermen, is too widely known to require any extended reference regarding its beauty, commercial, financial or industrial development.

It is some years now since the Canadian Lumbermen's Association met in the Capital, and on the present occasion the visitors will be extended every hospitality and greeted with a programme of interest, instruction and entertainment that has never been surpassed.

The Thirteenth Annual Convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association will take place at the Chateau Laurier on Wednesday and Thursday, January 12th and 13th. Every effort is being made to insure the largest attendance and most outstanding features for the forthcoming gathering, and, as Secretary Frank Hawkins says, "the convention is big with possibilities. It is for the members to say what the limit of this bigness shall be."

Ottawa of late years has been well advertised by the Industrial and Publicity Commission, and there has been sent to all the members of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association a neat folder, giving splendid illustrated views of the scenic attractiveness, commercial activity and industrial enterprises of the city. One striking picture is a panoramic view of the plant of J. R. Booth, Canada's lumber king, at Chaudiere Falls, Ottawa. The output of Mr. Booth's plant exceeds 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 feet of lumber annually and 45,000 tons of newsprint, besides a large quantity of pulp, both chemical and mechanical. A splendid illustration is also presented of the C. Edwards Co., showing its sawmills, sash, door and box factory.

Industrial Advantages of Ottawa.

Ottawa occupies a unique position with regard to industrial advantages. This is the reason the city is, probably, the largest lumber centre in the world with a normal average production of 450,000,000 to 500,000,000 feet of lumber a year. Ottawa also has large industrial factories producing paper, cardboard, tents, awnings, cement, etc. It is pointed out that for woodworking, paper-making and kindred industries, there are raw materials available within the city and within easy access. There is cheap power and light and a short haul, of the products of the Great Lakes, mines and soil, to Ottawa. It is declared that easy access and splendid rail and water connections make Ottawa an ideal spot for new industries, that no place can offer better inducements nor a better combination of circumstances that beget success.

The city is located 115 miles northwest of Montreal, 256 miles northeast of Toronto and 600 miles north of New York. There are 119 wholesale houses in Ottawa, 192 industries, 9 steam railways entering the city and 8 water transport lines. The city covers 5,295 acres or approximately eight square miles. The government buildings, which are not assessed, are valued at $21,158,190. The total taxable realty in Ottawa last year was $98,885,599. The Capital has 60 miles of paved street, 216 miles of concrete walks, 187 miles of water mains, 145 miles of sewers and 47 miles of street railway.

Many other facts might be presented regarding the prestige, position and expansion of the national law-making centre, but it is in a lumber sense that Ottawa will be directing its thoughts on January 12th and 13th. In this issue of the "Canada Lumberman" and in the last one there appears several artistic illustrations of representative institutions and scenic settings of the capital, for the loan of which the "Canada Lumberman" is indebted to the Canadian National Railways.

History of Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

A word or two regarding the inception, growth and strength of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association may not be amiss. This national body of manufacturers and wholesalers, who make, handle and distribute the forest products of the Dominion, now enjoys a membership greater than at any time in its history. The interest has developed steadily and the work and worth of the organization is being more widely appreciated and attested as the years roll round. The 1920 gathering, which was held in the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, was a wonderful assembly, but the prospects are that the 1921 session will surpass it. During the first few years of its formation the annual meetings took place in Montreal and Ottawa; in 1917 the convention met in Toronto and in 1918 in Montreal, 1919 in St. John and 1920 in Quebec City.

It was in August, 1908, that the Canadian Lumbermen's Association was launched. Gordon C. Edwards, of W. C. Edwards & Co., Ottawa, was the first president and held office until January, 1910. J. B. Miller of the Parry Sound Lumber Co., Parry Sound, who now lives in Toronto, filled the chair acceptably for the next two years; then came Alex. MacLaurin of the St. Maurice Paper Co. and Campbell, MacLaurin Lumber Co. of Montreal, who guided the destinies of the C. L. A. until January, 1914. Hon. George Gordon, of George Gordon & Co., Cache Bay, followed as presiding officer for a two-year term and next W. E. Bigwood, of Graves, Bigwood & Co., Toronto, discharged the duties of president. W. Gerard Power, of the River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co., St. Pacome, was Mr. Bigwood's successor, and in February last Mr. Dan McLachlin of McLachlin Bros., Arnprior, was made presiding officer.

The Retiring Directors of the Association.

The vice-presidents are Walter C. Laidlaw of Toronto, and Angus McLean of Bathurst, N.B. Frank Hawkins has been the able and obliging secretary of the C. L. A. since its founding, and R. G. Cameron of Ottawa, who is a popular lumberman, is honorary-treasurer. There are twenty-one directors in the association, seven of whom are elected each year for a term of three years.

Those who will retire this year are E. R. Bremner, Ottawa; D. McLachlin, Arnprior; W. C. Laidlaw, Toronto; George W. Grier, Montreal; David Champoux, Restigouche; J. Fraser Gregory, St. John, and Sir D. C. Cameron, Vancouver. All these gentlemen are eligible for re-election. Doubtless a number of them will be returned.

Those who are on the Board to serve one year more are W. E. Bigwood, Toronto; Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa; A. E. Clark, Toronto; Walter M. Ross, Ottawa; W. Gerard Power, St. Pacome; Alex. MacLaurin, Montreal, and Angus McLean, Bathurst.

Those who were elected last year for three years and have two years yet to spend as members of the Executive are James G. Cane, Toronto; W. J. Bell, Sudbury; Duncan McLaren, Toronto; Arthur H. Campbell, Montreal; Sir Wm. Price, Quebec; Rufus E. Dickie, Stewiacke, N. S.; J. B. Snowball, Chatham, N. B.

The Agenda and Engagements.

An outline of the proceedings of the convention is that on Wednesray, January 12th, the gathering will open at 10 o'clock in the Chateau Laurier with a presentation of the president's report, as well as those of the secretary and treasurer, the directors, the Transportation Committee, the Legislation Committee, etc.

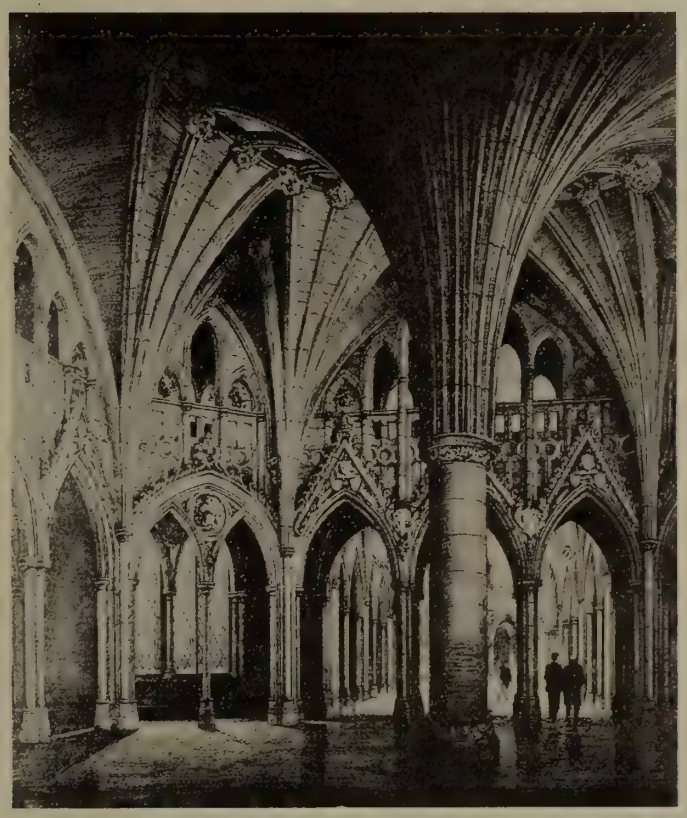
There will be session during the afternon and the usual convention banquet will be held on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Every arrangement has been made for the entertainment of the ladies, and a Ladies' Reception Committee has been appointed. On Wednesday from 4 to 6 o'clock there will be a tea given to the lady guests. On Thursday, January 13th, there will be a business session in the forenoon, a men's lunch at noon and another business session in the afternoon. In the evening there will be a buffet dance and bridge.

Looking down Sparks Street—Ottawa's Main Thoroughfare

Victoria Museum of Natural History, Ottawa.

On the way to the Experimental Farm, Ottawa.



Within the portals of the new House of Parliament, Ottawa.

On the placid Rideau Canal, Ottawa

Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, where the Canadian Lumbermen's Association will meet on January 12th and 13th

Economic Use of By-Products in Lumber Line

Few Industries Absorb Large Quantities of Sawdust or Shavings—Many Articles Made from Mill Waste but Not Commercially Profitable as Yet

This is the day of conservation when much is heard regarding thrift, increased production, the elimination of waste and the utilization of all by-products. Naturally attention is directed at the present time toward sawdust and shavings, and during the past few weeks here has come to the "Canada Lumberman" many suggestions, some practical and others theoretical, of what can be done with sawmill waste.

It is easy to invent, speculate, weave fine theories and draw beautiful pictures, but it is another thing to put a proposition over successfully in both a commercial and financial sense. The latter is where the hammer strikes home and brings many of the visionary ones down to earth. However, a discussion of the subject of sawdust and its probable uses is both instructive and timely, and the subjoined opinions and correspondence will be read with not a little interest.

Some of the Things Produced

Much attention is devoted to the use of sawdust and planing mill chips on a commercial scale. Wm. B. Stokes, who is the specialist in charge of forest products exhibits of the Forest Products Laboratory of Canada, Montreal, says: "Some of the known uses of sawdust are:

Fuel in furnaces and stoves;
Fuel in gas producers;
Briquettes;
Fire lighters;
Fur dressing;
Meat smoking;
Absorbent on floors, in cuspidors, etc.;
Fire extinguisher;
Cleaning and drying agent for metals, machinery, etc.;
Bedding in stables;
Composition flooring, artificial wood, etc.;
Ethyl alcohol;
Distillation and extraction;
Hardening and annealing of metals;
Packing of all kinds, bottles, canned goods, etc.;
Heat insulation in cars, ice houses, etc.;
Sound deadening in floors, etc.;
Shipment of meats;
Shipments of grapes and other fruit;
Manufacture of soaps;
Manufacture of fertilizers;
Packing of ice;
Cement, mortars and plasters;
Burning clay products;
Floor-sweeping compounds;
Manufacture of oxalic acid;
Manufacture of carborundum and calcium carbide;
Protection of fresh concrete from too rapid drying;
Manufacture of illuminating gas;
Manufacture of wood meal fodder;
Manufacture of oatmeal wall paper and velvet wall papers;
Lettering on floral emblems;
Manufacture of dues;
Railroad signal rockets;
Medicinal purposes;
Stuffing pin cushions and dolls;
Purification of gas;
Composition paving blocks;
Manufacture of fireworks;
Circus rings;
Dressing wounds;
Moth preventive;
Coloring black clay pipes;
Drying ink;
Water-proofing mixtures;
Currying animals;
Tanning extracts;
Filtering medium;
Manufacture of wood floor."

Continuing, Mr. Stokes says that they have not at the Laboratories in Montreal. at present any division of lumber to investigate the possibilities of by-products of the wood-using industries. He does not know the names of any commercial plants where sawdust is economically utilized.

In connection with the many uses to which sawdust is put, very few would absorb large quantities, and the majority of them could be easily provided by the woodworking plants in the cities where the product is consumed.

No Large Quantities Consumed

The question, however, is really one of the utilization of sawdust in large lumber and joinery mills, and on this Mr. Stokes says:

"In such cases a mechanical rather than a chemical process would stand a better chance of success, the production of sugars and ethyl alcohol by hydrolysis and of acetic acid and methyl alcohol by distillation being highly technical industries. Possibly the production of wood turpentine by partial carbonization of resinous wood wastes in continuous rotary retorts and the briquetting of the residue for fuel might be sufficiently simple to be worked anywhere.

"It is stated that the manufacture of fuel briquettes has been carried on for several years in Los Angeles and that a plant has also been erected in Vancouver. The distillation of hardwood waste from wood-working factories has been carried on by Seaman's process in West Virginia. This process was developed experimentally in Ottawa. Wood flour from a kiln-dried hardwood waste is being made in Montreal and appears to find a ready sale both here and in the United States.

Concluding, Mr. Stokes says: "Until the lumber industry is sufficiently interested in the proper utilization of a division of lumber in the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, such problems cannot be adequately investigated.

Some interesting light is shed upon the use of sawdust in a communication from L. F. Hawley, in charge of the Section of Derived Products, Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis. The laboratories some time ago sent out a mimeographed circular, entitled, 'Wood Waste Symposium,' which is an elaborate review of the possible uses of various kinds of wood waste. The article was by Rolf. Thelm, who is in charge of the Commercial Extension, Forest Products Laboratory at Madison. Mr. Thelm is also the author of another timely contribution on the "Briquetting of Sawdust."

Various Processes of Distillation.

In connection with the "Wood Waste Symposium," which mentions a large number of miscellaneous methods, by which sawdust can be used. Mr. Hawley says; As you will notice, most of the methods use only comparatively small amounts of sawdust and are generally those in which the sawdust is used without any further treatment. We can think of only one process which has been used successfully for working up large quantities of sawdust and other wood waste into a chemical product. Until recently there have been two plants in operation in this country for some time manufacturing ethyl alcohol from sawdust and other mill waste. We believe that one of these plants is no longer in operation, but this is probably due to the fact that the sawmill was no longer furnishing sufficiently large and regular supplies of waste wood. The other plant has been in almost continuous operation since it was built seven or eight years ago except for a period when the sawmill was rebuilding after being destroyed by fire.

There have been two recent attempts to use hardwood sawdust in destructive distillation processes for the manufacture of wood alcohol, acetate of lime and charcoal. One of these plants never got to the stage of a complete commercial scale try-out and we believe that the idea of introducing this process has had to be given up. The other plant made an unsuccessful attempt to operate a year or two ago and has since been modifying the apparatus and process in order to correct the faults which were developed in the commercial operation.

One or two other processes have been suggested for distilling hardwood sawdust and at least one of these has been tried out on a semi-commercial scale, but we do not know of any case where hardwood sawdust is now being used commercially for destructive distillation.

We are also sending you enclosed a mimeographed reprint of an article on "The Briquetting of Sawdust," which was written several years ago. Since that time we believe that the briquetting operations described in this circular have gone out of business and we

do not know of any place where fuel briquets are now being manufactured from sawdust.

Cattle Food From Sawdust

In the last issue of the "Canada Lumberman," a paragraph appeared on the probable use of sawdust. This is only one of dozens which have been printed in various papers from time to time.

Surely the price of beef should drop if the new sawdust cattle food described by a food chemist to his associates at Chicago comes into vogue. A representative of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin, reported that by the use of dilute sulphuric acid which was afterwards neutralized by lime, he was able to make a very satisfactory provender for the lowly kine out of the waste of the buzzsaw. After the lime and acid have been eliminated there remains a soft bran-like food containing about 15 per cent. of water and rich in sugars. Three cows at the laboratory took this ligneous diet on trust, believing it to be grain, and not only did they fatten on it for three months, but gave more milk. The United States Department of Agriculture was so pleased with the experiments at Madison laboratory, which is under its jurisdiction, that it has given directions for the repetition of the experiment on hundreds of cattle at various stations under its control throughout the United States. If the final tests are satisfactory any farmer who has a good woodlot need not worry over famine.

Last week word came from the west that a roofing company would shortly build an addition to its plant for the purpose of making wallboards from sawdust and magnecite. Then the papers are flooded with suggestions regarding the use of alcohol, and a correspondent from Liverpool, Nova Scotia, says: "As an old naval officer, waste is very objectionable to me and I recently sent the following inquiry to a number of papers and they have referred me to the 'Canada Lumberman.'"

> Q.—My attention is frequently arrested by what seems to be an unpardonable waste, assuming that the product can be utilized. I mean the piles of sawdust in places where portable mills have been operated in the lumber woods, as well as at the large lumber mills on rivers. Could not this waste product be turned to account by conversion into briquettes? A little coal tar or refuse petroleum and an inexpensive press could be made to add to the fuel supply, and if the now wasted hard and soft coal dust were added, a really valuable fuel should result. If anything like a favorable result came from a test, a portable press mill could no doubt be constructed and the owner able to operate in the many saw dust districts.—A subscriber.
>
> A.—Your suggestion seems to be a good one. Bring it to the attention of the editor of the Canada Lumberman and Woodworker, Toronto.

A Lady Thinks She Has Good Thing.

A lady from Norwood, Winnipeg, Man., also conceived the idea of making profitable use of mill-waste. She writes as follows:—"Would you be surprised at a woman trying a plan on fuel economy. Poverty is a good master, and I have come to the conclusion that there is too much waste. I had some sawdust, also dust of coal, made into briquettes. I also formed some with sawdust, also sawdust wet with water of tar and baked them in a common baking pan in my slow oven and found that they burned well. There was a fine fire in the morning. I also put the dust of coal in sawdust loosely in my cooking stove and a very hot fire for baking resulted. If anyone will try this loosely and start it over a good fire, they will find good results. It is too bad there is such a waste of sawdust and if it could be converted into some such form as I have suggested, it would save fuel. If my suggestions were further tried out, I believe some good inventions would result, not a few of which would bring about some coal-saving plan."

Still others come, and the foregoing are just a few of the suggestions that are constantly coming to the "Canada Lumberman."

There is another suggestion going around. Workers employed where their hands are likely to get very greasy, usually insist that some provision be made for cleaning them. For this gasoline is often provided, but it constitutes a serious fire hazard, also it is sometimes injurious to the hands. One Ohio automobile plant gets around all this by providing large cans of sawdust in the screw-machine department. Now when a worker has greasy or oily hands, he can simply take up a handful of sawdust and dry them off quite thoroughly. This sawdust does not have any injurious effects and, after the worker has cleaned his hands, it can be used to absorb oil which has been spilled on the floor.—Factory.

The Value of Timber By-Products.

That the by-products of the saw mill will outvalue in the near future the finished lumber is the prediction of a Western timber authority as quoted in a recent issue of the Literary Digest.

"Only 40 per cent. of our cut timber is utilized; the rest is thrown away. This means that the unused 60 per cent. is in such shape that it would not pay to use it. The problem of utilizing waste material," says this authority, "is that of making its utilization profitable." The enhanced value of timber to-day is making profitable the conversion of waste into merchantable products. Alcohol, tanning extracts, turpentine, pine-oils, fiber for rugs, carpets, bags and all sorts of fabrics, imitation leather, linoleums, insulating materials, these are a few of the products obtainable from sawmill waste, which was formerly thrown away.

It has been predicted that the by-product distillates of wood, as wood and grain alcohol, may sometimes equal other sawmill products in value. Grain alcohol may be produced from any wood at relatively low cost, and by a process that yields other products of value as well. This may become a substitute for oil and gasoline in the operation of engines for automobiles and automotive machinery.

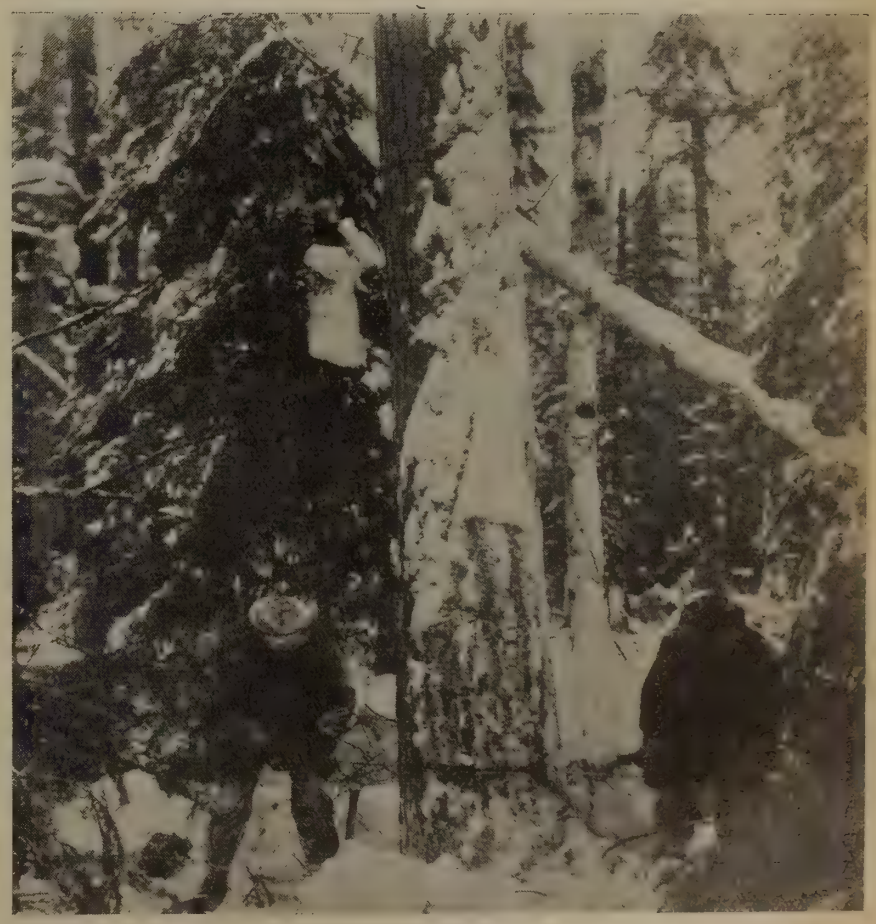
Tanning extracts are made mostly from the bark of oak and hemlock. Turpentine comes from woods possessing necessary resinous content. In fact, practically every wood possesses important by-product possibilities that may be greatly increased by chemical experts.

As chemical investigations advance, and new uses are found for wood waste, the percentage of waste will be steadily cut down.

Sudden Death of Mr. James Sparling

James Sparling, who was a prominent resident of Meaford for 54 years, where he operated a planing mill and retail lumber yard, as well as carried on a building and contracting business, died very suddenly at his place of business recently. He was a leading Mason and a life-long member of the Conservative party. Mr. Sparling took a great interest in the work of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association and was one of those in attendance at the last annual gathering in Hamilton.

The late Mr. Sparling was a son of the late Thomas Sparling and was born in the county of Limerick, Ireland, in 1847, and came to Canada with his parents a year later. The family first located in Euphrasia township near Epping and later moved to Rocklyn, where a large family was reared and fitted for the many pursuits in which they are now and have been engaged. The subject of this sketch entered the planing mill of Mr. J. J. Johnston as an apprentice some fifty-nine years ago and from 1876 to 1888 was a partner with the late David McCann in the planing mill business. Since that time Mr. Sparling conducted the business on his own account and was most successful from year to year. In 1880 the late Mr. Sparling was married to Miss Nellie Mooney, who survives with a family of three daughters and one son. He is also survived by six brothers and one sister.



Felling a great Norway pine at one of the camps operated by Eastern Lands Department, Canadian National Railways, near Foleyet, Ont.

Performance of Certain Culled Acre

Dr. Howe Addresses Members of Timberlands Section at Recent Gathering Held in Toronto

Dr. C. D. Howe,
Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto

Gentlemen, we have entered into a detailed analysis of the conditions, the life history as it were, of an area, in order to present to you in terms of growth and reproduction the performance of a certain culled acre. Now, let us briefly restate this performance:

First, the production of at least 2,500 feet of white pine lumber from five trees, all originally larger than 20 inches in diameter and the failure of white pine to reproduce itself, since not even a seedling can now be found on the area.

Second, the production of at least 6.5 cords of spruce pulpwood in two cuttings and the probable failure ever in repeating this performance due to the depletion of the growing stock as the result of the logging operations, the absence of a proper gradation of diameter classes among the smaller trees, and the absence of adequate reproduction under the present forest conditions. To this also should be added the influence of the over-shading hardwoods in reducing the potential capital stock by suppressing and stopping down the growth rate among the smaller diameter classes.

Third, the production of 2.5 cords of balsam pulpwood and the accretion of a still larger crop of 3.5 cords in 24 years after the cutting. This statement must always be followed by the qualification that no one knows the rapidity with which the diseases attacking balsam advance and hence there can be no dependence upon the future in respect to this species.

Now, gentlemen, I am sure that you will agree with me in saying that considering the treatment this acre has received, it has done quite well. Its chief lack has been intelligent direction and it is not responsible for that. With such direction I believe it could be recuperated and made even to surpass its past performance. Since this acre fairly represents the conditions in a certain locality, I believe recuperative methods could be applied on a large scale. You know better than I that the cost of getting wood to the mill is increasing each year, due not entirely to increased cost of labor and supplies, but also to increased distance of transportation. The cost of labor and materials, even the unit cost of transportation, may and very likely will decrease, but you know, again better than I, that the distance of transportation for your wood will increase in the future, unless you use substitutes for spruce or unless you pick up your mills and carry them far to the northward—and even then you may be disappointed in the quantity of readily available supply. The increasing distance of transportation will keep up the cost of production, and the time will soon come, if it has not already arrived, when it will be profitable for you to apply intelligence in directing the growing power and the reproductive power now aimlessly expressing itself on the much culled pulpwood lands that lie relatively near your mills.

Much could be accomplished by the utilization of the hardwoods. Present prices already permit this in certain localities and owing to the untiring efforts of one of your members the use of hardwoods, especially yellow birch, in considerable amount for groundwood pulp is a probable development of the near future. The commercial possibilities of poplar and paper birch are also developing.

The experiments of the Commission of Conservation already indicate that the removal of the hardwoods stimulates the development of the young spruce and balsam beneath. The 63 spruce trees and the 142 balsam trees 1 inch in diameter, not to mention the 500 spruce seedlings and the 3,500 balsam seedlings on our representative acre, form a potential commercial stand, if the conditions at present checking their growth were removed and they were allowed the freedom to carry on normal development.

The companies you represent have employed the highest order of intelligence to increase to quantity and quality of the mill production. As you know, this effort has been very profitable. All this time the source of the raw material has been neglected. I believe the time has come when it would be profitable for your companies to employ intelligence in the production of the raw material.

The Log Supply, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q., have been authorized by supplementary letters patent to increase their capital from $50,000 to the sum of $4,000,000.

Getting Better Class of Lumberjacks

D. H. Haight, of Haight & Dickson, lumbermen of Sudbury, was in Toronto recently on his way to Glen's Falls, N. Y., where he spent a few days on business.

Mr. Haight reports that there is an abundance of men for the lumber camps of the north and that production will be considerably curtailed. Wages, which were $75.00 a month, are now being reduced to $55.00 and even less. Men are more anxious to retain their positions, and the result is that, owing to the number offering, logging concerns are securing a better class of labor.

During the war many boys, from 15 years of age and up, were pressed into service, or rather pressed themselves into service, due to the shortage of help, and succeeded in getting as high as $75.00 a month. To-day these striplings are not engaged and the lumberman is able to secure more experienced and efficient workmen. Everything is being conducted on a more stable basis than for some time past. Haight & Dickson will take out a considerable quantity of ties.

It is not every man that will work in the bush and some of those sent up from the cities and towns have no conception of what they are up against. Recently about 100 men reached Foleyet on the C. N. R., thinking that there would be numerous openings in the woods. They were sent back, as they arrived with thin clothes and light footwear and were not at all equipped for a rugged experience such as spending the winter in the camps. The arrivals had no money and naturally the railway had to take them back to the point from which they were shipped.

Lumbermen Will Build Summer Homes

W. H. Johnston, of Pefferlaw, Ont., spent a few days in Toronto recently, undergoing treatment for neuritis, and is greatly improved. Mr. Johnston, who is in the lumber business, with which his forebears have been connected for 100 years, reports having enjoyed a successful season. He is getting out quite a large quantity of cedar for the coming year.

Some time ago he bought 200 acres of land at Port Bolster, which is only a short distance from Pefferlaw, on Lake Simcoe. The property has 3,000 feet of lake frontage, and the proprietor will erect several summer cottages at this popular resort, which will be sold or leased during 1921.

Mr. Johnston has also added a motor truck to his equipment and is now delivering lumber to farmers and other consumers as far as 30 miles away. He has been enabled to give much better service and has a trailer which is hitched to the truck so that he can carry material up to 24 feet in length. He believes that the investment has been one worth while in every way.

Lumber Operators Report Help Abundant

George Gordon & Co., of Cache Bay, report that they have three camps in operation this season and also a number of jobbers who are taking out logs for them. The quantity cut will be less than in previous years. Labor at the present time is plentiful in and around Cache Bay.

W. R. Beatty, of Pembroke, secretary of the Colonial Lumber Co., was in Toronto recently and states that help is plentiful in the bush and his company are operating in all six camps this winter, which is the same number as last year. The quantity of timber taken out will equal that of last season. All last season's cut of the Pembroke Lumber Co. has been sold and the outlook for next year is considered promising, so far as the Pembroke district is concerned.

Billions for Construction in 1921

Early resumption of home building and other forms of construction is assured if contemplated building projects reported by the F. W. Dodge Company may be taken as a criterion for the coming year. Reports from this company show that contemplated building projects for the territory north of the Ohio river and east of the Missouri will probably reach the tremendous amount of $4,800,000,000, which, under normal conditions, would indicate actual construction during 1921 of approximately $3,200,000,000.

The low lumber market now prevailing paves the way for a big reduction in building costs. Thousands upon thousands of homes, so badly needed, will be built under these conditions. This will necessarily call upon thousands of men from all trades for the production of building materials.

Such demands will naturally lead to steady production and universal employment which in turn will make for better business activity and general prosperity.

A message from Edmonton states that according to Mr. L. S. Breadner, of the Canadian Air Board, the work initiated last summer in connection with forestry patrols and aerial photography will be carried out on more complete lines. Arrangements are being made for a number of landing stations in the southern part of the province.

Modern Display Facilities of Progressive Lumber Firm

In the new display room of a modern lumber store at Pittsburg, Kas., where prospective customers and potential friends from the city, county and even from beyond that boundary had, for several weeks, been coming to bring their friends, the manager was talking.

The speaker was F. W. Foresman, manager of The Long-Bell Lumber Company's interests at Pittsburg. "I am convinced," he declared, "this display room and its equipment will help to develop sales more readily. Take, for instance, the doors."

He pointed to what is perhaps the most striking wall of this harmoniously arranged sales and display room. Seven full sized doors, cased in, are equipped with various types of hinges, knobs, and locks. The casing, stops and base are finished in egg shell ivory color. Really, in the seven openings there are fourteen doors, for in the background these open doors are seen in various other finishes. Displayed to distinct advantage and in the smallest space possible for a good showing of stock, many designs, fully equipped with hardware, were utilized.

"With these finishes on display," the manager continued, "the customer can see just how a door will look as finished in a certain color. A number of women customers have picked from this display the doors they wanted in their homes, and have specified the finish should be the same as shown in this exhibit.

"Customers bring their painters here to show them how they want their doors finished. Carpenters find they can make good use of the display room. Customers themselves have found it to their liking, and want their friends to see it. An implement dealer in town is so enthused about it that he brings his friends to show them the display."

The other day an out-of-town dealer brought a customer to Pittsburg, and from this exhibit sold a bill of doors. The company at this moniously arranged sales and display room. Seven full sized doors, mill work and roofing. In fact, after the plant at Pittsburg had been entirely rebuilt into one of the most up-to-date yards in Southeastern Kansas to take care of its large retail and wholesale trade, the latter end of the business grew to such proportions that more room was needed. A two-storey and basement building, 70x100 feet, was added for use as a warehouse.

Satisfied that a part of the space in the new building should be set apart for a modern display room, the manager made a thorough study of the subject and planned every detail so carefully that the result is a remarkable combination of good taste, color harmony and inviting atmosphere, with, of course, a wide range of material on display suggesting various designs of many important items entering into home building and decorating. In spite of the fact that the items include such stock as doors, screen doors, windows, colonnades, cupboard doors, window seats—even including a disappearing ironing board—and that the walls are finished in various colors, the appearance of the room as a whole so harmonizes as to be strikingly attractive.

Only the most careful planning and placing of such a wide variety of stock would prevent a badly overcrowded appearance. But the seemingly impossible was accomplished. The most pleasing results imaginable have been obtained, the most remarkable of all being the retention of a distinct home atmosphere in the midst of this modern salesroom.

A comfortable window seat, finished in mahogany, is built in below the windows. A hinged lid allows for a variety of uses for this box seat—as a cover for a radiator, a cold air intake for the furnace, for storage space, or, if used on the second floor, as the opening for a clothes chute.

Prominent on the north wall is a full size square-finish type of colonnade, with a desk and cupboard, with paneled wood doors, on one side, and a book case with glass doors on the other. The colonnade is finished in antique oak. Within the colonnade a two-panel door, finished in mahogany, opens into a 2x6 closet containing a Murphy In-A-Door bed.

Two modern kitchen necessities, a built-in ironing board and a convenient broom closet are also in the north wall. The doors to these openings are of the one-panel type, and doors, woodwork and trim are finished in white enamel.

Two fancy cupboard doors are shown at the end of the main door display. Above, seven screen doors—18"x48", designs shown in the warehouse catalog—a cupboard door and two miniature windows, assembled in Anderson White Pine frames, are shown. The screen doors are finished in ash gray, light oak, natural, golden oak, mahogany and dark oak. The one-panel cupboard door is finished in light oak. The Queen Anne type windows with one-light below and divided top lights are assembled in Anderson White Pine frames.

This display room is a revelation in its harmonious simplicity, its satisfying appearance and its convenience and comfort, to home builders and home owners who have seen it, and to dealers in that territory who have seen it, and to dealers in that territory who may now use this sales room for their customers.

In the most comfortable surroundings, prospective customers may look over the building plans which are at their disposal in this room, and may see the important details of the interior finished and built-in construction of their proposed homes.

Pulpwood and Its Varied Activities

Canadian Spruce Makes Best Pulpwood

A largely attended meeting of the Ottawa Foresters' Club was held recently in the office of the Chief Fire Inspector of the Railway Commission.

Mr. E. F. McCarthy, professor of Forestry in Syracuse University, New York state, was the first speaker. Prof. McCarthy has been engaged during the past season in conducting a working plan survey on the pulp limits of the Spanish River Company, near Sault Ste. Marie, Algoma. This survey was under the direction of the Commission of Conservation, in pursuance of their research investigations into problems affecting the pulp and paper industry of Canada.

The speaker compared the forest conditions found in Algoma with those obtaining in the Adirondacks, and declared that the relative freedom from shade-enduring species (hardwoods) in the former country, would greatly simplify the work of managing these forests to secure a sustained yield of pulpwood. He declared the Canadian white spruce to be easily the best pulpwood tree in America—much more rapid-growing than the red spruce and more hardy than the imported Norway.

The presence of Mr. Wm. T. Cox, Chief Forester of Minnesota, lent added interest to the meeting. He outlined some of the chief problems to contend with in his state and chiefly that of protecting the forests from fire. As a result of careful patrol organization and wise expenditure for lookout towers, etc., Mr. Cox now feels confident that although the starting of fires and a certain amount of loss can never be wholly prevented, Minnesota will never again be swept by another such appalling conflagration as for instance the Hinchley or the Cloquet fire.

The addresses were followed by a general discussion in which the director of the Dominion Forest Service, and others, took part.

Northern Settlers Want Permit System Restored

The settlers of Northern Ontario were recently represented by a deputation of over one hundred who waited upon the provincial government in Toronto and asked for many reforms. Among the requests was the restoration of the permit system in the cutting of pulpwood. Recently the provincial authorities abolished permits and the settlers contend that the small pulpwood contractor and they have been hit the hardest as the present no permit plan is tending to throw all timbering rights into the hands of big operators.

Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests, defended the elimination of the permit system. He admitted that in some cases it might hit the small operator or the settler who wanted to cut timber on a small scale, but the Government had to look at the matter from the standpoint of the interest of the whole province. He maintained that by doing away with permits the province was now getting considerably more for the timber sold. He did not think the conditions imposed were burdensome on the small operator. The minister was quite concerned by the attack upon the big interests. The north country needed the big industries, he maintained.

A delegate interrupted him to declare that the Rainy River district would be better off without the Backus mill. They could ship their pulpwood to Minnesota if they had the cars. The minister pointed out that there was a big industry located just across the border, but in other districts this was not true and the big industry was needed.

The argument against the Backus deal was presented by F. E. Songhurst, of Rainy River, after W. Forsythe had urged the Government to establish a pulp and paper industry of its own as a means of ensuring a fair price to settlers for their pulpwood. Mr. Forsythe also advocated the appointment by the Government of an official to measure all pulpwood as it entered the mills. This, he claimed, would remove much of the dissatisfaction of settlers who now found that they were allowed for about two cords per car less than their own measurement apparently entitled them to.

Mr. Songhurst declared that the Backus interests had not dealt fairly with the settlers.

"Last year," he said, "we were paid a price of $8 per cord, f.o.b. shipping points. Our pulpwood is supposed to be of better quality than that in other places; yet this same concern, south of the boundary in Minnesota, paid $17.50 per cord, f.o.b. shipping points. There is decidedly too much of a spread where there is no competition. Pulpwood can be shipped into northern Minnesota or to the mills of Wisconsin, and Backus has to pay a higher price to get a supply."

Last fall, according to Mr. Songhurst, Backus agents went through the country offering $16 per double cord for pulpwood and trying to get the farmers to sign contracts to deliver at that price. Another firm came into the field, however, and as a result the price ruling now is $26 per cord, a difference of $10 per double cord.

"We want an investigation as to whether we are getting a fair price for our product," he continued, pointing out that a ton of pulpwood was supposed to produce a ton of pulp. For that ton of its product, said Mr. Songhurst, the mill received $160. That, he maintained, was too much of a spread.

"We are strongly opposed to this same concern getting the English River limit, as projected at the present time," he said. "I understand the same concern more or less controls the water power in that country. There is no reason why that same limit could not be sold to small concerns and give bigger returns through the small contractor to the settler." The northerners, he declared in closing, were decidedly opposed to putting monopolies in the hands of the great timber barons.

The objections to the Government's policy in wiping out timber permits were strongly presented by E. T. Ross of Port Arthur and the chairman of the delegation, A. R. Ascough. The latter stated that he had never been a contractor but spoke for those numerous settlers who were occupying farms from which the timber had been burned off. These men in the winter had to seek employment off their farms and in the past they had been able to get permits for cutting timber on small limits. Some of these men had put in improvements believing that they would get their permits from year to year. Now all the work they had done in improving the limits had been taken away from them for they were not able to bid against their improvements in competition with the bigger interests. He was absolutely convinced that the ultimate effect of the new policy would be to centre all timber rights in the hands of a comparatively few big concerns.

Spruce Falls is Scene of Activity

The charter granted some time ago to the Spruce Falls Pulp & Paper Co., Limited, has been cancelled. The concern is now known as the "Spruce Falls Company," and a model town is being laid out on what is known as "Spruce Falls," which was formerly Kapuskasing. 1,200 men are at work at this point and the new pulp mill is being rushed to completion. Thousands of cords of pulpwood are being cut in the woods. It is expected the first unit of the pulp plant will be in operation in May next. A small power plant is now being operated at Spruce Falls, and although in its infancy, the village already has electric light. The cutting of wood is being done in one block instead of small batches and the bush will be burned and the area reforested as it is not specially adaptable for agriculture.

Premier Drury, who recently visited Spruce Falls, which town is being laid out by Ontario Government engineers, is impressed with the courageous and cheerful manner in which the French-Canadian goes into the woods and builds his home. Many of these families are now living comfortably and making good, carrying out their little contracts of pulpwood.

Only Fifty Years' Supply of Pulpwood

Speaking before the Woodlands Section of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association recently, Dr. C. D. Howe of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, took as his subject, "The Performance of a Few Culled Acres," and added that Canada's pulpwood under the present commercial conditions could not last more than fifty years. However, in accessible spots in British Columbia there still remain unlimited supplies if some means were found to get the product to the market. He held that culling forest acreage and stimulating growth are better than replanting. He could not say that there was any probability of wood being any cheaper; in fact it would tend to become dearer as supplies have to be brought from points farther and farther away.

The Laurentide Co. of Grand Mere, Que., it was stated, was now experimenting with hardwood for pulp with fair results. If this proved satisfactory, it would mean the throwing open of a large area of hardwood for the use of the pulp and paper companies of the Dominion.

Brigadier-General White, of the Riordon Co., Montreal. said that it took forty years or more for a spruce tree to mature to be of use commercially.

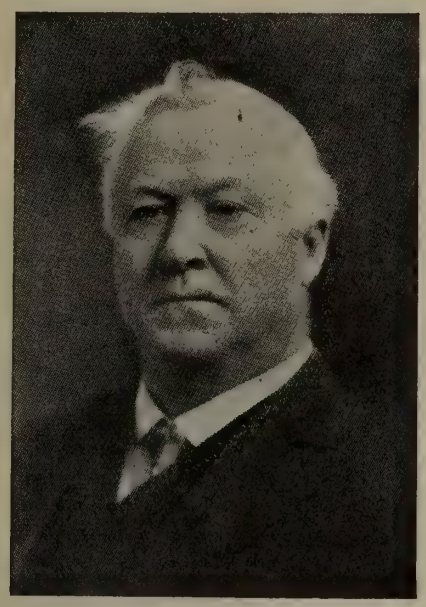
Mr. J. H. Graeslund, a Swedish forestry expert, spoke on Swedish forestry work. He said that, while Sweden was now exporting some pulp to the United States, owing to the favorable exchange situation

and to the big demand, Sweden and Canada had their own spheres, the one in Europe and the other in Canada, and it was not likely that they would become active competitors. Through the system of reforestation used in Sweden the forests were kept perpetuated, but this did not allow of any increase in cutting. Swedish law forced manufacturers found guilty of wanton damage to replant or to reestablish the growth.

Brompton Secures Many Pulpwood Acres

The Brompton Pulp & Paper Co., of East Angus, Que., has acquired extensive pulpwood limits in the Lake St. John district, whereby 634 square miles or 405,760 acres will be added to the already considerable holdings of the enterprise. It is said that the latest acquisition is a very valuable one, will give the company all the pulpwood it will require for an indefinite number of years, and will place the organization in a more prominent position in the pulp and paper industry of Canada.

Prior to the most recent acquisition, Brompton owned or controlled by lease timber limits of 311,763 acres in the St. Francis River district, so that its holdings have been more than doubled with the addition of the 405,760 acres, and now total 717,528 acres. It was estimated several months ago that with outside purchases the wood reserves of the company were considered sufficient to ensure a supply for forty years' operation at its present capacity, a period which, it would seem, has been extended indefinitely by the Lake St. John addition.



F. N. McCrea, M.P., Sherbrooke, Que.

It has been known for some time past that the president of the company, F. N. McCrea, M.P., has been giving his personal attention to the matter of increasing Brompton's pulpwood holdings, and it is presumed that the closing of the recent negotiations was effected only after a personal inspection of the area involved.

Want Diameter Limit Reduced in Quebec

A committee formed of delegates of a number of pulp and paper and timber companies of the province of Quebec have been in consultation with Premier Taschereau and Hon. H. Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests, in connection with increases recently made by the Provincial Government in the stumpage rates, and with a view to requesting a reduction of the minimum diameter fixed by the Government for cutting timber, particularly in the case of spruce, fir and pine trees.

The companies represented by the delegates have a combined capital in excess of $20,000,000.

A further matter brought up by the delegation was the reiteration of the request, already formulated by them, for the creation of a new forest reserve and the maintenance of those presently in existence.

Premier Taschereau replied that he would submit their requests to the Cabinet.

Special permission has been given in certain cases to cut timber below the diameter fixed, but the companies are not satisfied with this and want the Provincial Government to reduce the diameter from 10 to 7 inches in all cases.

Companies represented on the delegation included the E. B. Eddy Company, Riordon Company, J. R. Booth, McLachlin Bros. and James McLaren Company.

The Pulpwood Outlook in the East

Speaking of pulpwood production and prices in New Brunswick, a leading purchaser recently stated: "Conditions with us are no doubt quite similar to that prevailing elsewhere this season. While f.o.b. prices started out at from $16.00 to $18.00 per cord at the first of the season, they kept on soaring and soaring until finally the ridiculous price of $26.00 was being offered. Suddenly the bottom fell out of the entire market and practically no one is buying to-day.

"The demand was artificial and abnormal. Ordinary wood from New Brunswick was sent to the Maine and New York mills, and much to our surprise, a heavy call sprang up from the Ontario and Quebec mills. Buyers from the latter mills swept over the province, offering almost any price for spot wood. The result was that people with whom we had contracted, immediately asked and kept insisting on having their contracts raised, with the result that the season has been somewhat uncomfortable in this respect.

"The recent drop in prices has made matters more satisfactory for us. Very little, if any, spot wood was or can be delivered for the reason that little of this season's peeling can be obtained and delivered at the railways until the arrival of snow. As snow cannot be depended on until the end of December, a comparatively small percentage of pulpwood was obtained by the Quebec and Ontario mills, but a considerable quantity will be delivered this winter under contracts made some time ago. Quite a number of the larger operators installed rossing machines as a result of the prevailing high prices. The drop has driven some men out of business, but quite a few are going ahead under a possibly advantageous contract entered into before the drop."

Annual Pulp and Paper Output in Canada

Canadian pulp and paper resources, the tremendous progress being made in their development, formed a feature of an interesting address delivered by C. Price Green, Commissioner Industrial and Resources Department, Canadian National Railways, Toronto, before the Montreal Publicity Association.

"To-day," said Mr. Green, "the United States is mainly dependent upon Canada for its supply of paper making material, its resources, particularly in the East, being practically exhausted, illustrated by the fact that last year some of its mills were using two and three inch wood. The demand of the United States is heavy, as they consume one-half of the world's annual production of white paper. Canada is supplying at least 55 per cent. of this demand which amounts to the equivalent of five and a half million cords of pulpwood a year; an enormous quantity, which if made into a pile of four foot wood, four feet high would stretch nine thousand miles, or more than twice across the continent.

"It may interest you to know how Canada's pulp and paper industry has grown to a point where it can meet this demand. In 1890 it only exported to the extent of $120; to-day there are $260 millions invested in pulp and paper and the production this year will exceed $160 millions in value; our exports will be in the vicinity of $150 millions, of which the U. S. will receive 80 per cent., and in addition to this over a million cords of wood to supply their mills. It is interesting to note that the exports for the six months ending September, of $87 millions, are double those of 1919, also that our production is now more than double that of Sweden, Norway and Finland combined.

"The pulp forests of Canada are all more or less tributary to the lines of the Canadian National Railways, and it is estimated that in Ontario and Quebec alone there are 450 million cords, not counting the wooded areas, in the North at present more or less inaccessible. These forests will supply the present output of Canada for seventy years; in British Columbia there is sufficient wood to last at least sixty-five years, or a total of 135 years. Putting the length of time it takes to grow a spruce tree to commercial size at one hundred years, if a sane policy of cutting and forest preservation is followed, Canada will be able to carry on in perpetuity. Mark well the proviso, for the forest has many enemies, fire, wind, the bud worm and other enemies take a heavy toll.

"Canada has the largest forest area within the British Empire, and British Columbia contains the most valuable standing timber, amounting to 366 billion feet of saw material.

"To get a better perspective of the value of our forests and the danger of exhaustion through export, it may be pointed out that our total supply would only meet the total demand of the U. S. for about fifteen years. The United States is an extravagant user of wood, their per capita consumption being 350 feet against Europe's 150 feet per annum. For all purposes they consume 100 billion feet a year, which is equivalent to a pile of sawn wood 4 feet high and 4 feet wide, 98,500 miles long, or about four times around the Globe, translated into terms of cordwood it would go ten times around the world. They are facing a timber famine now, and unless something radical is done their supply will be totally exhausted in fifty years. Canada on the other hand has sufficient to last her in perpetuity if she would confine herself to her home market, or carry out methods of reforestation.

Personal Paragraphs of Interest

H. Bourgouin, wholesale lumber dealer, Montreal, has left for a trip to Europe.

Joseph Ouellette, lumber manufacturer of Mont-Laurier, Que., was in Toronto recently calling upon the trade.

A. C. Manbert of the Canadian General Lumber Co., Toronto, and his son spent the Christmas holidays in Washington, D.C.

Edward Clark, of Edward Clark & Sons, Toronto, left recently for California, where he will spend the winter months at Santiago.

John Hall, of Toronto, Canadian representative of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Co., of Columbus, Ohio, is spending a holiday in Virginia, Kentucky and other states.

J. A. McBean, of McBean & Verrall, wholesale lumber dealers, Toronto, left recently for Los Angeles, Cal., where he will spend three months. He was accompanied by Mrs. McBean.

Sam McBride, wholesale lumber merchant of Toronto, is again a candidate for the mayoralty of the Queen City. Mr. McBride was for many years a member of the Board of Control.

Mr. Fraser, of Hogan & Fraser, retail lumber dealers, Spencerville, Ont., has been laid up for some time with rheumatism and unable to attend to business. According to the latest reports, he is improving.

William Charles Munro, aged 63, a resident of Hull, Que., passed away recently. He was employed for the past 20 years as a lumber inspector for the firm of Gilmour and Hughson, and came from Quebec twenty-one years ago to live in Hull.

L. D. Barclay of the Central Canada Lumber Co., Toronto, left recently on a visit to his parents in Edmonton, and will also visit the Pacific Coast before his return. He intends establishing connections in the interest of the Central Canada Lumber Co. to handle B. C. forest products in the east.

Alex. McNair, of Vancouver, passed away recently. He was one of the pioneer timber merchants of the Coast, where he was a well-known figure for 35 years. Mr. McNair had been suffering for some time from stomach trouble, which caused his death. He leaves a wife, one sister and one brother.

W. D. Woodruff, one of the best known manufacturers of St. Catharines and president and manager for many years of the Lincoln Paper Co., died recently from apoplexy. He was 59 years of age and had spent his whole life in the paper business. Mr. Woodruff held many other important positions during his career.

H. Boultbee, secretary of the Lumbermen's Credit Bureau, Toronto, will visit Hamilton on January 7th, where he will deliver an address before the Hamilton Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, who intend forming a local credit bureau in which the lumbermen and supply firms are uniting.

W. A. Harris, for eleven years with the R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., and during the past five years manager of the north yard, 117 Merton St., has taken a position on the selling staff of A. N. Dudley, wholesale lumber merchant, Stair Building, Toronto. Joseph Cadenhead, late manager of the Spadina yard, has succeeded Mr. Harris at the Merton St. yard, and Wm. Wallace has now charge of the Laidlaw yard on Spadina Ave., Toronto.

Walter T. Piggott, of the Piggott Lumber Co., Windsor, Ont., was united in the bonds of matrimony on December 11th to Miss Josephine Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Angus McD. Smith. The ceremony took place at Algomac, Mich. Mr. Piggott and bride will be "at home" at Sandwich, Ont., after January 1st. Many friends will extend congratulations and wish the popular retail lumberman and his good lady long life and prosperity.

The Dominion Forest Products Co., which is the Ontario selling organization of the Dominion Lumber Sales, Limited, Vancouver, has appointed J. C. Clews as the salesman of the organization. Mr. Clews was lately with the MacDonald Lumber Co. and is well known to the trade. He succeeds D. Williams, who is now representing a number of B. C. mills in Toronto. The office of the Dominion Forest Products Co. is at 167 Yonge St., Toronto.

James Sparling, who was a prominent resident of Meaford for 54 years, where he operated a planing mill and retail lumber yard, as well as carried on a building and contracting business, died very suddenly at his place of business recently. He was a leading Mason and a life-long member of the Conservative party. Mr. Sparling took a great interest in the work of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association and was one of those in attendance at the last annual gathering in Hamilton.

E. C. Parsons, of Toronto, who for the past two years has been on the selling staff of the Canadian Western Lumber Co., was married on Christmas Day to Miss Lillian Mandly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Mandly of Toronto, late of Newcastle-under-Lyne, Staffordshire, England. Mr. Parsons, who is acting Eastern sales manager of the Canadian Western Company, and bride are receiving the congratulations of a host of friends. They have taken up residence at 214 Indian Grove, Toronto.

Ontario Retailers Meet February 15-16

The fourth annual meeting of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association will be held in Toronto on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 15th and 16th, at the Hotel Carls-Rite, corner Front and Simcoe Streets.

Every arrangement is being made for the comfort and convenience of the delegates, and it is expected there will be a record attendance.

An interesting programme is being drawn up and many matters of importance will come up for consideration. Last year the convention was held in Hamilton and was pleasant and profitable from every standpoint, and it is believed that this year's gathering will exceed in interest and enthusiasm any meeting that has yet taken place.

January and February will be months of many annual meetings, so far as the lumbermen are concerned.

The Lumbermen's Section of the Board of Trade, of which A. C. Manbert is chairman, will meet on Friday, January 7th, at 2 p.m., for election of officers and other business.

Then, there is the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which will be held at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on Wednesday and Thursday, January 12th and 13th.

The Lumbermen's Credit Bureau will convene for the election of officers in the Board of Trade Building, Toronto, Friday afternoon, January 14th, at 2 o'clock.

Eastern Lumber Trade is Very Quiet

The last few weeks have been the most quiet times in the lumber trade at St. John for many years. No lumber whatever is being loaded here and together with a falling off in the local building, a complete stagnation has taken place. Even when reductions may be had, it seems to have no influence in putting through a trade.

Large stocks of deals are certainly being carried both British and American sizes, there being probably in the vicinity of one hundred million piled in and near St. John, but it is held largely by the English brokers at St. John, and will not be sacrificed.

Prices at the present time show no change over two weeks ago. If anything, they are a little weaker. No one as yet has forecasted what will happen as to price and trade for the coming year, but it is felt that in the early part of 1921 a decided change for the better will show itself, and the lumber trade will improve. It is anticipated that deals will be worth at least $35.00 per M for next season, although as yet no one cares to buy for any speculative purpose, preferring to hang on to what they have rather than sell at a loss.

The mills at St. John and vicinity are all closed for the season and will remain so until opening of navigation, about May 1, 1921.

Men for the woods are very plentiful and wages are less than any time during 1920, and will no doubt go lower.

Very little logging is being carried on near St. John. Prices for logging are less than anticipated, but are higher than in 1919-1920. Good work is being done in the woods and more logs are being put up than was the case a year ago in camps where the same number of men were employed under the same conditions.

The prices of local lumber for retail purposes have shown some slight reduction but as a whole no drastic reductions have been made.

The retail trade is practically at a standstill and will, no doubt, remain so.

Big Pulp Propositions Progressing

The Whalen Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., operating on the Pacific coast, have engaged the services of the Reliance Mill and Trading Corporation of New York to take charge of the manufacturing end of the business.

John Ball, who is president of the Reliance Corporation, was formerly with Price Bros. & Co., Quebec, and Vice-president E. M. Waite was formerly pulp mill manager of the International Paper Co. and also of the Great Northern Paper Co. Both are to take personal charge of the operations of the Whalen Company.

Plans are practically completed for establishing a pulp and paper mill at Prince George to cost over $6,000,000, by a number of eastern capitalists who have been looking over the ground, including Angus McLean of the Bathurst, N.B., Lumber Company; Frank P. Jones, president of the Canada Cement Company, and M. F. Preish, president of the Haynes Lumber Co., North Tonawanda, N.Y.

Mr. McLean declared the plant would be one of the most modern in Canada and would employ a thousand men. The coast was found exceptionally suitable for the industry. Three kinds of paper can be made, including the finest bond. The plant will cover 200 acres.

Lumbermen Hold Big Christmas Fete

Jolly Gathering in Which Song, Speech and Story Enliven the Yule-tide Proceedings

The monthly dinner of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, which was held at the Albany Club, Toronto, on Friday, December 17th, was well attended and proved to be a most enjoyable and happy occasion. All business was eschewed and the evening was given over to the Yuletide spirit, while good fellowship and merriment reigned supreme. The Christmas tree at one end of the gaily-decorated room was artistically ornamented and surrounding it were numerous gifts brought by the lumbermen. The presents were afterwards sent to the Infants' Home and Infirmary and other institutions looking after the welfare, comfort and training of children.

A. C. Manbert made a graceful chairman, and everything passed off with much eclat. Duke Johnston was the energetic master of ceremonies and kept things on the move. After justice had been done to the numerous good things, an impromptu programme was carried out. Every man present had to make a speech, sing a song or tell a story, and in case he failed in any of these three, he was promptly "fined" the levies going to the Infants' Home. During the evening a substantial grant was voted by the members of the association to this institution, in which a number of the members, including Secretary Horace Boultbee, take a deep interest. Several members were "fined" two or three times for "various offences," and it was difficult to steer clear of the many assessments. However, all was taken in good part and during the evening a handsome sum was raised for the fund.

Among the visitors from a distance was C. O. Maus, who represents the Hyde Lumber Co., South Bend, Ind. He conveyed greetings from the sister republic.

Mr. Manbert read an original and humorous poem, in which appreciative reference was made to the activities of various members of the association, or their idiosyncracies playfully touched upon. His "effusion" was received with much appreciation.

A large number of visitors were present and all joined heartily in the festivities. Many choruses were sung, many Yuletide greetings exchanged, many sincere wishes made for the welfare and prosperity of all during 1921.

Although trade in the lumber line has been quiet for several weeks, there was not a pessimist in the gathering, and although the subject of business was tabooed, one or two good stories were told, showing that even those who are the victims, may laugh at their own predicament. One leading representative said that a salesman had walked into his office last week and declared that he had taken orders for fifteen cars of lumber.

"I do not believe you," he rejoined; "I do not think there is that much busines in the whole of Ontario."

"Well, I took orders for fifteen cars last week," persisted the salesman, "and I can prove it." Reaching in his pocket, he exclaimed, "Here are the cancellations."

Another anecdote was that a western Ontario retailer had telegraphed to a large Toronto firm, saying, "Cancel my order at once." The wholesaler wired back, "Can't do it. You must take your turn."

The Christmas celebration of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association was in every respect a delightful social affair, and was the first effort of its kind conducted by the association. Needless to add, it will not likely be the last.

Retailers Will Combat Mail Order Concerns

The South-Western Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association held a special sitting in the Chamber of Commerce rooms at Chatham on Monday, December 20th, when a report was received from the special committee appointed, regarding the situation arising from mail order catalogues being conducted by a certain concern in Hamilton.

This committee, composed of E. C. Russell, Walkerville; J. C. Scofield, Windsor; John Wallace, London; and M. R. Bogart, Chatham, was chosen when the meeting was held in Windsor on November 22nd, to bring in suggestions.

The special bargain sheet was carefully considered, and the catalogue proper gone into carefully, and it was discovered that outside of a few old style doors and odd size sash they were in many cases higher than the legitimate dealers' prices, and that on a bill of any size the regular dealers could furnish material for less money and still charge regular yard prices. Owing to their aggressive mode of advertising the public are misled, and as the full purchase price is demanded in advance. the purchaser has no alternative but to accept the goods.

The dealers of the S. W. O. R. L. Association intend to push their own lines as vigorously and aggressively as possible, and will take effective means of combating the mail order evil. It has been found that no mail order concern is selling any cheaper than the local lumber merchant in his home town, and it is important that this matter be hammered home in the neighborhood in which the retailers do business.

Every effort will be made to push business and to prevent trade being diverted to other channels and the retail lumbermen will show that they are in a position, not only to give better service than the mail order and catalogue houses, but that they can duplicate the values in practically every instance, and, in several others, give more favorable prices.

That delays in building are not attributable to the holding of material by the lumber dealers, but to the scarcity of labor and not of lumber, was the contention voiced at a brief conference here of the Southwestern Ontario Lumber Dealers' Association.

Breezy Happenings from the East

Gordon G. Scott has resumed sawing operations in his mill on the St. John River. He is running it on a ten-hour day.

Frasers' large mill at Edmundston has made a reduction in time. Labor is very plentiful and wages have been lowered from $90 to $60 a month.

H. P. Webb, who did valuable work for the Department of Lands and Mines, has been appointed chief forester with the J. B. Snowball Lumber Company and has taken over his new duties.

L. S. Webb recently went to Spokane, Wash., as a representative of the department to attend a conference on conservation and forestry. He is specializing in airplane patrol and other modern methods applied to forestry.

Another well-known lumber merchant and importer, Andrew F. Learherbee, of Boston, recently passed away. He was well known to provincial lumbermen and dealt extensively in New Brunswick lumber.

The tug James Holly, owned by the firm of James Holly & Sons, lumber surveyors and towers, was badly damaged by fire a few days ago while towing rafts in the company's large boom at South Bay. The fire is thought to have started around the boiler.

A recent report from Newcastle says that recent thaw conditions are almost ideal for lumbering along the Miramichi. The Miramichi Lumber Company is the largest operator in that section, but is confining its efforts chiefly to pulpwood. The Partington Company is also getting out a large quantity of pulpwood this season.

Word comes from St. George that A. C. Grant has sold his interval property to the Press Pulp & Paper Co. It adjoins land already owned by the pulp concern and will be used by it next season. The organization has also purchased the slasher at Musquash and will install them in the mill at the Dewar site. The Gregory Lumber Company has sold its holdings on the Magaguadavic and its mill at Bonny River to the pulp company. It is rumored that other concerns along the river have also been approached. The Press Pulp and Paper Company has rigid laws of conservation, which it adheres to in New York and other places where the firm lumbers, and report says that it will introduce the same measures of conservation on the Magaguadavic.

S. H. White, one of the best known and most successful merchants and lumber operators in the province, died recently at his home in Sussex, N.B. He was a son of the late Charles T. White, who was the head of a great lumbering and shipping business for many years and whose operations along Apple river were very extensive. S. H. White took after his father in this line and his first venture was the purchase of the property of George J. Vaughan at Little Salmon River. In addition he also acquired the Talbot property at Alma, and that of J. A. Patterson on Canaan River. He also developed a water power, and erected and operated a mill at Rockville, in addition to working portable mills in the woods every winter. He was one of the most active and progressive business men in the Maritime provinces and news of his death was heard with keen regret. He is survived by four duaghters and four sons, as well as two brothers and two sisters.

All cruising parties of the Department of Lands and Mines have now returned to Fredericton after doing splendid work in the forests of New Brunswick. The last party to arrive had been operating at the headwaters of the Nepisiguit and Tobique rivers, but snow conditions called a halt to their proceedings. R. D. Jago was the chief of the party, which covered 536 square miles of territory. They entered the woods early last May and since that time did work that while not apparent to those unfamiliar with lumbering will be fully appreciated by those who value this great industry of New Brunswick. In addition to the cruising done by Mr. Jago and his party, G. L. Miller ran some 223 miles of lines between timber blocks.

Crown lands under lease to C. T. White & Sons of Sussex, N.B., and the J. B. Snowball Lumber Company of Chatham, were examined during the year on a co-operative basis between the department and the lessees.

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber— —Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

Wanted

Car Hardwood Lumber, inch and inch and half, seasoned Maple and Birch. Burr Mfg. Co., Orillia, Ont. 1

Wanted

TAMARAC—600 feet 2 x 8 and 600 feet 2 x 10 long lengths. Best grade only. State price and prompt shipment.

Muskoka Navigation Co., Gravenhurst, Ont. 1

Wanted

4 foot Body Hardwood by the cord for firewood purposes, in any quantity. Advances made.

Toronto Timber & Cordwood Co., Limited, 24-3 95 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

Wanted

ROCK and GREY ELM 3¼" thick suitable for bending purposes.

Quote prices to

The St. Marys Wood Specialty Co., 1 St. Marys, Ont.

PULPWOOD

We are open to purchase peeled Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood in carload lots. Quotations furnished on request.

The Jost Company, Limited, 285 Beaver Hall Hill, 1-t.f. Montreal, P.Q.

Pulp Wood

We are prepared to buy unlimited quantities of peeled poplar and hemlock and peeled or unpeeled spruce and balsam pulpwood.

ADVANCES MADE

Thompson & Heyland Lumber Company, Limited, 12-t.f. 123 Bay St., Toronto.

Lumber For Sale

FOR SALE—3000 Cords of Mixed White Birch and Tamarac, ready for shipment 10th December, 1920, at Stone Siding, A.E.R., 28 miles west of Sudbury. For further particulars apply to C. G. Hyett, Worthington, Ont., Soo branch C. P. R. 24-5

Pulpwood For Sale

1920-1921 Delivery

3,000-4,000 cords Spruce and Balsam.
1,000-1,500 cords Poplar.

JAMES THOMAS CLAIR, 11-t.f. Clair, N.B.

For Sale—White Ash

1 car each 1", 1¼", 1½" and 2" No. 1 Com.
1 car each 1", 1¼", 1½" and 2" No. 2 Com.

Dry Northern stock of good texture. Can ship immediately at attractive prices. Also have good stock other grades and thicknesses one inch to four inch. Address Box 426, Canada Lumberman. Toronto. 23-2

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Baled Shavings

For sale at attractive prices. Send your enquiry to L. S. Barrand Planing Mills, Pembroke, Ont. 24-3

PILES FOR SALE—Norway Pine and Jack Pine Piles 30 to 60 feet. Wish to contract for a quantity of these, delivered on cars at Whitefish or on Vermillion River. Con. McGuire, Whitefish P. O., Ont. 24-3

Selected Trimmer Ends

8 to 10 cars White Pine Selected Trimmer Ends for sale. For prices and particulars apply JOHN B. SMITH & SONS, Toronto, Ont. 23-2

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

Dry Spruce

One Million Feet 1, 2, and 3" merchantable and culls. Also a few cars laths and shingles.

D. G. RHEAULT, 24-3 Mont Joli, Que.

Railroad Ties For Sale

Standard Railroad Ties for sale for immediate delivery. Also small ties suitable for sidings. Enquiries solicited.

ST. LAWRENCE LUMBER CO., 22t.f. Quebec, Que.

For Sale

355000 No. 1 W. P. Lath 48"
185000 No. 2 W. P. Lath 48"
620000 No. 3 W. P. Lath 48"
241000 Mill Run W. P. Lath 32"

For prompt acceptance $9.00 per thousand average price, F.O.B. Field.

The Mageau Lumber Company, Ltd. 24-1 Field, Ont.

Machinery Wanted

WANTED—Two heavy log or lumber trucks. Box 257, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-t.f.

Wanted

An 18 x 18 or 18 x 20 Slide Valve Engine.
Box 441, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 1-2

One Band Resaw, either Cowan or Yates, 5 or 6 inches saw, tilting rolls, 50 to 60 inches complete and in good order.

CHICOUTIMI PULP CO., 22-25 Chandler, P. Q.

Machinery For Sale

FOR SALE—75 H.P. Westinghouse 2200 V. 60 cycle 3 phase induction type motor, complete with starting panel and oil switch. Address Box 543, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. 22-25

One Leather Drive Belt 101 ft. 44" 3 ply, new and at a bargain. Also all sizes of belts slightly used. Apply

W. H. COOK, Orillia, Ont., Phone 777. 1

Box Makers!

FOR SALE—One set St. Paul Dovetail Box Machinery, in good condition. Box 420 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 1

For Sale—Locomotive

One 28 Ton 3 Cylinder 8 x 10 Standard Gauge Lima Geared. Located in Canada.
Box 376, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19tf

For Sale

One Waterous Portable Saw Mill, including saws, belting and pulleys. Also twelve H.P. Oil Engine. Cheap for quick cash sale. W. J. Bennett, 255 N. Lisgar St., Toronto. 24-1

FOR SALE: 275 DRY-KILN TRUCKS, Channel Iron, Roller Bearing, 6' 9" long. Planer & Matcher, 4-side, 15x6" Woods No. 32. Woodworking Machinery of all kinds for sale.

Chas. N. Braun Machinery Co., 24-1 Fort Wayne, Indiana, U.S.A.

For Sale

15 H.P. 220 volts, 60 cycle, 3 phase Induction Motor complete with starter. This motor is good as new. Price $300.00

J. RODERICK & SON, 1-2 St. John, N. B.

Engines and Boilers For Sale

1—No. 3 Jewell Engine 10 H.P.
1—Leonard Clipper Engine 60 H.P.
1—Leonard 8" x 10" Ball Automatic Engine.
1—McEwan Automatic Engine 11" x 10" R.H.
1—60" x 14' Horizontal Return Tubular Boiler 42-4" flues, full C.I. front.
2—Horizontal Erie Return Tubular Boilers, 64" x 16', 54-4" flues.

The above are in good condition and can be inspected at any time. Apply to Box 433, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24t.f.

For Sale

One Edison Electric Light System running 300—16 candle power lamps. Perfect condition $300.00
One Steam Engine, Bertram, 180 H.P., in good order $550.00
One 150 H.P. 13 x 27 x 30 Tandem Compound Wheelock Engine $1000.00

Large stock of electric motors of all descriptions at about 50% off value.

Apply L. S. Tarshis & Son, 402 Front St. East, 24-3 Toronto.

Second Hand Machinery

We have over $250,000 worth of used machinery of all kinds for sale. Suitable for mines, quarries, railroads, pulp and lumber mills, etc.

Everything carefully overhauled at our shops before shipped.

Send us your inquiries.

R. T. GILMAN & CO., 19tf Montreal.

For Sale

Waterous Big Champion Edger for six saws, Waterous Log Kicker 10 inch cylinder with arms all complete, Waterous Ratchet Set works, Two single bevel friction live roll drives complete. For further information apply Conger Lumber Co., Ltd., Parry Sound, Ont. 22t.f.

Wickes Gang and Engine

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam binder rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

ENGINE: Waterous engine, 125 H.P. rock valve cylinder 16 x 18", speed 200 revolutions per minute, intake 3½", exhaust 4½", fly wheel 6' in diameter x 22" face, balance wheel 7' in diameter x 7" face.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO., 1t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

MILES' BARGAINS

Wickes Gangs, 44", 40", 36", 26".
8' Garland band resaw.
8' Allis band mill.
7' Prescott band resaw.
Fischer slab resaw.
54" Mershon band resaw.
42" Invincible Sander.
No. 3C Mitts-Merrill hog.
Single band mill outfit complete.
3—72" x 18' 125 lb. Boilers.
500 KVA. Turbo generator, 480-60-3.
275 H.P. slip ring motor, 240/440-60-3.
20 x 42 Corliss engine.
1500 gal. Worthington fire pump.
14 x 14 x 16 Chicago air compressor.

MILES MACHINERY COMPANY, 1-4 Saginaw, Mich.

I Offer for Quick Shipment the Following Machines

SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE

Please give me an inquiry if you do not find the machine you want among those listed below, as I have about one hundred additional woodworking machines of various types.

American 30" x 12" 4 Side Timber Sizer and Matcher.
4 x 7" Berlin No. 89 Hardwood Flooring Planer and Matcher.
15 x 6" 77-B American Fast Feed Planer and Matcher with double profiler.
15 x 6" Berlin No. 94-X Fast Feed Planer and Matcher.
Berlin 30" x 6" No. 182 Fast Feed Double Surfacer.
American No. 229 Hardwood Flooring Machine.
American No. 22 Planer and Matcher.
Hall & Brown 12" 4 Side Moulder.
10" Hermance Wide Open 4 Sided Sticker.
Greenlee Bros 6" 4 Side Sticker.
6" C. B. Rogers 4 Sided Moulder.
No. 129 9" Woods Moulder.
American 10" Moulder.
Berlin 10" No. 118 Inside Moulder.
200 Prs. Moulding Knives Ground to Shape.
Mershon 44" Band Resaw.
Connell & Dengler 60" Band Resaw.
44" Circular Resaw.
American No. 1 Band Rip Saw.
Greenlee Bros. Power Feed Rip Saw.
Rogers 40" Circular Saw Sharpener.
30" Brand New Clarage Fan.
E. B. Hayes Dowell Gluer and Driver.
E. B. Hayes Dowell Rod Machine.
E. B. Hayes Dowell Power Door Clamp.
Buss Machine Works 30" x 7" Single Cabinet Planer.
12" x 24" Jointers or Buzz Planers.

C. J. ANDERSEN, 15 W. Swan St., 1 Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

MILL ACCOUNTANT—Competent mill accountant, 15 years' experience in P. Q. lumber business, desires change present employment for a better one. Could leave on a month's notice. Conversant in both French and English languages. Can furnish highest references. If in need of one not afraid of work and able to show results apply to Box 439, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont 24-1

Young man, 27, several years' general office and accounting experience, desires employment in lumber camp, preferably where his duties require him outside, such as scaling and working in the bush. Box 432, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 1

WANTED—Position as Superintendent of planing mill or woodworking factory. Have had 12 years' experience in all lines of planing mill work, interior work, hardwood flooring and box making. Am good draftsman and estimator; am a thorough mechanic and can get results. Box 423, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-1

Situations Vacant

Man wanted to take charge of Sash Department in a city planing mill. Must be competent and be able to run machines as well as lay out sash. Apply Box 132, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-t.f.

Business Chances

FIRM MANUFACTURING High Class Interior Finish want experienced men in towns within shipping distance of Montreal to solicit business and book orders on a percentage basis. Good opportunity for men carrying on small carpenter or repair business.

Apply for full particulars to Box 11, Station "C", Montreal, Que. 22-25

For Sale

Sawmill and sawing contract, located in the township of Carter at Bethnal Mileage 95, C. N. R.

Circular Mill 30m. Feet Capacity per day, everything complete, one of the most up-to-date and speedy mills in Ontario. Operates with five men less than any other mill of its capacity, must be seen to be appreciated.

A guaranteed contract for three years timber, enough in the lake now to double power all season of 1921, and enough timber on the berth to keep this running to capacity for a term of years.

Office, Camps, Horses, Wagons, Sleighs, Cooking Outfits, Beds, Springs, Mattresses and Blankets in first class condition, also good stock of fresh supplies on hand, for full particulars apply to Greer Bros., Bethnal, Ont., or to

J. T. GREER,
24-1 Bala, Ont.

For Sale

Planing Mill on Canadian National Railway Lines, between Levis and Mont Joli, doing a Milling In Transit business, working night and day, with work ahead, guaranteed for several months at profitable prices. Fully equipped with planer, sticker, ripper, re-saw; handling several cars daily, with siding capacity of five cars, which is shortly to be extended to nine cars capacity; right in the heart of lumber section where more than ten times mill's capacity has been refused due to over-taxing of mill. Mill built of cement with cement floor, with additional buildings for Sash and Door Factory or Box Factory attached, and sheds for piling, also with piling ground for around half of million feet of lumber. Sellers will guarantee work several weeks ahead. Price $30,000.00, on terms that will be satisfactory. A live man or group of men can easily clean up $20,000.00 a year net profit, and mill can be extended for increased business very easily up to ten cars per day. Principals only. If interested write to Box 430, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-4

Lumber Property For Sale

About 8,000 acres (held in fee) of lumber lands estimated to contain about 30,000,000 sp. feet of merchantable soft wood.

As a pulp wood proposition, this property should contain 60,000 cords or more.

Included with the lands, is a saw mill, equipped with Dutch furnaces, Waterous edger, planer and lath machine, and situated along the line of the C. N. Railway, the port lies within three miles of the mill, so that water shipments may be made as well as rail.

All the lands are within easy distance of the river, and stream driving does not exceed a distance of more than six miles.

For further information apply to

E. A. SMITH,
23t.f. Shediac, N. B.

FOR SALE—SAWMILL COMPLETE with planers, etc.; capacity 25,000 daily; located on G. T. P. near Pacific Coast. Reasonable terms can be arranged for mill and standing timber. For full particulars apply Box 291, Edmonton, Alta. 22-25

For Sale—Timber Limits

187 Square Miles in province of Saskatchewan, including Saw Mill, Planing Mill and general equipment such as Logging Engine, Tanks, Rutters, Snow Plows, 30 sets McLaren Logging Sleighs, etc., etc., For further information address the Saskatchewan Lumber Co., Limited, Crooked River, Sask. 22-25

Miscellaneous

Wanted

1 High Powered Gasoline Wench Boat. Must be in good shape.

Western Contracting Co., Ltd.,
1 Nipigon, Ont.

ONTARIO

Sale of Timber

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including **Thursday, the 20th day of January next**, for the right to cut the timber on Berth G.49, lying southeast of the MacAulay Lake in the District of Rainy River.

For conditions of sale and further particulars apply to Mr. W. M. Jones, Crown Timber Agent, Fort Frances, Ontario.

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, December 14th, 1920. 1

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the face of the envelope "Tender for Metagami Timber" will be received up till noon of **Wednesday, January 19, 1921**, for the merchantable timber of the pine, spruce, tamarac and cedar species growing on the Metagami Indian Reserve in the district of Sudbury province of Ontario.

Tenders should state the amount of cash bonus they are prepared to pay for this timber over and above dues payable under sworn returns furnished by a licensed culler of the timber cut each season.

The tariff of dues is as follows:—

Pine, $2.50 per M. f.b.m. or $25 per M. cu. ft.

Spruce, $1.25 per M.f.b.m. or $12 per M. cu. ft.

Tamarac and Cedar, $1.50 per M. f.b.m. or $15 per M. cu. ft.

All logs over 18 feet in length to be scaled under the cubic-foot standard and if the timber is taken out in the form of ties, poles, posts, etc., the tariff covering these wood goods may be had on application.

An accepted cheque on any Canadian chartered bank for ten per cent. of the amount of bonus tendered and made payable to the order of the undersigned should accompany each tender, which in the event of failure to carry out the undertaking will be forfeited to the Department.

Forty per cent. of the amount of bonus tendered must be paid within thirty days from the date of notification of acceptance of tender, and the balance or fifty per cent. must be paid within one year from said date and will be subject to interest at the rate of six per cent.

An annual license will be granted to the successful tenderer and the timber must be cut and removed under the regulations of the Department. Ten years will be allowed in which the timber must be cut and removed.

Any further information that is desired, together with plan of the Reserve and copy of the regulations may be obtained from the undersigned or from Mr. T. J. Godfrey, Indian Agent, Chapleau, Ont

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs
Ottawa, December 9, 1920. 1-2

Box Making in New England.

Not less than $50,000,000 worth of wooden boxes are manufactured in New England each year by the 210 establishments engaged in the business. The lumber used by the box factories amounts to 670,000,000 feet. About 6,000 men are employed in the factories.

At present paper manufacturers are offering prices for lumber that makes it difficult for box manufacturers to secure material. The saw mills of northern New England are closing because the paper manufacturers will pay more for the logs in the water than can be obtained for the sawed boards.

There is scarcely a commodity in connection with whose manufacture more labor is used in proportion to the cost of materials than the wooden box. The cost of cutting the logs has increased 150% over what it was a very few years ago; freight rates have increased 40% and since the war the cost of labor has increased two and a half times. Shorter hours have cut down production so that there is small prospect of a drop in the prices of wooden boxes. Experiments and studies by the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., however, are resulting in greater efficiency in box manufacture. The thicknesses and the strength necessary to carry different weights are being worked out scientifically and this has resulted in some saving.

The box business is one which touches all other industries and upon which nearly all are more or less dependent. New England was first in the field and has always done a lion's share of box manufacturing, drawing upon the forests of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts for the lumber and looking to the neighboring manufacturers for a market.

The manufacture of boxes is as old as civilization. The Egyptians made mummy cases of wood smeared with bitumen. Some of these gruesome cases, 6000 years old, are still in existence.

Dirigible Balloons for Forest Fire Fighting.

Millions of doliars' worth of valuable timber has been saved by the American Government during the season just passed, by the use of airplanes in forest fire fighting. Fires can be so accurately plotted by wireless from the planes that the fire fighters can be directed to within a quarter of a mile of the exact location.

Planes are now being made for the enlargement of the airplane patrol service for next season. It is also proposed to employ navy dirigible balloons for transporting fire fighters from the fire control stations to the fire. Men, with all equipment, will be loaded into the dirigible, taken directly to the scene and dropped by means of a long rope ladder.

Aside from the saving of millions of dollars to the nation, the service is training, for future emergency, scores of army flyers.

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We have many attractive properties listed with us, for sale, in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, in both Freehold and Crown lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

NEW BRUNSWICK
Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

NEWFOUNDLAND
More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

ONTARIO
Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

QUEBEC
Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

Cruiser's reports and blue prints, where available, will be sent to Principals or their accredited agents.

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Automatic Steam Towing Machines, Ship Windlasses, Cargo and Deck Winches, Steam Capstans, Dock Gypsies, Steering Engines, Hydraulic Freight Hoists, etc.
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New and Relaying also Frogs, Switches, Spikes, Etc. All sizes in stock. Also used
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Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario and the East

Business in the lumber line continues quiet, and although conditions are expected to improve steadily from this out, it is not likely that much will be done before February 1st or later. Building projects, however, are beginning to take shape. There have been many inquiries received for stock, although most of those asking prices are not in any hurry to close transactions. It is probable that some of these inquiries are from retail dealers who are seeking information which will help them in making their annual inventories. A number of wholesalers have reason to believe a few represent purchases. During the next few days the retail lumbermen will be busy in stock-taking. On the whole, the vast majority have had a good year during 1920 and little cause to complain.

Regarding 1921, there is no reason for pessimism. Stocks are low and now would seem to be a good time to purchase, so far as the "Canada Lumberman" is able to learn. It is doubtful if prices will drop any further, and this applies particularly to hemlock, which is being quoted away below the cost of production. When the call comes again for forest products, quotations are bound to rise. It is desirable that sane,, consistent buying should characterize the situation more than the hit and miss plan which has been prevailing for the last few weeks. While travellers have been chasing lumber buyers, the latter have been receding and the result is that there has been quite a difference between expectation and realization.

It is announced that wages in the northern woods have fallen considerably, due to the surplus of men. Sensational paragraphs have been appearing in the papers to the effect that in some respects the reduction has been 50 per cent. and that the workers have been ready to accept the same although putting up a rather vigorous "kick." It may be stated that any new men taken on are engaged at a lessened wage, but all the old hands are being retained at the same figure, viz., $70.00 to $80.00 a month. It is not probable that the lower cost will apply very generally to the majority of men in the camps. There is this to be said that the workers are more efficient than last year, being anxious to retain their places. One prominent lumberman stated this week that he only had four camps this season but that he was getting as much out of the men in these four as he was out of seven camps last winter when labor was extremely restless and men were utterly indifferent regarding what work they performed.

Freight rates decrease 5 per cent. from this out. Whether this will have any material effect in the revival of the lumber business, is not known just at present.

Nearly all the plants in B. C. have been closed down over the holidays and will not resume yet for a few days. There is nothing particularly active in any line of western stock and eastern salesmen do not look for a radical change until, at least, a month or six weeks have glided by.

In the meantime now that the quietest season known for a long period is over, confidence is being established. It is felt that the future will come around alright and that the present period of depression will be much shorter than at first expected. Confidence and co-operation are the desirable characteristics for the present. With bumper crops being harvested and the call for wood products and all other lines larger than ever, and with a decreased cut, and the slowly lessening cost of production, the future of the lumber business is predestined to be alright.

Stocks at most of the mill points in Ontario and Quebec are not heavy, and, while it is not advisable to make predictions, nevertheless there may be a shortage in certain lines of woods before six months elapse.

There is not a lumberman who wants to see a repetition of 1920 conditions, that is inflated prices during the first six months, then a sudden dropping off and only a fair amount of stock moving, and latterly little or nothing doing at all. The expressed desire of all is to have everything proceeding on a more even keel with quotations becoming more stabilized. What the lumber industry requires at this juncture is more equalization in production and demand.

There are bright prospects for construction, not only in the dwelling house line but in apartments, business blocks and extensions to warehouses and factories, and already builders in Toronto and other cities are making extensive preparations for the activity that is ahead. On the whole, 1921 is to be a good year in the lumber industry.

It is expected that the abolition of the luxury tax will at once create considerably more business for furniture factories, piano concerns, gramaphone plants and others, who have found trade rather dull of late owing to the people seriously objecting to the tax. Now that the levy has been raised, there is a disposition on the part of the public to buy more freely. This will mean added business for various enterprises and naturally an improvement in the hardwood market.

United States

Business in the lumber line continues quiet, and there is little doing during the Yuletide season. None of the firms expected to transact any volume of trade, and all joined heartily in the spirit of Christmas. Attention is directed principally to what 1921 will bring forth. It is generally believed that there will be an active building campaign this spring and that business will revive along many lines. Confidence is being restored and it is the expressed hope of all that there will not be a runaway market during the next twelve months. The wheels of production gradually have been slowing down for the last thirty days, and by the end of this week production of lumber probably will have reached the lowest point attained in many years. Compared with stocks on hand at the beginning of the year there has been an accumulation at producing points, but compared with stocks on hand at this season in pre-war years the amount of lumber at producing points is considerably below normal and in many cases mill stocks are badly broken. When production is resumed at something approaching normal some time will be required to build up broken assortments and restore stocks to their normal condition.

Speaking of the future, the "American Lumberman" says:—The question now is—Can anything be done to prevent a recurrence of this runaway market and stabilize prices at a point that will give to the producer a satisfactory margin of profit and at the same time make it possible for dealers to keep their stocks properly assorted and be in position to take care of building needs of the country? If a revision of the anti-trust law is necessary to bring about this very desirable end then everybody ought to get busy in an effort to have this law revised. It hardly seems possible that there could be any opposition to a revision of the law that would make it possible for prices of building materials to be stabilized at a point that would permit building to go forward and the housing needs of the country provided at a reasonable cost. Who will take the lead in bringing about this much to be desired situation?

As economic adjustment proceeds, the future is being faced with less apprehension and hopes are growing stronger than 1921 will see a revival in business earlier than was expected. The question is. "What effect will it have on prices? Will these ascend when retailers come into the market? The latter have allowed their stocks to get very low. Just at present there is practically no price list on any lines, and business is simply marking time.

In Southern pine things are still quiet and buyers are not yet placing any orders except for such material as they immediately require. In the meantime the number of inquiries are increasing and some orders for car materials have come through. It is said that there is also a little different attitude on the part of buyers and that, instead of their saying "We are not buying to-day," they stop long enough to enquire "What is the price?"

The amount of actual business in hardwood is not large but inquiries are coming in from many new sources, which may or may not mean that several transactions will be closed ere long. There is no doubt a considerable portion of these are simply "feelers," which will help retail dealers in making up their inventories, but, on the other hand, there are, no doubt, several which will lead to actual orders. Trade should show a good increase soon after the first of the year, as dealers have for some time moved stock constantly without buying for replenishment except where they had got down to absolute bedrock. and their supplies, as a general rule, are low. Although most of them undoubtedly feel that this is a good time to buy, they are postponing such activity until they have completed their inventories, when, however, they should come out with big wants. The railroads also show an increased disposition to buy and business in ties and timbers has increased materially of late. Reports from most sections indicate that hardwood prices are firming up distinctly — although as yet no actual advances have been recorded—and this seems only natural when it is kept in mind that a great many of the hardwood plants are closed down, that their stocks are not what can be considered abnormally heavy, and are being shipped from right

View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

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Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres. F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr. W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

along. Firsts and seconds is the strongest grade in the market, and it would not be surprising if there would develop a shortage in this item very soon after buying begins.

Great Britain

Many in the trade are beginning to think that the turning point as regard prices has been reached and that the decline will not proceed much further, and that after the last Baltic cargoes have arrived the low prices of November will not be repeated. Were it not for the very weak spruce position, business would undoubtedly be more general; but unfortunately the quantities of spruce in the country are too large, and spot prices continue to fall. In London, for instance, St. John's spruce is offering at £31 and £32 for 7-in. landed, £32 to £33 for 8-in., and under £40 for 9-in., while for the smaller sizes £24 and £25 would be accepted. Quebec spruce is fetching proportionately better figures, but there is plenty of this also in the country, and stockholders know that the moment they press sales, prices drop. Values have now fallen considerably more than £10 per standard from the high-water mark of the year, and no one is bold enough to say that the lowest point has been reached for the present spruce stocks. It all depends on the consumption, however. A revival in the general export trade would soon put a different complexion on the market, but unless this improves it seems clear that the holders of stock may be forced to wait, or else be compelled to take even lower prices to clear.

During the past few days there appears to have been a general steadying up in prices. Merchants are becoming firmer in quoting prices for their stocks. It is easily proved during the last month or two, in many instances, that it has been cheaper to buy from stocks held here than could be obtained by making contracts with shippers for goods to arrive. It may be that some dealers having large stocks on hand, have been eager to accept lower quotations in order to realize part of their holdings, but the general tendency at the moment is to maintain limits. The future trend of the market will be governed by the actual needs of trade as soon as business commences to revive again, but the present opinion of many leading merchants is that values have about reached the bottom for the present, and that there is more likely to be a general rise in prices rather than any further decline.

Not only is the ordinary market for sawn goods for 1921 very late in opening, but for specialists which are usually sold much in advance there is little sign of business, says the "Timber Trades Journal." Staves, for example, constitute a special market, but we have not so far heard of any contracts being fixed up for next season. Prices for cement sizes from Finland are low; negotiations were commenced a short time ago for some large lines, but the general tendency of prices to fall evidently convinced the buyers that it was best to wait, and the negotiations were broken off. Finnish sellers then were offering at about £15 to £16 f.o.b. for 28 x ½-in. staves, but they would probably take less now if there were any buyers. Business in chemical and Cornwall dimensions are also very quiet, and there is very little competition to secure next year's productions. At the present moment several large parcels of Cornwall sizes are on offer, but no buyers can be found. The firewood market also is just as dull; there is scarcely any enquiry, and the larger importers are probably wise in waiting off. In plasterers' laths some big transactions were concluded early last year, but we have not heard of any sales for 1921. This last named, however, appears to be a fairly safe market. The prices of laths have fallen very little, and if all goes well with house building, enormous quantities of laths will be wanted next season. However, the general tendency to wait events is very strongly marked and shippers are beginning to realize that they must leave their customers alone, until a clearer view can be obtained of future developments.

Market Correspondence

SPECIAL REPORTS ON CONDITIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD

Montreal Looks for Trade Revival in the Spring

It is impossible to write in a very optimistic view concerning the Montreal market. Dealers in every section report that business has almost completely disappeared. It is not a question of price, but of demand, of which there is little, either from the retail yards or from other quarters. This is not an encouraging picture, but it is the fact.

The retailers have little stock on hand, and are not disposed to buy except for immediate requirements.

Wholesalers, as a rule, are not inclined to take a despondent view of the situation. The general attitude is that this extreme dullness is temporary, and that there is almost certain to be a revival in the spring. Some wholesalers point out that the lower prices are in line with the general reductions in other commodities, and that the lumber trade must expect to share in this price re-adjustment.

The American department is exceptionally slow. A Montreal lumberman who has just visited New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other points, stated that there was practically nothing doing in the way of lumber requirements.

Any hope of a Montreal industrial housing scheme has been killed by the announcement of the Administrative Commissioners that they will not take up the loan of $1,000,000 allocated by the provincial government. The principal reason is that the conditions imposed by the federal government make a scheme unworkable. The conditions will not permit the construction of two-flat houses, and in the opinion of the commissioners it is useless to expect working men to erect detached or semi-detached residences at a cost ranging up to $6,000 and involving charges, including repayment, equal to $45 per month. The provincial government passed a law permitting the flat system, but as this runs counter to the federal conditions, the law cannot be carried out. The commissioners declare that they will not accept any scheme until the conditions are altered.

Ottawa Business Stagnant and Woodworkers Closing Down

That a drop in the price of practically all grades of lumber may come about around June 1st, and that the wages of newly employed men for the woods camp may fall from ten to twenty dollars per month after January 1st, is probable together with the prospect that the New Year will see some woodworking factories closed down.

Prices generally remain firm, and it is about the only hopeful sign of the market. The trade in general is even duller than it was in the early part of the month.

No sign of price slashing or panic appears on the market. Stocks as a whole are considered sufficient to meet any demand at present anticipated, and seem adequate to comfortably fill any late winter or early spring demand that might arise.

An analysis of the market at the close of 1920—to state the matter frankly—show that the manufacturers of lumber have for the last two or three years been carrying on very high cost operations. In the first place, lumber was one of the last of several commodities to advance in price after the commencement of the war; but long before the cost of lumber ascended, woods operations and supplies began to soar and the lumberman in some instances had to wait two or three years to get back the money they spent in taking out the logs. The experience of the last six years has taught the lumbermen of the Ottawa valley a whole lot about financing operations, the extension of credits, etc.

To be brief, they have in a broad way learned the value of money. In their operations they are called upon to get credit to finance their bush work many months or perhaps a year or so in advance. Now money they know is "tight," may get tighter, and they have to pay interest upon it. This interest with increased operating costs, has got to be taken care of in the retail price of lumber. Again, the cost of woods labor has during the last few years soared to unheard of figures, with the result that greater advances than usual had to be made from banks to finance woods and other operations.

In face of all this when the demand for lumber began to wane with the cessation of the war, the lumber manufacturers reduced their operations, with the result that the same quantity of stock has not been gotten out of the woods or sawn for the last two or three years. Had pre-war production been ordered on the market this year or last, in face of to-day's declining prices, some lumber operators would have been swamped.

As it is, according to information given to the "Canada Lumberman," someone has to take a "big loss" in the lumber game.

Whether it will be the manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer, in view of the prospective decline in prices, remains an undecided question among Ottawa Valley lumbermen. The manufacturer has a lessened production—it will be lower this summer and spring than last—the wholesaler in a general way says he is not buying, and the retailer says he has enough on hand, but is selling little of it.

On top of all this comes the woodworking and factory man, who announces that the prospects are, he is going to close down his plant "indefinitely" or until such time as orders warrant his reopening. In other words, he is going to see business ahead, or "nothing doing." During the last two weeks of December, announcement was made that the plant of James Davidson's Sons, one of the largest woodworking factories in the Dominion, would close down indefinitely on December

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Absolutely water and mildew proof and cheaper than any other waterproofed duck or canvas on the market today.
Suitable for covering all kinds of building materials, cement, sand, lumber, motors, machinery, boat hatches, hay stacks, new sidewalks.

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Best Stock for Factory and Pattern Lumber

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Our stocks are Complete

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We Can Meet Your Requirements

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LIMITED
Wycliffe, B.C.

24th, and would remain closed until such time as further orders warranted its operation. The plant of the W. C. Edwards Company, while remaining in operation, it is understood, is only working on orders for the Riordon Company. This sash and door factory may close temporarily at any time.

It is reported that the descent in the price of lumber on the Ottawa market, within the next eight months, will amount to around thirty per cent. After the first of the year woods labor may drop from $65 and $70 to $45 and $50. Both factory and woods help remained plentiful on the Ottawa market during December, but in face of the curtailed woods activities of the manufacturers and the shortage of the orders to the woodworking plants, together with the usual cessation of building enterprises at this period, it is doubtful if the lumber trade can absorb it all this year.

One of the earliest drops is in the price of hardwood flooring, white oak, which comes mostly to the Ottawa market from the United States. The decline amounts to about twenty-five per cent.

The demand for lath and shingle remains slow. Rail transportation is good, and foreign cars are plentiful. The European situation showed no change.

St. John Says There is No Demand for Deals

It has been so long since there has been such a stagnation in the lumber trade at St. John that it seems impossible that there should not be really more trading than there is. With the winter liners running, it always for the last few years, has made a great difference, as considerable stock was delivered alongside ship from the different mills here. From time to time as the liners were in port, a certain amount of deals found their way on board. This season it is not so and the shipment of deals up to the present has been nil. The steamship people are still asking 200 shillings freight and shippers refuse to pay; in fact, it makes no difference what the rate may be for deals. None will be shipped until conditions right themselves in Great Britain where the stocks at present are extremely heavy and business in narrow stocks very poor; in fact, when any business is offered in the deal centres of England, the yards in many cases are making heavy reductions.

In the United States business is almost dead and it applies to many lines outside of lumber, and financial conditions are seemingly bad. Certainly until some money can be had for building, the lumber trade must suffer. At the moment it does not look as if the trade either in England or United States will improve for some months. This, of course, is purely guesswork and at any time certain lines, such as lumber, may stabilize and profitable prices in the lumber trade maintain again.

Very few sales of carload stocks have been made, and practically no inquiries are coming in. It is said that narrow random spruce from the provinces has been sold as low as $36.00 per M, delivered Boston.

Local retail trade during the last few days has fallen flat and reductions are being made in many lines. Of course it matters not how many reductions are offered, it has no influence on selling, as there is no work going on in the building trade, and as the winter has now come on, all repair work has stopped. Such material as hardwood flooring and low grade spruce has sagged considerably in price.

All the mills have finished their season's sawing and will not start until next spring. Not much repair work is being done upon the different plants and no extensions are planned for the coming year. What little cutting of logs that is being done in the St. John section, is about finished as far as yarding is concerned; in fact, there are very few operations in the woods either in the country below or above Grand Falls. The cut of logs to come through the booms at Fredericton next year will not exceed 25,000,000 feet. Wages are decreasing and many men are to be found for all trades.

Pulpwood has dropped to some extent but this drop applies largely to rough wood, but where the forests are green, the operators will not cut any pulpwood at any reduction.

General Jottings in Short Shape

A provincial charter has been granted to the United Growers' Packages, Limited, with head office at Niagara-on-the-Lake, and a capital stock of $75,000, to carry on the business of timber merchants, sawmill and shingle mill and pulp mill owners, loggers, lumbermen, etc., and to manufacture lumber, lath, boxes, baskets, containers, etc. The incorporators of the company are Thos. R. Revett and Wm. H. Hunter of Niagara Township, and A. T. Baker, Wm. A. Griffis and Chas. E. Secord, Gratham Township.

The Mead Company, with a capital stock of $100,000, and head office in Toronto, has been incorporated to sell pulp, paper and all other products connected with the pulp and paper business. Among the incorporators are Thos. Gibson, Joseph Gibson and others, of Toronto.

Pine Point Park, Limited, Oshawa, Ont., have been incorporated to carry on surveys and cut wood and timber. Capital, $33,500. J. McLaren of Scugog township and A. Elliott of Brooklin, Ont., are two of the incorporators.

The Manoun Pulp & Paper Co., Limited, Montreal, of which J. P. Anglin is president and T. G. McLaurin vice-president, are having plans prepared for a pulp plant and hydro power development at LaTuque, which will cost $1,000,000. The company has acquired the power rights known as "Allard Falls," on the St. Maurice River above LaTuque, and about 9,000 h.p. will be developed to operate the proposed groundwood pulp mill of 3,000 tons capacity a year.

Many Meetings This Month in Montreal

During January 19, 20 and 21, meetings of various forestry and pulp and paper associations will be held in Montreal. On the first named date the St. Maurice Forest Protective Association will hold their annual meetings, while the woodlands section and the technical section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association will meet on the same date. On January 20 the members of the Canadian Forestry Association will hold their annual meeting, and on the following day, January 21, the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association will also hold their annual meeting.

Mr. McBride Sent Yule-tide Greetings

Ex-Controller Sam. McBride, wholesale lumberman, who is a candidate for the mayoralty of Toronto, was unable to be present at the Christmas fete of the lumberman owing to a previous campaign engagement. Mr. McBride sent a substantial donation for the Infants' Home and Infirmary, to which the proceeds of the evening were donated, and also conveyed through one of the members of the Entertainment Committee his heartiest wishes for a prosperous new year for the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association.

Wayagamack Co. Doubles Its Earnings

The gross and net earnings of the Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company of Three Rivers, Que., show a huge increase during the past year, while the profits have been more than doubled. The annual report for the year ending November 30th, has just been brought down and analysis would indicate taking advantage of a prosperous condition to place the company in a strong position, both from the standpoints of timber limits and financing as well as plant production.

An outstanding feature of the annual report is that the enlarged production and earning power was obtained from the existing equipment of the company as the proposed additional machines will not be installed and in operation until the spring or early summer of 1921. Market conditions have been exceptionally favorable for the company during the twelve months just closed.

The profit and loss account shows that the gross income for the year amounted to $2,152,707, as compared with $1,103,687 in the previous year. The net earnings were $1,108,807, equipment to 22.17 per cent. on the outstanding common stock, and compared with $551,587, equal to 11.03 per cent. last year.

The general statement of assets and liabilities also shows some interesting changes, representing the very much larger business which the company is now handling. Total current assets now stand at $4,445,627, and compare with $2,652,253. These compare with current liabilities of $2,337,173 against $585,095 a year ago. The current assets and current liabilities represent in particular the large addition of materials on hand, and the temporary financial arrangements which have been effected to provide for their purchase, in anticipation of additional financing, which will be carried out by the shareholders of the company.

In inventories, the pulpwood, logs and lumber holdings stand at $1,751,884, compared with $722,694; stores, chemicals and fuels, $1,071,950, up from $303,577; logging expenses, season 1920-21 $531,667, against $417,528. In current liabilities accounts payable stand at $937,836, up from $510,095. This year there also appears bills payable, including payments on account of limits, $240,500, and bank loans current for purchase of limits, $600,000, against the purchase made during the course of the year. Reserve for war taxes, 1919-20, amounted to $413,837.

In the statement of fixed assets, the company also makes provision for the expenditures made in the different departments during the course of the year, and buildings, plant machinery, etc., stand at $3,132,065, to which was added expenditure during the year of $530,995, making a total of $3,663,061. Property limits, real estate, etc., total $5,890,925, and expenditure during the year $726,126, making a total of $6,617,051, from which was deducted for stumpage $297,900, leaving a total of $6,319,151, against $5,890,925 a year ago.

The total assets complete at the end of the year amounted to $14,725,259, compared with $11,989,382 a year ago.

We deliver your order promptly in perfect condition in up-to-date refrigerator cars

When you order from us, you get highest quality and lowest prices on any of these camp food products:

Barrelled Pork	Long Clear
Fresh Beef	Barrelled Beef
Frozen Beef	Sausages
Cured Meats	Mincemeat
Fresh Frozen Fish	Canned Goods
Pure Lard	Eggs
	Cheese
H. A. Brand Oleomargarine	
Domestic Shortening.	

THE HARRIS ABATTOIR COMPANY, LIMITED
TORONTO

Branches at: Sault St. Marie, Sudbury, Windsor, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Halifax, Sydney

Gunns

Gunns Good FOOD

"The Way to a Man's Heart, is Through His Stomach."

If the cockles of a lumberman's heart are warmed with good food—his capacity for work is increased an hundred fold.

Our food "sticks to the ribs."

Beef, Veal, Mutton	**Oleomargarine, Lard,**
Barrelled Beef,	**Eggs, Poultry, Headcheese,**
Barrelled Pork,	**Canned Meats, Mincemeat,**
Dry Salt Meats,	**Pork and Beans**
Butter, Cheese,	**Beans, Sausages.**

Start the New Year with Gunn's Good Food.

Pies "like Mother used to make" can be produced by the camp cook, if he uses "Easi-first" Shortening.

GUNNS
LIMITED
WEST TORONTO

CAYUGA PLANING MILL CO.

Tom Smith — Customer's Name
Counter, etc — Description
June 16/20 — When Completed

Date	Order No. = 6	Material	L. ft.	Sq. ft.	Finish or Rough	Clear or Mill	Rack or Mill	Bench Work	Mach. Work	Employees Initial
June	8	Pine Flooring		130	F			3½		L. B.
"	9	2X6 Pine		30	R	M.	3		2¾	" "
"	10	1½ Pine for Sash		34		C.	M	5¼	4	" "
"	11	Oak for ½ V match		65	R.		M	7	1	" "
"	12	Glass Stops, Pine	125		F		"	4½		" "
"	14	Oak for Top & Base		32	R.		"	3½		
"	15	For Casing, Pine		8	R.	C	6	4	2	" "
"	16	Oak Cove	20		F		M.	6½	1½	
		Window Stops	110		F		M.			

Form "C" which is stock sheet of material used on job

Cayuga Planing Mill Co.

Mr. Tom Smith Date May 30th 1920

June 30th — When Wanted; Cayuga — Address; 66 — Phone No.

Order No.	DESCRIPTION
6	1 = Counter & Fixtures as per Drawing

Tom Smith

Form "A" used when customer comes in

For Tom Smith

Order No.	DESCRIPTION	Bench Work	Mach. Work	Shop	Offh
6	Counter, etc	3½		1	½
10	Jno. Jones, Sash		3		

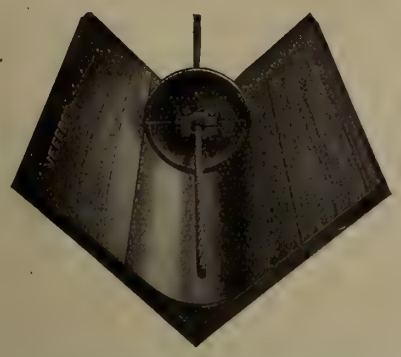
Workman L. Bateman Date June 8 1920

Form "B", the time sheet of the workman

Order No.	Date	Name	Address	Description	Material	Quantity L. Ft.	Quantity Sq. Ft	Price	Bench Work Hours	Bench Work Price .85	Machine Work Hours	Machine Work Price 1.30	
6	June	Tom Smith	Cayuga	Counter, etc.	Pine Flooring		130	12.35	3½	2.98			
	" 9				2x6 Pine		30	2.70			2¾	3.58	
	" 10				1½ Pine for Sash		34	4.08	5¼	4.46	4	5.20	
	" 11				Oak for ½ V Mate		65	13.00	7	5.95	1	1.30	
	" 12				Glass stops Pine	125		3.60	4½	3.83			
	" 14				Top and Base Oak		32	6.40	3½	2.98			
	" 15				For Casing Pine		8	.80					
	" 16				Oak Cove	20		1.25	4	3.40			
					Window Slip	110		3.30	6½	5.53	1½	1.95	
				(D)				47.38		29.13		12.03	88.54
								$88.54 Cost of Job					

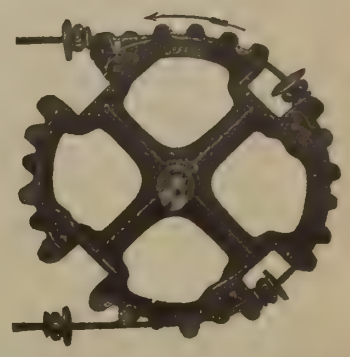
Form "D" which constitutes the cost book

Adapted to Economical Handling of Large Capacities and Long Distance Haulage of Sawdust and Mill Refuse, Etc.



"V" SHAPED TROUGH for large capacities of Refuse, Blocks, Etc. An all-steel trough with re-enforcing angles on the top edges may be used in place of the wood trough with steel lining illustrated above.

One of three Jeffrey Wire Cable Conveyers handling refuse from Saw Mill in a large cooperage plant.



JEFFREY GAPPED SHEAVE WHEELS with Solid Rim and Single Flexible Teeth. Also furnished in Adjustable Rim—Double Flexible Teeth.

Transporting lumber across a river with a Jeffrey Cable Conveyer.

K-2 ATTACHMENT used with Cable illustrated above.

Jeffrey

Wire Cable Conveyers

The Cable Conveyer also has quite an extensive application in the carrying of Pulp Wood

The Jeffrey Mfg. Co.

Canadian Branch and Warerooms

MONTREAL

Handle it Mechanically

Keeping Tab on Cost of Job in the Mill

Simple and Complete System by Which Live Planing Mill Man in Cayuga Knows Where He is At

(See page 74 for the forms used)

It is important to know costs. Many a man in business, who is conducting affairs on the hit and miss plan, is not exactly sure of anything but estimates that it is "around" or "about so and so." There are operators taking in jobs in the woodworking line to-day and sending them out again without any definite knowledge of the amount of time consumed in their execution, the cost of the material, the overhead charges, etc. They have heard that the average is so and so and they figure that by adding this on, they will come out right.

Much more might be stated along this line and emphasis laid on knowing where one is at. He, who does not properly understand costs and know definitely overhead expenditure, will never get very far on the road to making money.

Among those, who have given the subject close consideration, is Fred Barraclough, of the Cayuga Planing Mill Co., Cayuga, Ont. Mr. Barraclough leaves nothing to chance. He knows exactly what all his overhead charges are and what the average production of each man is for a definite number of days in the year, and against this has to be levied a certain figure per hour for bench work and machine work.

Ability to figure costs, keep a correct tab on jobs and eliminate guesswork are highly important matters in the success of a business enterprise in these days of keen competition when close supervision, economy of operation and securing an adequate profit, play so vital a part in the expansion and prosperity of any undertaking.

The Cayuga Planing Mill Co. does a general milling business both in the sawing line and in the turning out of interior and exterior woodwork requirements for builders, contractors, etc., as well as producing hardwood floors, etc. Most of the material is supplied by the farmers themselves. When a customer comes in, Mr. Barraclough first makes use of Form A, which gives the date when the job is wanted, the name and address of the customer, his phone number, the order number and a description of the work. This form is filled out in duplicate and signed, if possible, by the customer.

In explanation of the other forms used, Mr. Barraclough says:—Form B. is only the workman's time sheet. He does not put down material, but only whose job he was working on. In the one I have made out he only worked 3½ hours' bench work on June 8th; one hour was for shop fixing belting, etc., and 3 hours' machine work is not on the Form C I am sending you, as that is another job, but, of course, I would have the same for that job. I am just showing how I take care of a job, if a man is working on something also, which I might break him off.

I enter Form B in my cost book (Form D) every morning, which is just twice the size of the sheet I send you, besides entering in my time book the hours the workman worked.

Continuing, Mr. Barraclough says: Form C is the stock sheet for the material used on a job which the workman puts down as he gets it. He states whether it is from finished stock or in the rough, clear or mill run; if in pine, which we mostly use, where he gets it, etc. (I might say here that our storing sheds are all partitioned off and I figure on numbering each rack and when a workman takes it out he will state what rack and I can take it off the stock book, so that at all times I just know how my stock stands.) "Mill" is where we keep all the finished material; it also answers as a check of the workman's time as he enters the time each day on that job.

Form D. which I term my cost book, has a key and is just like the ledger. I think it explains itself, only I left out two headings—Finished, Rough—which you can add if you like.

The job shown on Form D was one that we took to make. We agreed to do it for whatever it cost on a basis of material and 85 cents per hour for bench work and $1.30 per hour for machine work. I showed the customer how I would keep track of same, to which he replied he did not think it could be fairer and that I would be getting a reasonable profit and him a fair price. We get a lot of these kind of jobs. About the only fair way and sure way of doing them is by the hour and, by this system, it has been no trouble to me to keep track of everything. While help has been scarce and I have been at the bench myself, I have let things go for a few days without entering up, but my day cards were there, and I could carry out the task in a short time.

International Paper Co.'s Canadian Operations

Letters patent have just been issued by the Quebec Government to the "Canadian International Paper Company" of Three Rivers, P.Q., with a capital of $20,000,000. The new company possesses huge buildings in Three Rivers, where it began lately to manufacture sulphite. The production of news print paper will begin next summer.

The company has timber limits in the St. Maurice district, sufficient for all needs during the next hundred years. The temporary directors are: Philip T. Dodge, President of the International Paper Company, of New York; Robert F. Grant, Manager of the St. Maurice Lumber Company, Three Rivers; Hon. Jacques Bureau, K.C., M.P.; Philippe Bigue, K.C.; Hon. Wilfrid Gariepy, K.C., of Three Rivers.

The company has the right to manufacture and deal in all kinds of wood, pulp and paper.

Mr. Backus Secures English River Limits

The Ontario Government has awarded the English River pulp limits in the Kenora district to E. W. Backus of the Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Company, Fort Frances. It is announced that the bid of Mr. Backus for the holdings, which are 3,000 square miles in extent, was the highest. The bids were for the bonus in a lump sum, which the tenderers would offer. The dues are regulated by the agreement and are the same in all new contracts. It appears that the bonus offered by the Backus interests is $50,100, which is twice as high as the next tender. Four tenders were received in all, two companies from the U.S. at $25,000 and $5,000 each, and a British Columbia firm at $25,000. In the agreement the dues are fixed at 80c per cord on spruce, 40c on other pulpwoods and 15c on railway ties. The Ontario Government holds the right to increase the dues at any time.

There is very little hardwood on the limits except some undersized birch. There are great water stretches within the limits and it is contended that if they are to be operated successfully, large capital will be required and that it will be necessary to construct a railway in order to get the pulpwood to the mills. The logs cannot be floated to Kenora, where Mr. Backus will erect a large pulp and paper mill, as the streams run the other way. There are said to be numerous waterfalls and rapids which would make the floating of logs in any direction a very expensive proceeding.

In the agreement made between Mr. Backus and the Ontario Government some time ago, it was set forth that Mr. Backus would be compelled to build mills at Kenora and there were certain stipulations regarding power rates. The provincial authorities also reserved the right to enforce the regulation that all output of the new Kenora paper mill must go to Canadian consumers if it is required in an emergency.

The new pulpwood concessions, which have just been awarded, are the largest yet handled by the present Ontario Government. Mr. Backus has to establish a sawmill at Kenora and have it in operation during 1921. A 50-ton pulp will will also be erected in that town, to be increased eventually to a 200-ton mill.

Will Tap Rich Pulpwood Country

Construction will start at once on the extension of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway from the present terminus at Cochrane to a point twenty-five miles north. The new line will cost about a million dollars. It is proposed to build the road to Kettle Falls at the junction of Abitibi and Frederickhouse Rivers. At this point there is one of the finest pulpwood forests in the northern country, which cannot be developed now because of lack of transportation.

In the Abitibi and Frederickhouse section there are tremendous waterpowers to be harnessed, and Premier Drury stated recently that it was estimated that up to 100,000 h.p. would be sufficient to supply all the power needed for the pulp mills, which would be established there after the road enters, and also to electrify the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway.

Proposed Shingle Tariff Was Rejected

A resolution favoring a shingle tariff on products of British Columbia mills crossing the line was defeated by an overwhelming majority at the congress of Pacific Coast lumbermen held recently in Seattle.

American manufacturers expressed anxiety to co-operate as closely as possible with the British Columbia manufacturers and thus stabilize the industry.

Low Water Does Not Stop Production

Newsprint production of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, continues at a very high level. The total combined production at the Espanola, Sturgeon Falls and Sault Ste. Marie mills is now running over 530 tons a day. The company's production of groundwood pulp has been affected by the low water conditions in the rivers which serve the Espanola and Sturgeon Falls plants, but for over a year past the company has been adding steadily to its supply of groundwork and at the end of its last fiscal year had over 18,000 tons of groundwork on hand. In addition to this supply, large amounts have also been contracted for in the open market. As a result, the production of the newsprint plants has not been affected by the lower water conditions. In addition, the Sault Ste. Marie plant, which is served from Lake Superior, is in no way affected by the conditions on the rivers due to the protracted dry period. The Sault Ste. Marie plant has been establishing new records in production throughout the month of November.

NEW ZEBRA, WOOD, WESTERN UNION, and PRIVATE CODES USED.

Telephones:
1391 Long Distance.
400 Private Branch Exchange.

Cables:
"HILLAS," HULL

W. N. HILLAS & COMPANY

WOOD BROKERS

FOR EVERY CLASS OF TIMBER

Head Office: HULL, England

To the Lumber Companies of Canada:

You have the Goods. Place your Lists with full particulars in our hands. We are in daily touch with all the Buyers in the United Kingdom.

PLEASE NOTE. We pay cash against all documents, and take the whole of the Delcredere risk on Buyers.

Cedar Shingles—All Grades

Can Ship Promptly in Following Brands:

Beaver Brand Fraser Brand

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Wire or Write for Quotations

CEDAR PRODUCTS, LTD.

Selling Agents

AMHERST, N. S.

THE EAGLE LUMBER CO. Limited
WHOLESALE LUMBER
SANS-DIEU-RIEN
MONTREAL - Canada

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER

We Offer for Immediate Delivery:

SPRUCE, 1 in., 1¾ in., 2 in. and 3 in. All sizes.
800,000 ft. 1 in., 1½ in., 2 in. and 3 in. No. 3 Common
BIRCH AND MAPLE.
1 in. and 2 in. ASH AND ELM.

Always "Eagle Quality"

THE EAGLE LUMBER CO. LIMITED
Head Office: 90 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.
Mills at Mont Laurier, Que.; Hebert, Que.; Ste. Marguerite, Que.; and Nottaway, Que. Dressing mill at St. Jerome, Que.

Northern Office: MIDLAND, ONT.
Southern Office: HATTIESBURG, MISS

Herman H. Hettler Lumber Co.
2601 Elston Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.
Manufacturers and Dealer

White Pine, Red Pine and Yellow Pine
Lumber and Lath

Excellent Planing Mill Facilities. Prompt Shipments

EVERYTHING IN SPRUCE

Dressed Spruce

Flooring, Sheathing and Siding in any Style or Dimension

PROMPT DELIVERIES

Campbell, MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited

MONTREAL
Board of Trade Building

TORONTO: 320 Roncesvalles Ave.
C. W. McCabe, Ont. Representative
Phone Junc. 1598W

SPECIALS

We offer:

1 car 1" Birch No. 1 Common.
2 cars 1" Birch No. 2 Common.
1 car 1½" Birch 9" & Wider clear 1 face.
2 cars 2" Birch No. 1 Common & Better.
1 car 2" Birch No. 3 Common
1 car 3" Birch largely 7" & up No. 1 C. & B.
1 car 4" Birch largely 8" & up No. 1 C. & B.

at prices well within the market. We solicit your enquiries for above. We have other stocks in SPRUCE and BIRCH.

GOOD STOCKS PROMPT SHIPMENTS SATISFACTION

C. A. SPENCER, LIMITED
Offices—McGill Building, MONTREAL, Quebec

EDGINGS

Sixty-one houses have been built by the Sudbury Housing Commission in two years.

The Pigeon River Lumber Company, Port Arthur, will rebuild at once the mill destroyed by fire.

The sawmill of Louis Michaud at St. Alexandre, Que., was recently wiped out by fire. The loss is $25,000.

The capital stock of the Northern Lumber Company, Winnipeg, has been increased from $200,000 to $750,000.

The Georgian Bay Lumber Company, Limited, Waubaushene, Ont., have been authorized by supplementary letters patent to increase their capital from $200,000 to the sum of $1,500,000.

Keystone Transport, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., have been granted a federal charter of incorporation to manufacture and deal in ships, barges and other wooden shipping products; capital $5,000.

Four million feet of creosoted railway ties are to be sent to India by the H. R. MacMillan Export Company, Vancouver, and are now being treated at the plant of the Vancouver Creosoting Co.. north shore Burrard Inlet.

The Parks Commissioner of Kitchener, Ont., is taking steps to prosecute the parties guilty of chopping down young cedar trees to be used as Christmas trees. One of the woods, owned by the commission, has been literally stripped of young trees.

T. B. Little Company, Limited, Montreal, Que., were recently granted a federal charter of incorporation to manufacture and deal in pulp and paper products. Capital $200,000. Two of the incorporators are F. B. Common and F. G. Bush, both of Montreal.

Buildings to the value of $12,000,000 are now in course of erection in Toronto, according to the City Architect, who says that construction of several large structures is being held up in hope of prices dropping. He does not think there will be any great decrease.

The Montreal Paper, Limited, Portneuf, P.Q., have been granted a provincial charter of incorporation to manufacture and deal in all kinds of paper products. Capital $500,000. T. P. Bishop and A. Bishop, manufacturers, both of Portneuf. are two of the incorporators.

Mcnjobagues Lumber Company, Limited, Three Rivers, P.Q., was recently incorporated by provincial charter to deal and export lumber and other forest products. Capital $500,000. J. H. Desroches and L. J. Dostaler, both of Grand Mere, P.Q., are two of the incorporators.

Hazen Flemming Company, Limited, Woodstock, N.B., were recently granted a provincial charter of incorporation to conduct a general lumber business in all its branches. Capital $24,000. J. H. Flemming and J. K. Flamming, both of Woodstock, N.B., are two of the incorporators.

Maguire, Patterson & Palmer (Canada), Limited, Pembroke, Ont., who are incorporated under federal charter have been incorporated under provincial charter providing they do not use a larger amount of capital than $1,000,000 in Ontario. E. A. Dunlop of Pembroke, is the company's attorney.

The Story Lumber Company. Limited, Ottawa, Ont., was recently granted a federal charter of incorporation to manufacture and deal in lumber, pulpwood and other forest products. Capital $50,000. J. R. Story and W. C. May. merchants, both of Ottawa, are two of the incorporators.

St. Maurice Valley Pulpwood Company, Limited, Three Rivers, P.Q., were recently granted incorporation under provincial charter to buy, sell and deal in logs, lumber, pulpwood and other forest products. Capital $100,000. J. H. Desroches and L. J. Dostaler, both of Grand Mere, P.Q., are among the incorporators.

To relieve those who are out of work temporarily there is a move on foot to get the Town Council of Milton, Ont., to purchase a bush near that town and have the men cut wood, the Council to supply the citizens with fuel at a fair price. This plan was worked at Wiarton in 1914 and the citizens received hardwood at $3.50 per cord.

Ed. Lacroix, Ltee., St. Georges East, P.Q., have been granted a provincial charter of incorporation to acquire the business of Ed. Lacroix and to manufacture and deal in lumber pulpwood and other forest products. Capital $1,000,000. C. Lacroix lumberman, Daaquam, P.Q., and A. Moran, St. Marie, P.Q., are two of the incorporators.

The planting of 5,000,000 trees a year is the plan of the Laurentide Co. Grandmere, Que. The Canadians are facing a replanting problem on the lands of the company in Quebec, where pulp wood is being cut. Similar plans of reforestation by other paper manufacturers would do much to relieve the probable paper shortage of the future.

Many counties in Ontario are carrying on extensive work in reforestation and good progress in being made in that direction. York, Simcoe and Norfolk Counties are right to the front in this line. The latter has appointed a committee to look up land unfit for cultivation and suitable for reforestation with power to obtain options on 500 acres.

An order made by Master in Chambers Cameron at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, has added the Rainy River Lumber Company, Limited, to the defendants in the action brought by the Attorney-General against Shevlin-Clarke Company. This action is for the cancellation of timber limits, for the return of certain moneys, and for damages for trespass.

Announcement has been made that the Northumberland Paper & Electric Company, Limited. Campbellford, Ont., and the Canada BoxBoard Company have amalgamated under the name of the Canadian Paperboard Company, Limited. The new company operates at Montreal, Frankford and Campbellford. D. F. Robertson is the General Manager of the new company.

It is announced that Price Brothers & Co., of Quebec, will next year proceed with the establishment of a new pulp and paper center to be known as Saguenay City, three or four miles east of Chicoutimi on the Saugenay River. According to contractors, the building of the mills and houses will be started next Spring, and 4,000 men will be needed. It is expected that this

town will have a population of around 7,000 inhabitants. It will be an absolutely new community, as at the present time the site is occupied only by forests. The news print mill to be erected will have a capacity of between 400 and 500 tons per day, and when it is in operation the total news print output of Price Bros. & Co. will be around 500 tons per day.

The Fassett Lumber Company, Fassett, Que., have sent out to their friends a beautiful and artistically-colored calender for the coming year, entitled Shasta of the Eternal Snows," which is a revelation in forest giants, rushing stream, rocky gorge, mountain peak and wild rugged views from nature. The scenic setting is one that is admirable in every respect.

In regard to spruce and pine trees for Christmas, large quantities were offered in Montreal. A local dealer said there was no sign of a drop in prices and that he had to pay more than ever for his supply, some of the larger trees costing one dollar wholesale. Some firms sold trees seven feet high for two dollars, dropping the figure fifty cents a foot as the spruce decreased in stature.

The death occurred recently in Quebec of Edward Kelly, culler at the venerable age of 84 years and seven months. Mr. Kelly was born and educated in Quebec and previous to entering the Culler's Office fifty years ago, he was in the lumber business in Ontario and Quebec. A gentleman oi the old school. Mr. Kelly enjoyed the admiration and respect of all who had the honor of his acquaintance.

W. D. Connor, Wisconsin lumber operator and president of the Canadian Timber Co., of Victoria, who was to the coast on his annual visit of inspection, takes a serious view of the effect of the increased railway tariff on eastbound lumber shipments. He says the effect has been to drive British Columbia practically off the market in the eastern and central States, in these cities where there has arisen a demand for cheaper grades for building operations.

John Stanley Bancroft, formerly assistant manager of Granville Street Branch of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, Vancouver, has been committed for trial by Magistrate Shaw in Police Court on charges of theft of $45,000 in Victory bonds from the bank, making false entries, and conspiracy. At the same time Phil Gerwurtz, President of the Gerwurtz Lumber Company, was also committed for trial on charges of conspiracy and making a false statement with the purpose of securing credit from the bank.

The Kaministiquia Pulp & Paper Co. is rapidly proceeding with construction work on its mill at the head of Lake Superior and expects to be ready this month, to produce 25 to 30 tons of ground wood per day. It is the present intention of the company to ship all its products to the United States. where there appears to be a ready market for it. Under the present plans, a news print mill will be added to this plant ultimately, but when this step will be taken depends upon financial conditions and on the state of the market.

The annual general meeting of shareholders of William Hamilton Co. was held at the Peterboro' office of the company. The report of the directors for the financial year ending September 30th showed the affairs of the company to be in a satisfactory condition, and the prospects bright for the coming year. The company has a large number of contracts and orders on hand sufficient to keep the plant running at capacity. The company's business comprises the manufacture of hydraulic euipment, pump and sawmill machinery and general plate and steel construction work.

The mill of the Canada Box & Lumber Company, Bergemont Ave., Limoilou, Quebec, was almost entirely consumed by fire recently. L. J. Conway is the manager of the company and Gerard Garneau, secretary-treasurer. The mill was a one-storey wooden building, covered with asbestos shingles. In dimensions it was 275' x 50'. From the main plant the fire spread to the lumber room and later to the lumber in the yard, all of which was consumed. The office was also destroyed. Part of the assembly room was saved. The loss is roughly estimated at $70,000 and partly covered by insurance.

At the close of the Christmas examinations of the University of New Brunswick forestry class it was suggested that the class undertake to aid a proposed memorial building by cutting a million feet of lumber in college lands in Fredericton. The students enthusiastically endorsed the idea, and this week, in spite of weather conditions, several of them with Professor Pulling, are conducting a lumbering camp back of New Maryland hill along the Baker Brook, highly enjoying the outlying and gaining forestry experience as well.

A despatch from Sidney, N.S., says: "American interests, represented here by A. W. Jones of Boston, are about to operate in an extensive scale a large wood-working factory. The company. which is to be known as the Dominion Lumber Company, has a capitalization of $150,000, and its Nova Scotia office will be located at Sydney. Mr. Jones stated that already the company has secured 4,600 acres of valuable timber limits in Capt Breton and is endeavoring to purchase more. This lumber is to be used for manufacturing purposes, while a small portion of the tracts now under the company's control will be available for pulp.

The party of Eastern financial men, including F. P. Jones, Montreal, head of the Canadian Cement Company; Angus McLean, president of the Bathurst Lumber Company, and M. E. Priesch, who have been looking into the big pulp and paper plant which they propose to build at Prince George, B.C., have returned east. It has been announced that the plan of the company contemplates extensive developments in the Prince George area in the immediate future. The plant is expected to cover 200 acres, while a hydraulic power plant, capable of developing 50,000 horsepower, is to be erected. Mr. Jones stated that in two years it was expected that the plant would be ready to ship their products and would be able to meet all competition.

Some of the latest logging camps to close are those of the Canadian Robert Dollar Co., at Union Bay, the Hastings Mill at Rock Bay, the Desert Bay Logging Co. and the Nimpkish Logging Co. The weather has been unfavorable for logging operations of late and that, combined with general conditions, may put logs at a premium in a short time. Although mills are generally inoperative, there is some demand for timber, but logs will be very scarce in a month or so. Stormy weather of the last few weeks has resulted in losses for logging operators. The biggest was that of Bloedel, Stewart & Welsh, who lost forty sections off Bellingham, the value being close to $50,000. These logs were obtained from Crown granted limits, secured because they could be exported and were on their way to the company's mill at Bellingham. The Peck Logging Company has a standing boom of sixteen sections which got adrift. The forest branch at Victoria got a message that twenty or twenty-five sections of logs were scattered on the beach at Whaletown, some distance up the coast.

If you want anything sawn, write:—

BECK LUMBER CO.

PENETANG - ONTARIO

or **'ASK MR. HORNING"**

PHONE MAIN 2170 - TORONTO

Mills are now sawing

HEMLOCK and PINE

We Can DRESS, MATCH and RESAW

We Want to Purchase

1", 2" and 3"

Spruce and Pine

also

1½" and 1⅝" x 4' No. 1 Spruce Lath.

In quoting advise full specifications as to grades, widths, lengths and dryness.

CHAS. H. RUSSELL CO.

LIMITED

211 McGill Street, MONTREAL, Que.

H. BOURGOUIN

Dominion Express Bldg., 146 St. James St., Montreal

We have ready for shipment at Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.

4ths AND BETTER SPRUCE

1 x 4 x 10/13	40,000 ft.	1¾ x 7 x 10/13	60,000 "
1 x 5 x "	40,000 "	1¾ x 9 & up	100,000 "
1 x 6 x "	40,000 "		
1 x 7 x "	20,000 "	2 x 4 x 10/13	25,000 ft.
1 x 8 x "	10,000 "	2 x 5 x "	80,000 "
1¾ x 4 x 10/13	25,000 ft.	2 x 6 x "	80,000 "
1¾ x 5 x 10/13	50,000 "	2 x 7 x "	90,000 "
1¾ x 6 x 10/13	65,000 "	2 x 8 x "	75,000 "

WE ALSO HAVE "B" & "C" GRADE IN 1", 1¾" & 2"

300,000 ft. 1 x 3 and Up to 24" to 48". Long No. 1 and 2 Box Boards.

60% SPRUCE 40% RED PINE.

500,000 1½" Mill Run Spruce Laths.

Install a "By-Pass" Exhauster

in your Saw Mill, Planing Mill or Plant

Our "By-Pass" Exhaust systems save your power and give better service. They handle green sawdust or wet, stringy material that usually clogs up an ordinary Blower system. The fan wheel is not overhung. No heating, clogging, or shaking. Three bearings.

Write for information.

We manufacture and install systems complete.

Toronto Blower Company

156 Duke St., Toronto

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

Prices in Carload Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto

White Pine;		
1 x 4/7 Good Strips	$135 00	$138 00
1¼ & 1½ x 4/7 Good Strips	135 00	138 00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	150 00	160 00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	170.00	175.00
1¼ and 1½ x 8 and wider Good Sides	175 00	176 00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	180.00	190.00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	110 00	120 00
5/4 & 6/4 No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	130 00	135 00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	135 00	145 00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	73 00	75 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	82 00	84 00
1 x 12 Mill Run	84 00	86 00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	73 00	75 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	82 00	84 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	84 00	86 00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	54 00	56 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	52 00	54 00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	56 00	58 00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	56 00	58 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	41 00	43 00
1 x 10 x 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	45 00	46 00
1 x 4 and up 6/10 No. 3 Mill Culls	30.00	32.00
Red Pine:		
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	56 00	58 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	60 00	62 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	62 00	64 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	65 00	67 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	56 00	58 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	62 00	64 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	64 00	66 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	69 00	70 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face		Open
2 in. Clear and Clear Face		Open
Spruce:		
1 x 4 Mill Run	54 00	56 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	57 00	59 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	60 00	62 00
1 x 12 Mill Run Spruce	62 00	64 00
Mill Culls	46 00	48 00

HEMLOCK (M R)

(In car load lots f.o.b. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in x 9 to 16 ft.	41 00	42 00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	45 00	47 00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	45 00	47 00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	46 00	48 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	45 00	47 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 12 and 14 ft.	44 00	45 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 18 ft.	50 00	51 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 20 ft.	52 00	53 00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft.	40 00	41 00

FIR FLOORING

(Depending upon widths)

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2 Edge Grain	
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2 Flat Grain	
1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	
1¼ x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	
3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	
1 x 5 & 6 Fir Casing	
1 x 8 & 10 Fir Base	
1¼ & 1½ 8, 10 & 12" E. G. Stepping	
1¼ & 1½, 8, 10 & 12" F. G. Stepping	
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S.	
1¼ & 1½ x 4 to 12, Clear Fir, D4S	
XX Shingles 6 butts 1 to 2", per M.	
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in., per M.	
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2 in., per M.	

No definite prices yet prevail on B. C. forest products generally.

LATH	F.O.B. Mill
No. 1 White Pine, 4 ft.	15 00
No. 2 White Pine, 4 ft.	14 00
No. 3 White Pine, 4 ft.	13 00
Mill run White Pine, 32 in.	7 00
Merchantable spruce lath, 4 ft.	8 00 up

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for carloads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

The prices quoted on imported woods do not include American exchange.

ASH, WHITE

(Dry weight 3800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 1 Com.
1"	$140.00	$ 90.00	$ 60.00
1¼"	145.00	100.00	65.00
1½"	145.00	100.00	65.00
2"	160.00	120.00	70.00
2½" and 3"	185.00	140.00	80.00
4"	185.00	140.00	80.00

ASH, BROWN

4/4	$140.00	$ 80.00	$ 50.00
6/4	150.00	90.00	55.00
8/4	165.00	90.00	55.00

BIRCH

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$150.00	$105.00	$ 60.00
5/4 and 6/4	160.00	115.00	70.00
8/4	165.00	120.00	70.00
10/4 and 12/4	175.00	135.00	85.00
16/4	180.00	140.00	90.00

BASSWOOD

(Dry weight 2500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	$120.00	$ 90.00	$ 60.00	$ 45.00
5/4 & 6/4	120.00	100.00	65.00	50.00
8/4	130.00	100.00	70.00	60.00

CHESTNUT

(Dry weight 2800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1"	$125.00	$100.00	$ 55.00
1¼" & 1½"	140.00	110.00	60.00
2"	145.00	110.00	65.00

ELM, SOFT

(Dry weight 3100 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	$120.00	$90.00	$60.00	$45.00
6/4 & 8/4	155.00	120.00	85.00	65.00
12/4	170	145.00	100.00	

GUM, RED

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	Plain 1s & 2s	Plain No. 1 Com.	Quartered 1s & 2s	Quartered No. 1 Com.
1"	$125.00	$ 90.00	$145.00	$115.00
1¼"	135.00	100.00	155.00	125.00
1½"	135.00	100.00	155.00	125.00
2"	165.00	125.00	175.00	130.00

Figured Gum, $10 per M. extra, in both plain and quartered.

GUM, SAP

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$70.00	$55.00
1¼" and 1½"	85.00	70.00
2"	90.00	75.00

HICKORY

(Dry weight 4500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$125.00	$ 75.00	$ 60.00
1¼"	150.00	105.00	70.00
1½"	150.00	105.00	70.00
2"	165.00	110.00	75.00

MAPLE, HARD

(Dry weight 4200 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Com. No. 1	Com. No. 2	Com. No. 3
4/4	$150.00	$ 80.00	$ 45.00	$ 25.00
5/4 & 6/4	160.00	110.00	70.00	
18/4	160.00	115.00	75.00	
12/4	170.00	120.00	90.00	
16/4	190.00	150.00	110.00	

SOFT MAPLE

The quantity of soft maple produced in Ontario is small and it is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices.

PLAIN WHITE & RED OAK

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$135.00	$ 95.00
5/4 & 6/4	145.00	105.00
8/4	155.00	110.00
10/4	165.00	120.00
12/4	165.00	120.00
16/4	175.00	125.00

WHITE OAK, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$190.00	$120.00
5/4 & 6/4	200.00	130.00
8/4	210.00	150.00

QTD. CUT RED OAK

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$170.00	$110.00
5/4 & 6/4	180.00	120.00
8/4	190.00	130.00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	$150 00	
1¼-in. and 1½-in., 8-in. & up	190 00	
2-in. x 7-in. and up	200 00	
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up.	95 00	
Pine good strips:		
1-in.	125 00	
1¼-in. and 1½-in.	145.00	
2-in.	150 00	
Pine good shorts:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	135 00	
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.	110 00	
1¼-in. and 1½-in.	135 00	
2-in.	140 00	
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	80 00	
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	95 00	
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	90 00	
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	75 00	
Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips	72 00	
Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips	73 00	
Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips	74 00	
Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips	74 00	
Pine, 1 x 8-in., s.c. 12 to 16 ft.	48 00	76 00
Pine, 1-in. x 10-in. M.R.		78 00
Pine, s.c. sidings, 1½ and 2-in.		75 00
Pine, s.c. strips, 1-in.		65 00
1¼, 1½ and 2-in.		70 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.		60 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5		62 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6		65 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11', 1"x10"		68 00
Pine box boards:		
1"x4" and up, 6'-11'		52 00
1"x3", 12'-16'		60 00
Pine, mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-ft. and up		55 00
Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.		45 00
O. culls r & w p	38 00	40 00

RED PINE, LOG RUN

mill culls out, 1-in.	36 00	52 00
mill culls out, 1¼-in.	36 00	52 00
mill culls out, 1½-in.	38 00	52 00
mill culls out, 2-in.	40 00	52 00
mill culls, white pine, 1"x7" and up		45 00

MILL RUN SPRUCE

1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	45 00	47 00
1"x4" and up, 12'-16'	45 00	47 00
1"x9"-10" and up, 12'-16'	49 00	51 00
1¼" x 7, 8 and 9" and up, 12'-16'	49 00	51 00
1¼ x 10 and up 12'-16'	49 00	55 00
1½" x 12" x 12" and up, 12'-16'	49 00	55 00
Spruce, 1-in. clear (fine dressing and B)	55 00	58 00
Hemlock, 1-in. cull	30 00	32 00
Hemlock 1-in. log run	40 00	42 00
Hemlock, 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'	48 00	53 00
Tamarac	29 00	31 00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	52 00	56 00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out	54 00	58 00
Birch, log run	48 00	50 00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2-in.	60 00	70 00
Ash, black, log run	62 00	65 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57 00	62 00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51 00	56 00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47 00	52 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine, 1½-in. x 4 ft.		Open
No. 2 white pine		Open
Mill run white pine		Open
Spruce, mill run 1½-in.		11 00
Red pine, mill run		14 00
Hemlock, mill run	12 00	13 00
White Cedar Shingles;		
XXXX, 18-in.		12 00
Clear butt, 18-in.		10 00
18-in. xx		7 00
Spruce logs (pulp)	20 00	28 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Foot
First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. average, according to lineal	100
19 in. and up average	110
	110
	120

SPRUCE DEALS

(At Mill)

	Per M. Ft.	
3 in. unsorted Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	$42 00	$44 00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	44 00	46 00
3 in. unsorted Quebec, 9 in. wide	50 00	54 00

OAK

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
According to average and quality 55 ft. cube	1 25	1 30

ELM

(At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet, cube	1 00	1 20
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 feet	90	1 00

BIRCH PLANKS

(At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft.	35 00	40 00

SARNIA, ONT.

PINE, COMMON AND BETTER

1 x 6 and 8 in.	$110 00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	130 00
1¼ and 1½ in. and up wide	180 00
2 in. and up wide	180 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	125 00
5/4 & 6/4 and up No. 1 and better	150 00
8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	150 00

No. 1 CUTS

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	115 00
1¼ in., 8 in. and up wide	125 00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide	125 00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide	130 00
2½ in. and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide	175 00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide	185 00

No. 1 BARN

1 in.; 10 to 16 ft. long	$80 00	90 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	85 00	95 00
2½ to 3 in., 10/16 ft.	90 00	100 00

No. 2 BARN

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	75 00	82 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	75 00	85 00
2½, 1½ and 3 in.	85 00	95 00

No. 3 BARN

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	68 00	74 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	72 00	75 00

BOX

1 in., 1¼ in. & 1½ in., 10/16'	60 00	62 00

MILL CULLS

Mill Run Culls	
1 in., 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft.	$50 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	51 00

ST. JOHN, N.B.

From Yards and Mills

ROUGH LUMBER

Retail Prices Per M. Sq. Ft.

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh. Merch. Spr.	$47 00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge	49 00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 4 sides	52 00
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough	48 00
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6	50 00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7	55 00
2x10, 3x9	60 00
2x12, 3x10, 3x12, 8x8 and up	65 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4 & 5.	45 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x6	48 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x7 & up	50 00
Refuse Bds., Deals & Setgs.	32 00

Above random lengths up to 18-0 long.
Lengths 19-0 & up $5.00 extra per M.

For planing Merch. and Refuse Bds. add $2.00 per M to above prices.
Laths $10.00.

SHINGLES

	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	$8 50
" Clears	7 75
" 2nd Clears	6 50
" Extra No. 1	5 00
Spruce	5 00

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

No. 1 SPRUCE

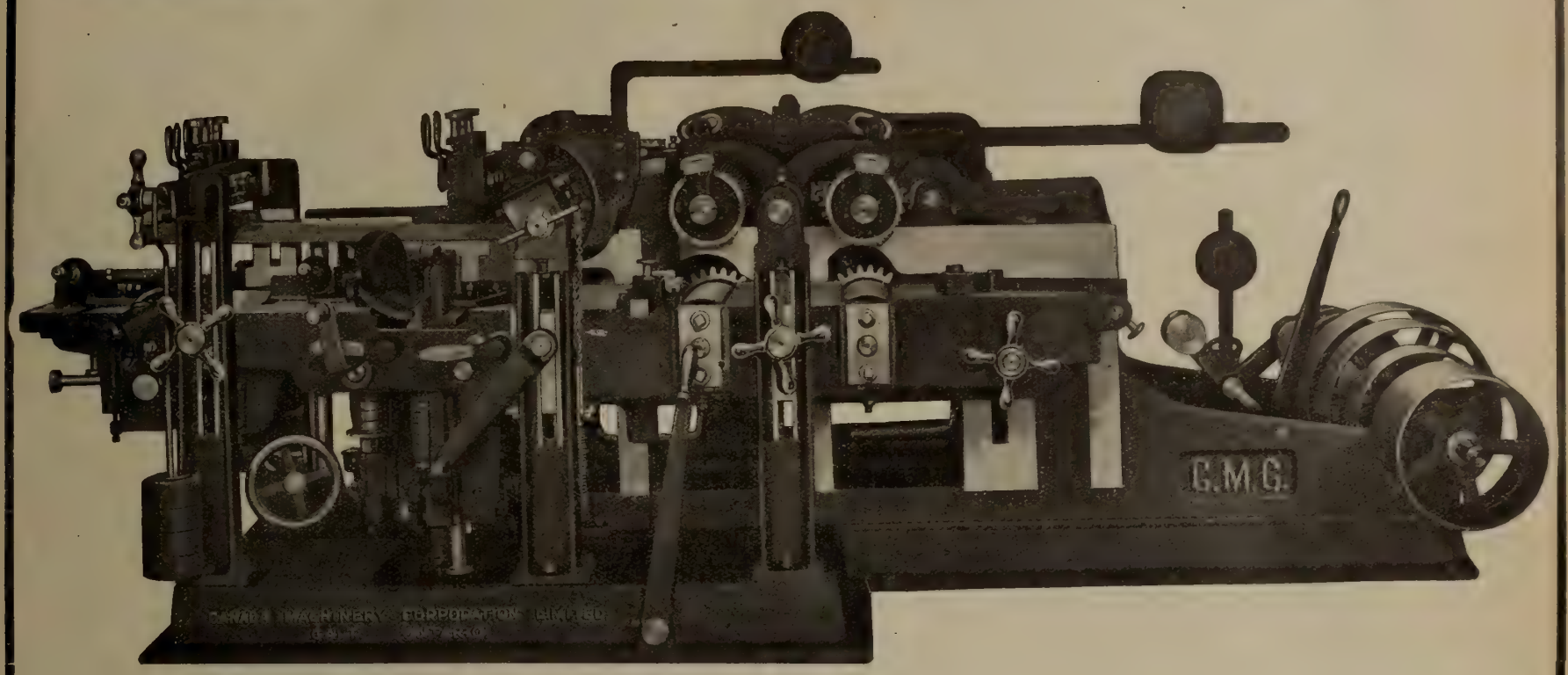
Dimension	S.1.S and 1.E 10 ft.	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.
2 x 4	$41	$40	$40	$41
2 x 6	42	40	40	41
2 x 8	43	41	41	42
2 x 10	44	42	42	43
2 x 12	45	43	43	44

Northern Spruce Mills stocks are depleted and quotations are afforded only for stock on hand. New lists are now being issued. tions are only nominal.

(Continued on page)

C.M.C.

No. 303 Heavy Moulder



Two Sizes 10″ and 12″

We firmly believe our No. 303 Moulder to be one of the best designed Moulders on the market to-day. It is adaptable to all classes of work, is capable of doing the finest work, and through the convenience of its adjustments, it can be set up in the minimum time. The operator's safety is provided for by guards wherever possible.

The table, consisting of a one-piece casting of ample weight and length, is supported on the operating side by three columns and is raised and lowered on two screws with a ball thrust bearing located centrally beneath it, insuring perfect balance and a table that moves up and down with the greatest ease. The table when set is locked in four places.

A powerful feed, consisting of two upper corrugated sectional rolls and two lower smooth rolls, all driven by gears, is supplied. Eight changes of feed from 11 ft. to 49 ft. per minute are provided, but any rate up to 100 ft. per minute can be given.

Rigidity and weight are two strong points with this machine. The long, heavy frames giving ample belt length and sufficient stiffness to support table and upper works, are mounted on a base which is a one piece casting, insuring freedom from vibration and perfect operation whether set on a special foundation or not.

Immediate delivery from stock.

Prices and full particulars on request.

CANADA MACHINERY CORPORATION
LIMITED

GALT - - ONTARIO

Toronto Office and Warerooms - - Brock Avenue Subway

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

For 2 inches, rough, add 50 cents.
For S1E only add 50 cents.
For S1S and 2E, S4S or D&M, add $3.00.
For timbers larger than 8 x 8, add 50c. for each additional 2 inches each way.
For lengths longer than 20 ft., add $1.00 for each additional two feet.
For selected common, add $5.00.
For No. 2 Dimension, $3.00 less than No. 1.
For 1 x 2 and 2 x 2, $2 more than 2 x 4 No. 1.
For Tamarac open.

FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE AND LARCH

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the market at present the following prices can only be regarded as nominal.

Mountain Stock

No. 1 Dimension and Timbers

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 12/16 ft., S1S1E..	$44.75
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 10 ft., S1S1E ..	45.75
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 ft., S1S1E ...	43.75
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 18/22, S1S1E ...	46.75
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 24/32, S1S1E ...	48.75
2 x 10, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	46.75
2 x 10, ft., S1S1E	46.75
2 x 10, 18/22, S1S1E	47.75
2 x 10, 24/32, S1S1E	49.75
2 x 12, 8 ft. to 16 ft. S1S1E	46.25
2 x 12; 10, 18, 20	48.25
2 x 12; 24, 26, 28, 30, 32	50.25

B. C. COAST FIR

Dimension S1S and E.

2 x 4 in., 6 ft.	38.50
2 x 4 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	39.50
2 x 4 in., 16 ft.	40.50
2 x 4 in. 18 and 20 ft.	41.50
2 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	43.50
2 x 10 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	40.75
2 x 10 in., 16 ft.	41.75
2 x 10 in., 18 and 20 ft.	42.75
2 x 10 in., 22 to 32 ft.	44.75
2 x 12 in., 8 to 14 ft.	42.25
2 x 12 in., 16 ft.	43.25
2 x 12 in., 18 and 20 ft.	44.25
2 x 12 in., 22 to 32 ft.	46.25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 8 to 14 ft.	43.75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 16 ft.	44.75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4, 18 and 20 ft.	45.75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4, 22 to 32 ft.	47.75
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 6 x 16 ft.	46.00
6 x 6, 6 x 8 and 8 x 8, 18 and 20 ft.	46.50
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 22 to 32 ft.	47.50

Above quotations are on mixed car lots. Straight cars can be bought for a little less.

Shingles, XXX B. C. Cedar, straight cars on 81c rate	5.20

Coast prices on Common listed, all current quotations f.o.b. 67½.

BUFFALO & TONAWANDA

WHITE PINE

Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	250 00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	250 00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	275 00
Selects, 4/4	225 00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	225 00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	225 00
Fine Common 4/4	175 00
Fine Common 5/4	185 00
Fine Common 6/4	185 00
Fine Common 8/4	185 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	135 00
No. 2 Cuts 5/4	145 00
No. 1 Cuts 6/4	145 00
No. 1 Cuts 8/4	150 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	95 00
No. 2 Cuts 5/4	115 00
No. 2 Cuts 6/4	120 00
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	125 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	82 00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	82 00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	84 00
Dressing 5/4	110 00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	110 00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	115 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	160 00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	160 00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	160 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	140 00
No. 2 Moulding 6/4	140 00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	140 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	95 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	88 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	90 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	80 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	82 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	66 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	69 00
Box 1 x 6 and up	58 00
Box 1 x 10	60 00
Box 1 x 12	62 00
Box 1 x 13 and up	64 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

MAPLE

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	92-97	69-74	51-53
5/4 to 8/4	108-100	76-78	53-58
10/4 to 16/4	118-120	88-90	60-62

RED BIRCH

4/4	124-126	88-90	54-56
5/4 to 8/4	127-135	97-99	63-65

SAP BIRCH

4/4	115-120	83-87	49-51
5/4 and up	120-125	86-88	53-60

SOFT ELM

4/4	104-108	74-76	36-40
5, 6 & 8/4	112-117	82-84	44-46

BASSWOOD

4/4	104-109	84-86	36-38
Thicker	108-116	87-94	44-47

PLAIN OAK

4/4	115-120	80-85	35-37
5/4 to 8/4	125-130	95-105	43-47

ASH, WHITE AND BROWN

4/4	117-121	97-91	43-45
5/4 to 8/4	133-138	95-97	49-62
10/4 and up	152-157	110-112	52-55

BOSTON, MASS.

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian white pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in carloads.

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the market at present the following prices can only be regarded as nominal.

White pine uppers, 1 in.	225 00
White pine uppers, 1¼, 1½ in.. .. 2 in.	235 00 245 00
White pine uppers, 2½, 3 in.	265 00
White pine uppers, 4 in.	300 00
Selects, 1 in.	196 00
Selects, 1¼, 2 in.	200 00
Selects, 2½, 3 in.	235 00
Selects, 4 in.	245 00
Fine common, 1 in., 30 per cent. 12 in. and up	190 00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up	180 00
Fine Common, 1¼ to 2 in. ...190 00-200 00	
Fine common, 2½ and 3 in.	225 00
Fine common, 4 in.	235 00
1 in. shaky clear	95 00
1¼ in. to 2 in. shaky clear	100 00
1 in. No. 2 dressing	95 00
1¼ in. to 2 in. No. 2 dressing	95 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.	145 00
No. 1 Cuts 1¼ to 2 in.	165 00
No. 1 Cuts, 2½ and 3 in.	195 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	115 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in. 125 00-130 00	
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	110 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	100 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	100 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	90 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	81 50
No. 2, 1 x 10	83 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	72 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	67 50
No. 3, 1 x 8	66 00

No. 1 Clear

Can. spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9 in.	108 00
1 x 10 in.	108 00
No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.	93 00
No. 1, 1 x 8 and 9 in.	96 00
No. 1, 1 x 10 in.	96 00
No. 2, 1 x 4 & 5 in.	56 00
No. 2, 1 x 4 & 7 in.	60 00
No. 2, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	62 00
No. 2, 1 x 19 in.	67 00
No. 2, 1 x 12 in.	69 00
Spruce, 12 in. dimension	61 00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension	60 00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension	59 00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension	58 00
2 x 10 in. random lengths, 8 ft. an dup	54 00
2 x 12 in., random lengths	55 00
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7...	46 00
3 x 4 and 4 x 4 in.	49 00
2 x 9 in.	50 00
All other random lengths, 7-in. and under, 8 ft. and up 48 00	50 00
5-inch and up merchantable oards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s	48 00
1 x 2	50 00
1 x 3	48 00
1⅝ in. spruce lath	9 00
1½ in. spruce lath	8 50

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	7 50
Clears	7 00
Second Clear	4 50
Clear Whites	5 00
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	4 50
Extra 1s (Clear whites out) .. 3 50	4 00
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in.	6 50
Red Cedar Eurekas, 18-inch, 5-butts to 2-in.	10 00
Red Cedar Perfections, 5 butts to 2¼	11 00
Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2 in. extra red cedar	6 75

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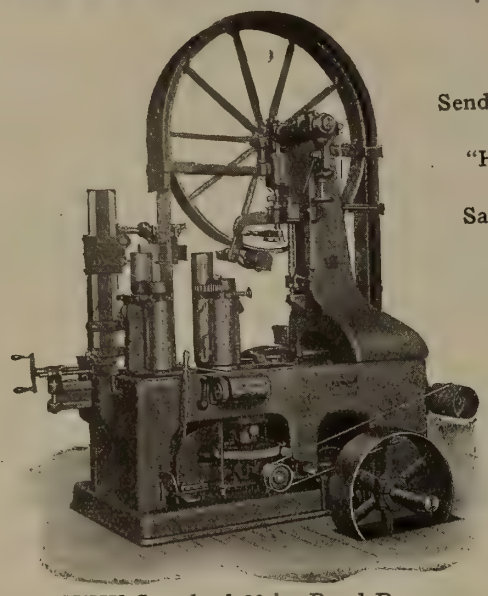

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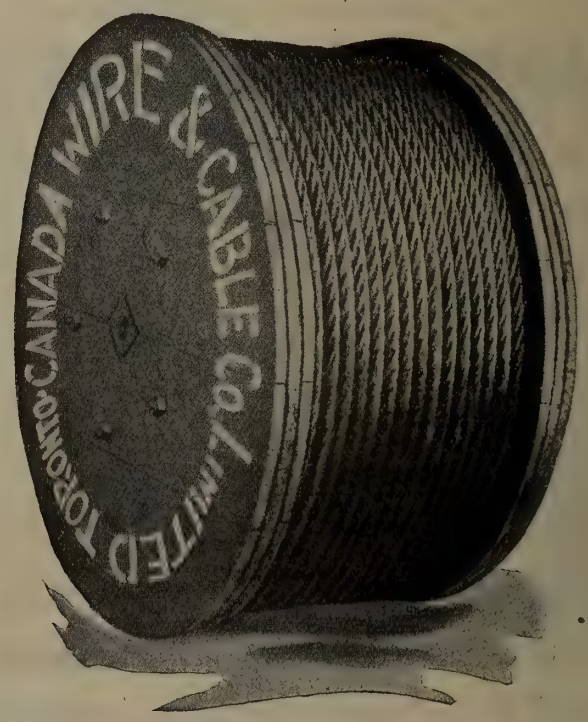

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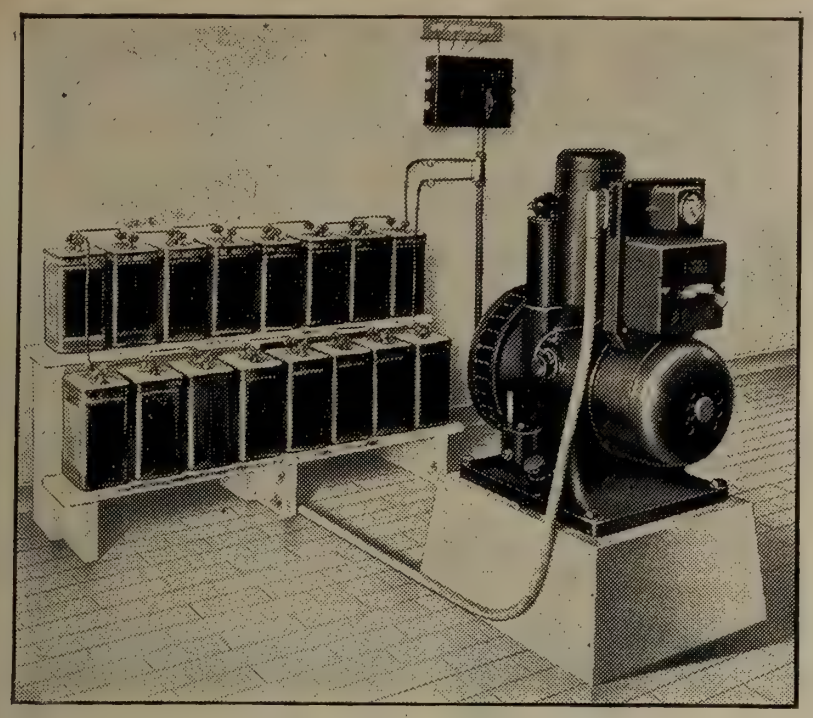

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Dominion Steel Products Co., Ltd.
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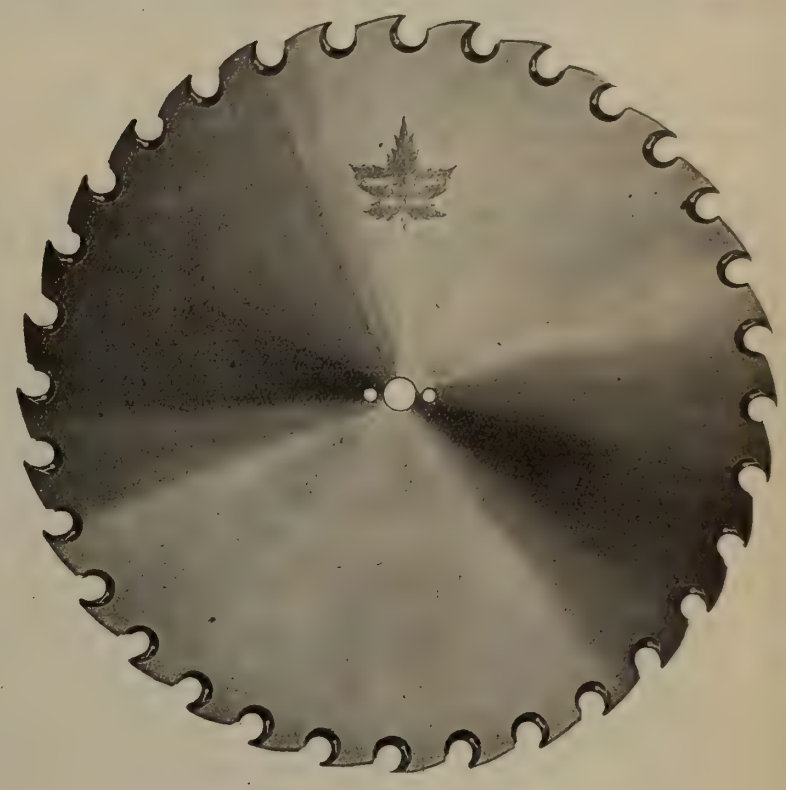
DOMINION LIGHT

Maple Leaf SAWS



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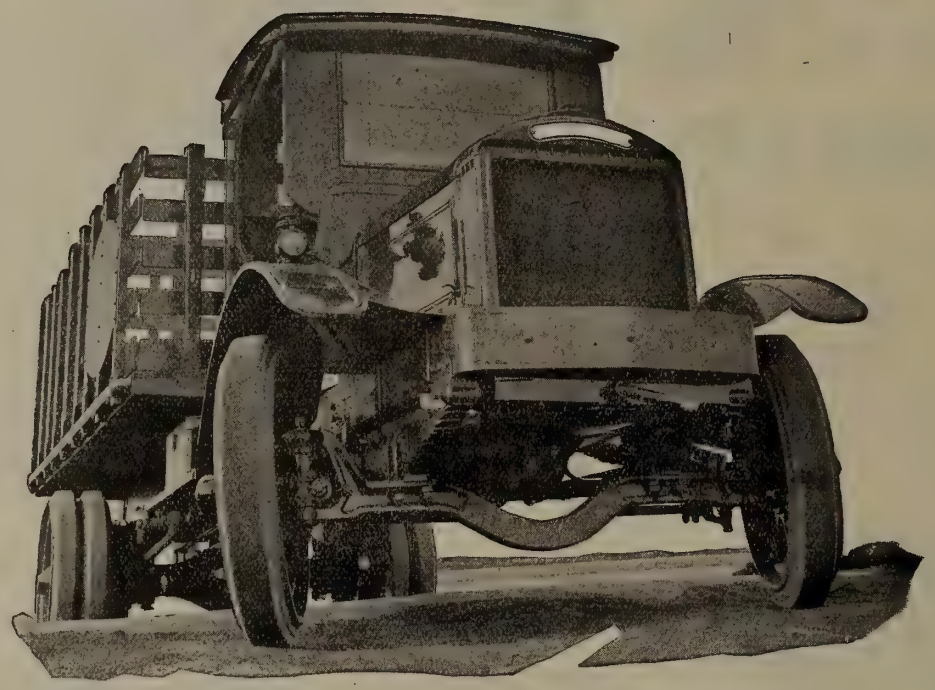

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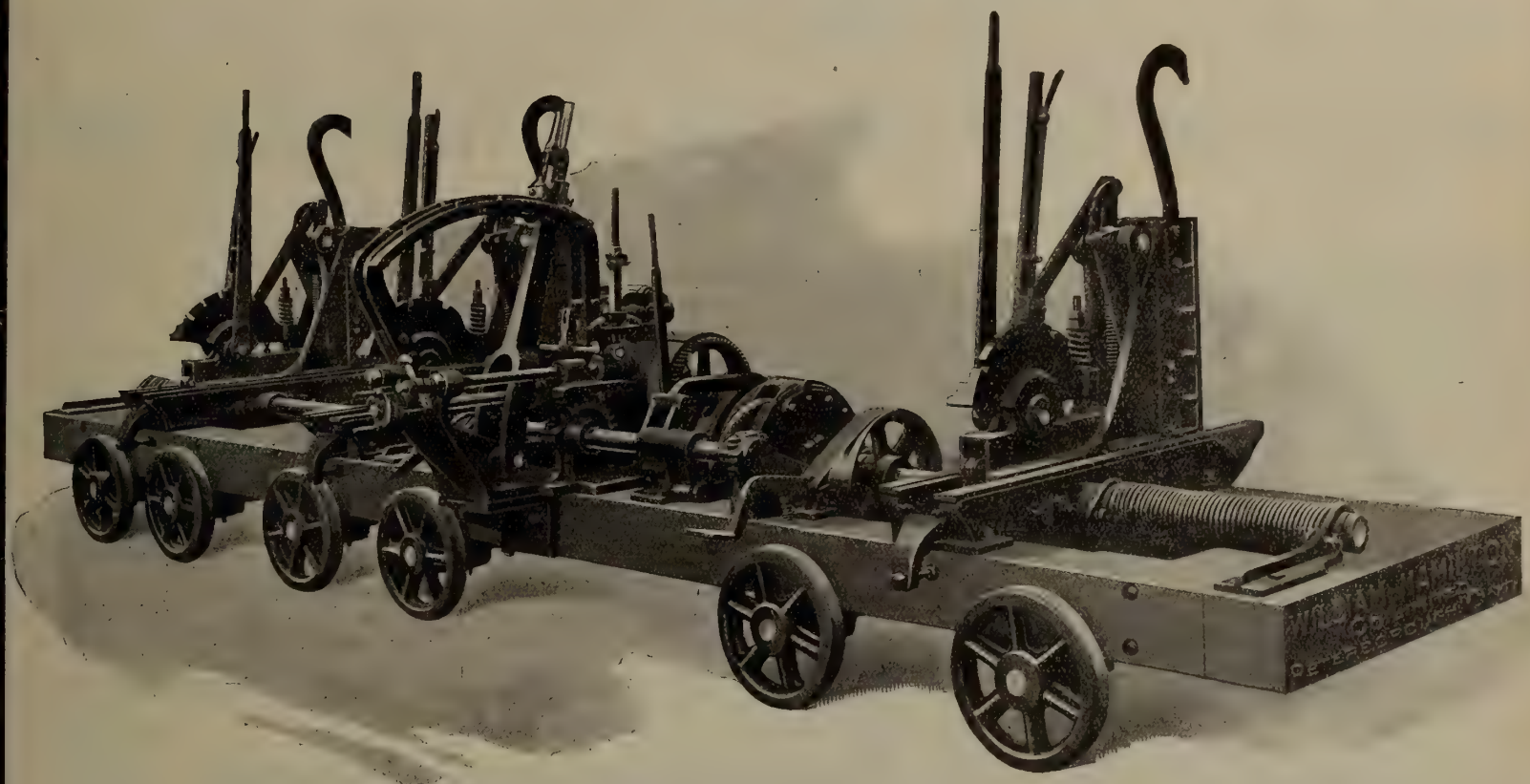

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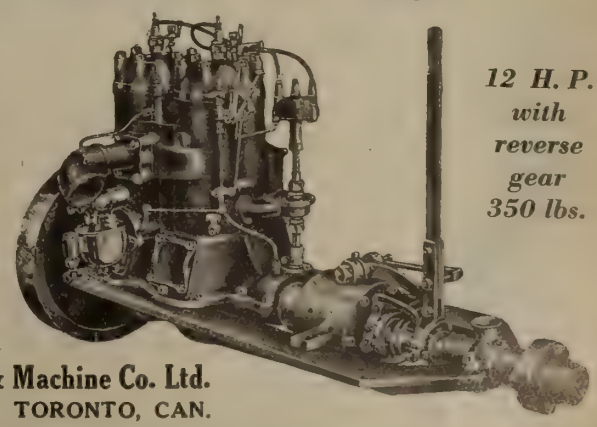

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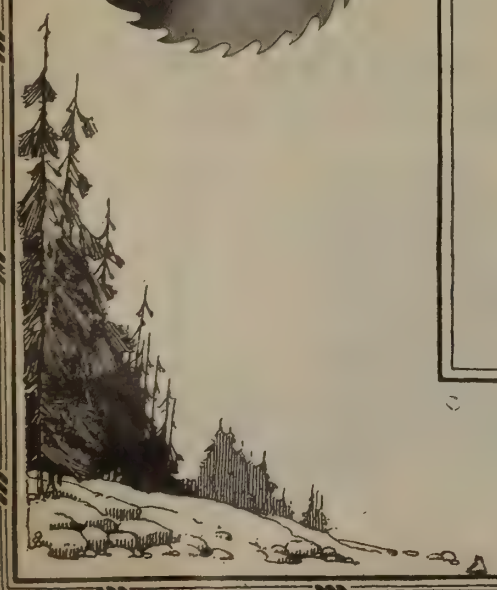

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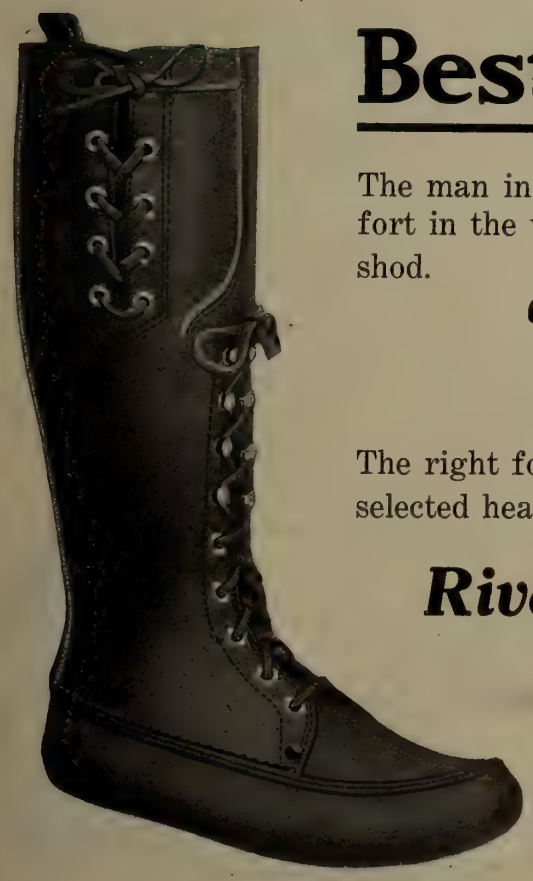

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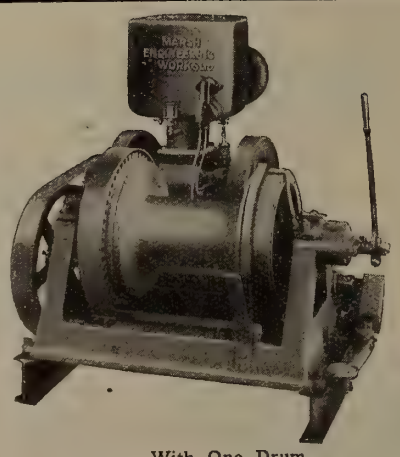

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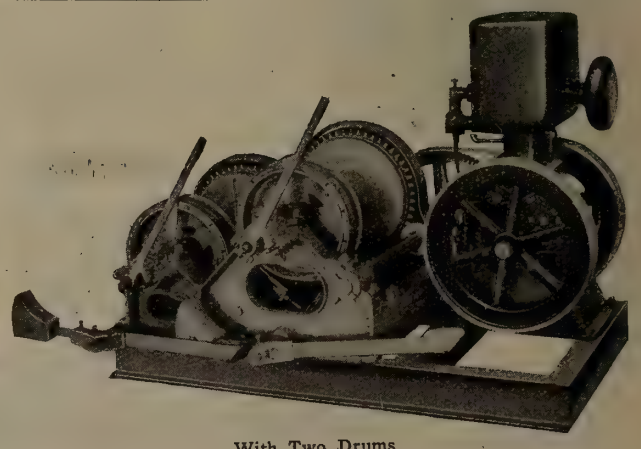

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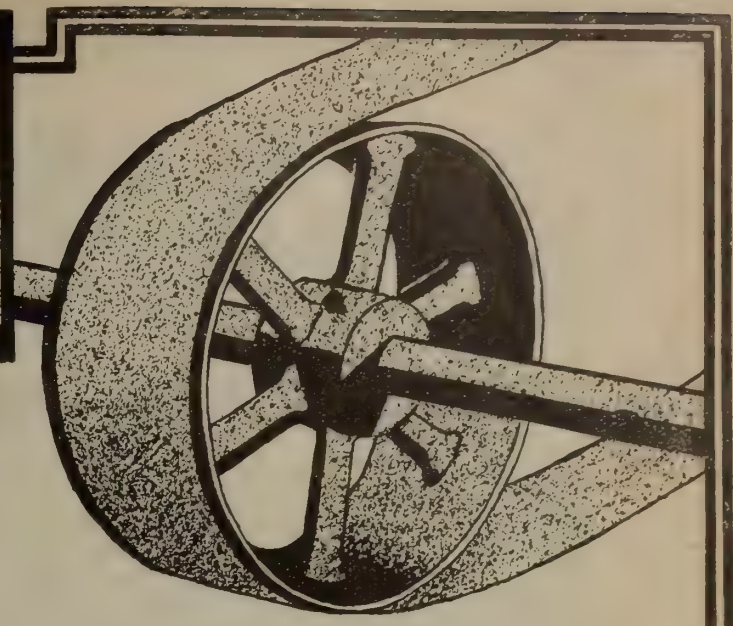

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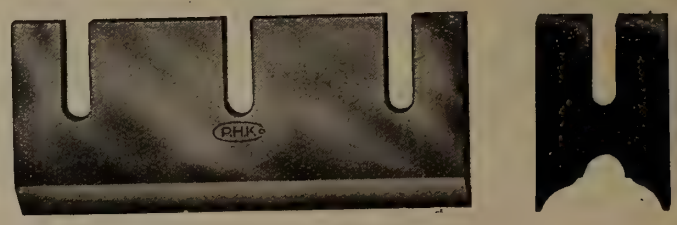

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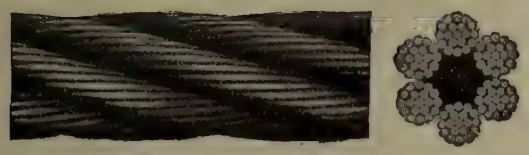

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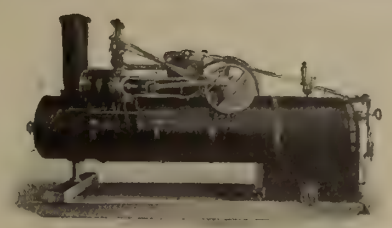

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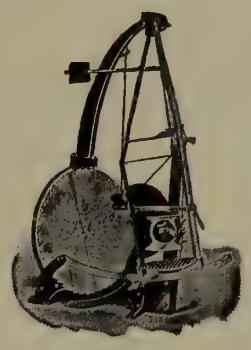

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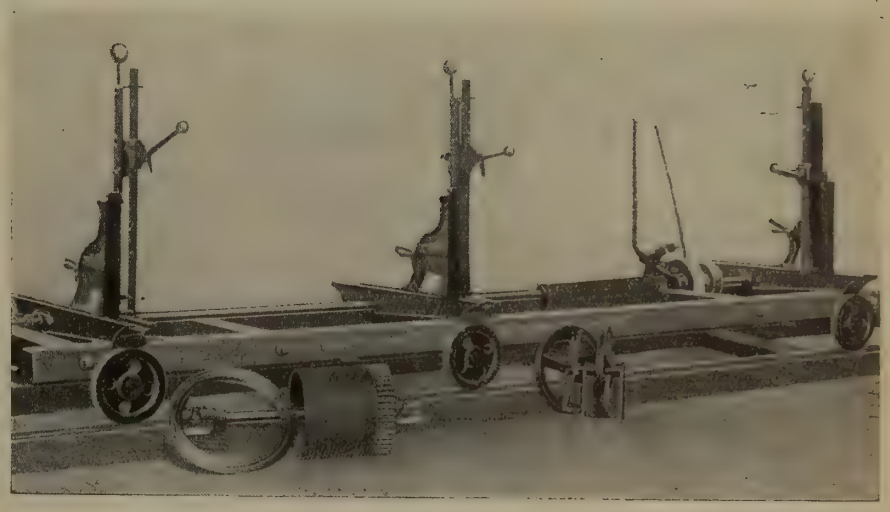

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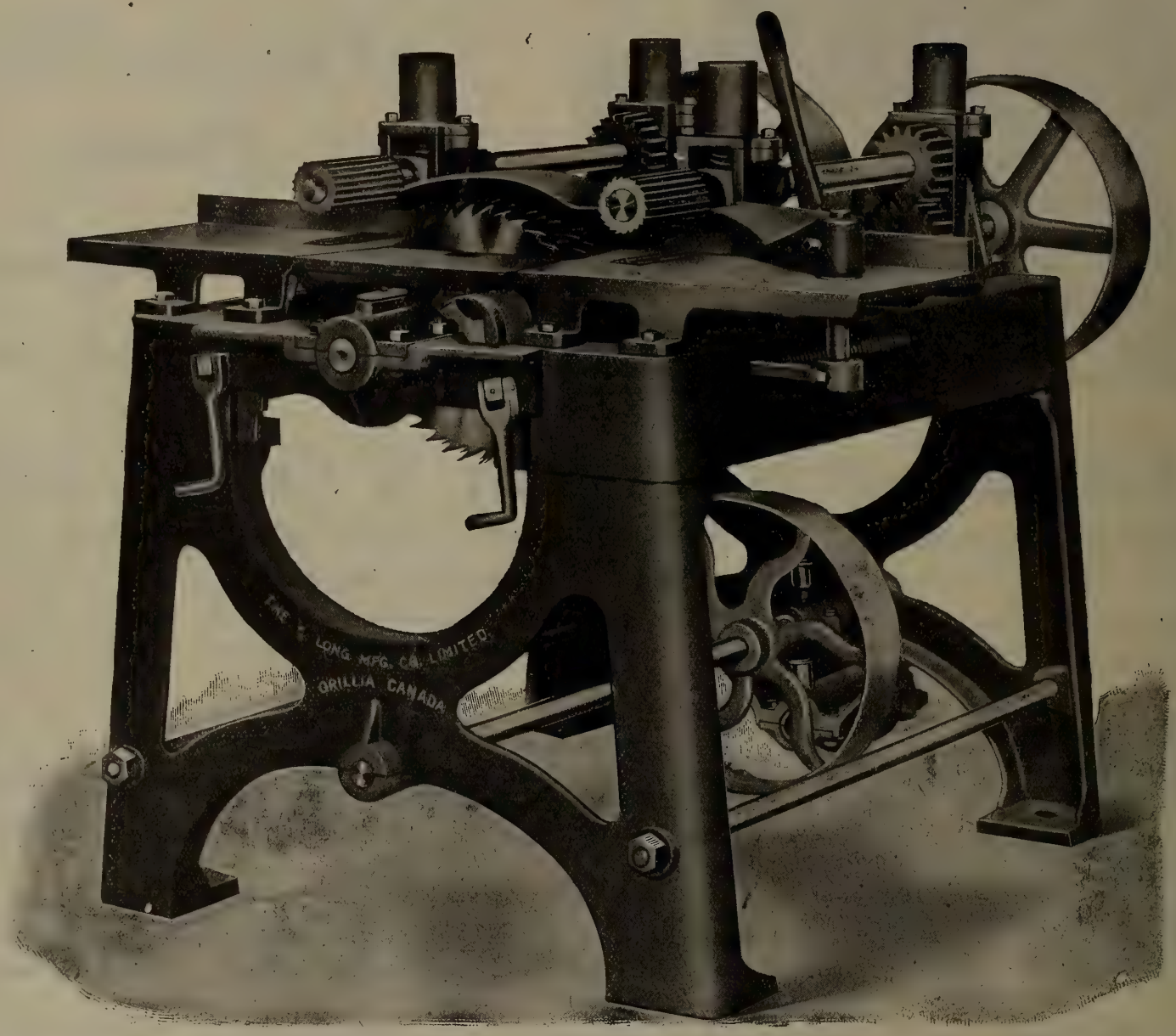

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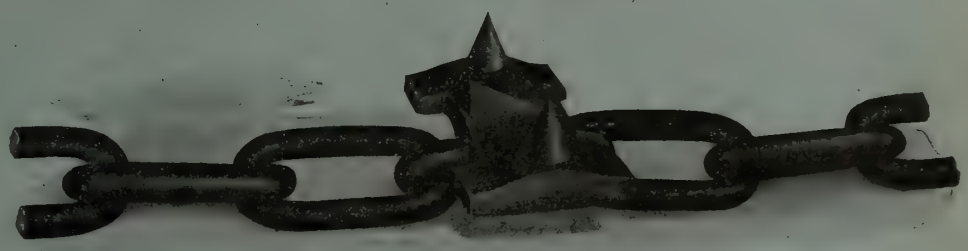

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The progressive organization is recognized by its up-to-date methods, among which will be found the International Time Recording System.

Not only in the factory do we see this guardian of the employer's interests—but also in the hallway of the "front office."

The employer buys from his workers, their labor, which is represented by hours and minutes.

A Clock is the only logical method of keeping a record of this time.

Are you paying for hours and minutes which you do not get? Just consider a moment—then write for our booklet.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES COMPANY, LIMITED

(TIME RECORDER DIVISION)

FRANK E. MUTTON, Vice-President and General Manager.

Head Office: Royce and Campbell Avenues, TORONTO.

Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Walkerville, London, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

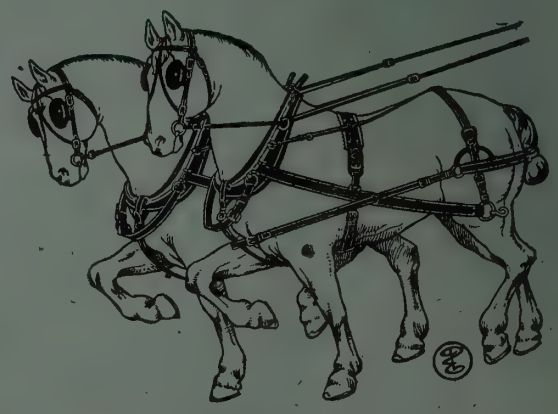
Also makers of International Dayton Scales and International Electric Tabulators.

Carson Quality
Trade Mark Registered

A Harness Built for Hard Work

For lumber hauling and strenuous work in the bush a good strong harness is invaluable. And this "Carson" Quality" Michigan Lumber and Skidding Harness will stand every strain that can possibly be put upon it. It is made of the best No. 1 selected oak-tanned leather by the best of skilled workmen. The House of Carson stands solidly behind every strap and piece of material that enters into the making. It is the harness that is being used by the leading lumbering concerns throughout Canada. It has stood every test. It is the harness that you will want to protect your team and to get the most out of it.

Write us about your harness problems. Ask us for particulars and specifications. Ask for catalogue showing our full lines.



The Michigan Lumber and Skidding Harness

P. S.—We are headquarters for horse harness and equipment of all kinds, horse blankets, trunks, bags, suitcases, travelling robes and shoe findings.

Hugh Carson Co LIMITED

72 ALBERT ST., OTTAWA

Canada Lumberman

New **RAILS** Relaying
12 to 80 pounds per yard
LOGGING CARS
Jno. J. Gartshore
58 Front St. West, Toronto

EDGAR D. HARDY JAS. E. REYNOLDS
E. D. HARDY & CO.
INSURANCE
Specialists in LUMBER and WOODWORKING Plants
HEAD OFFICE: OTTAWA, ONT.

Because it will save you money

is one very excellent reason why you should have on International Card Time Recorder. Before deciding that you do not need one—and we have yet to discover the employer who doesn't, consider the advantages—Increased Production—Increased Discipline—More Contented Workers—No Payroll Disputes. For whether you employ 20 or 2000 men, the need is there and we are ready to supply it. Let us send you full particulars.

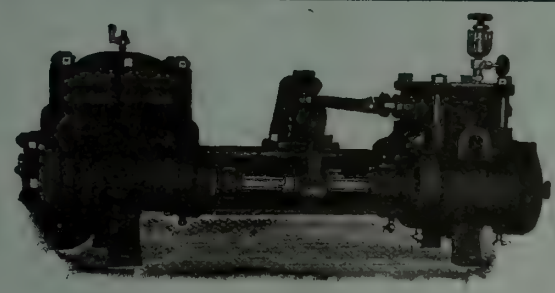
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES COMPANY, LIMITED
FRANK E. MUTTON
Vice-President and General Manager.
(TIME RECORDER DIVISION)
Head Office
Royce and Campbell Avenues, TORONTO.
Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Walkerville, London, Winnipeg, Vancouver.
Also makers of International Dayton Scales and International Electric Tabulators and Sorters.

ASBESTOS

We manufacture practically every article that can be made of Asbestos—including

Asbestos { Packings, Boiler Gaskets, Pipe and Boiler Coverings

Atlas Asbestos Co., Limited, Montreal



SMART TURNER Steam and Power Pumps

The Pumps for Long, Hard Service

The Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited
HAMILTON CANADA

The Fire Pail that Protects—EDDY'S

You always know where to look for the Eddy Fire Pail.

Because of its construction it will not stand alone—it must be placed on a rack or hook, ready to your hand when the call comes.

Made of Eddy's Indurated Fibreware it cannot warp, split or fall apart. Lighter than wood and wears like iron.

Ask your hardware dealer about it.

The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited - Hull, Canada

Alphabetical Index to Advertisers, Page 84 Classified Directory to Advertisements, Page 92

Kendall Gang Circular

The Machine that will convert your small logs into more and better lumber, quicker than ever before.

The illustration shows one of the latest designs of gang circular patented by Mr. I. N. Kendall, the well-known millwright, of Ottawa. This machine takes 16-26 in. diam., 10 gauge saws—will cut cants up to 8 inches in thickness, and we furnish with it necessary saw collars for any thickness of lumber desired. It has a hollow mandrel, water cooled saws; each saw has a separate guide; easily accessible and readily adjustable, and the bridge tree is so designed that it can be removed, the saws taken off and a new set put on in 7 to 10 minutes. Safety fingers hung just inside the front press roll prevent a cant flying back off the saws. Lumber cut on these machines is guaranteed to come out absolutely true to size from end to end, and so smooth that 1/16 in. over size is all the allowance necessary for finish.

Read what one user says about it:—

"The machine has given every satisfaction and in many cases far exceeded my idea of sawing lumber; the proof of this being that our customers are paying me $1.00 to $1.50 per thousand more for certain classes of lumber than they can purchase same quality elsewhere—this advantage being purely on account of the uniform and smooth sawing this saw is capable of doing."

We are the original manufacturers of these machines

We have been manufacturing them for the past fourteen years, and the experience gained in all those years is at your disposal. We make these machines in three sizes, as follows, using

26-in. saws for 8-in. cants, as illustrated.
32-in. saws for 10-in. cants.
36-in. saws for 12-in. cants.

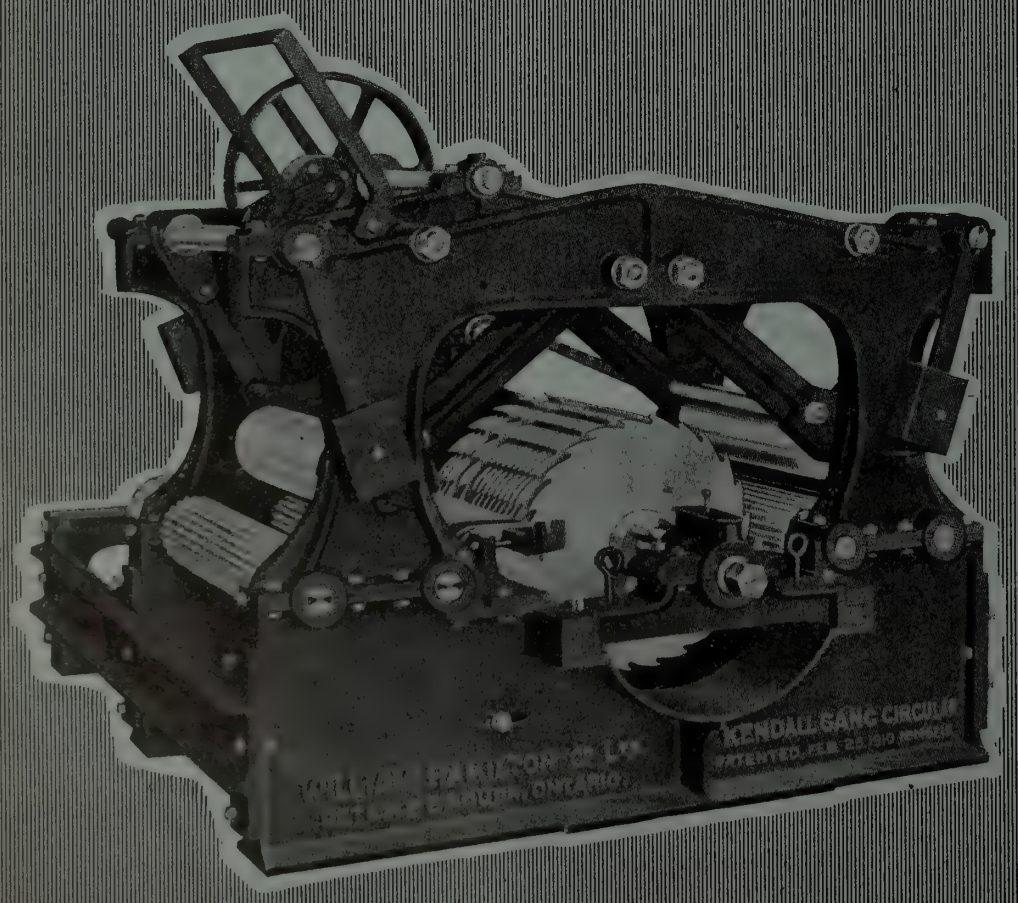
Each size is of the very latest design and up-to-date in every improvement.

May we send you a list of satisfied users?

We also make a complete line of twin circulars with chain or steam feed for slabbing logs for these machines.

William Hamilton Co., Limited

PETERBORO - - ONTARIO



SPRUCE AND JACK PINE

Our stocks include all sizes in 1", 2" and 3".

WHITE PINE LATH

1½ x ⅜ x 4 ' Mill Run
1½ x ⅜ x 32" Mill Run

TAMARACK

1x3&up	Mill Run	11000′
2x4&up	"	12000′
3x3	"	38000′
3x3&up	"	14400′
3x5&up	"	6900′

Bartram & Ball Limited

511 St. Catherine St. W. - Montreal, Que.

Our Remanufacturing Plant at Levis is Now in Operation

We can now resaw and dress about eight cars per day. We will increase our milling capacity each month to take care of the business offered us. We solicit your orders for resawing and dressing.

STOCK AT LEVIS

1,200,000′	2 x 4-8 to 16′	Merchantable	Spruce		350,000′	3 x 6	"	"
200,000′	2 x 6	"	"	"	300,000′	3 x 8	"	"
100,000′	2 x 7	"	"	"	380,000′	3 x 9	"	"
150,000′	2 x 8	"	"	"	290,000′	3 x 10	"	"
200,000′	2 x 9 &up	"	"	"	300,000′	3 x 11	"	"
300,000′	3 x 4	"	"	"	400,000′	1 x 12	12 to 16′	"
100,000′	3 x 5	"	"	"	200,000′	2 x 12	"	"

We have 3,500,000 ft. B. C. fir timbers in stock and can resaw these to your specification on short notice. We also carry flooring, ceiling and finish in fir and Hardwood and Cedar shingles.

Knox Brothers, Limited

513 DRUMMOND BLDG., MONTREAL

Mill P. O. Address: Box 27, Lauzon, Que. **Mill Telegraph Address: Levis, Que.**

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

BROWN ASH

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	30,900	.....	17,000	12,000
1¼ in.	58,500	7,300	36,200	15,300
1½ in.	36,500	.....	35,000	7,500
2 in.	4,500	.....	20,000	2,000

WHITE ASH

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	8,000	.....	54,000	65,000
1¼ in.	117,000	4,500	140,000	40,000
1½ in.	16,900	1,200	39,000	65,000
2 in.	38,300	500	91,000	96,000
2½ in.	38,500	.....	58,000	37,500
3 in.	71,500	.....	30,500	38,500
4 in.	12,000	.....	8,000	10,500

BASSWOOD

	1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	148,700	3,000	350,000	226,000
1¼ in.	130,000	14,000	277,500	97,800
1½ in.	84,600	.....	41,800	15,000
2 in.	81,900	.....	27,000	14,500
2½ in.	90,000	.....	13,900	15,000
3 in.	13,550	.....	10,500	5,900
4 in.	1,300	.....	450	.....

CHERRY

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	187,500	182,200	98,500
1¼ in.	5,500	7,600	14,500
1½ in.	32,000	32,700	55,300
2 in.	.....	26,200	70,900
2½ in.	5,500	2,700	2,200
3 in.	28,700	3,500	2,300
4 in.	5,900	.....	500

CHESTNUT

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	S. W. No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	500	40,000	55,000
1 in.	3,900	10,300	153,500
1¼ in.	161,800	88,200	219,200
1½ in.	90,500	62,000	.....
2 in.	59,200	17,300	126,200
2½ in.	4,000	1,150	500
3 in.	2,100	1,300	500
4 in.	1,500	300	.....

CYPRESS

	1 & 2	Select	No. 1 Shop
1 in.	.....	.....	.....
1¼ in.	.....	8,800	.....
1½ in.	17,100	5,200	18,000
2 in.	7,000	11,200	4,600
2½ in.	8,000	3,200	.....
3 in.	69,400	23,100	12,000
4 in.	10,300	.....	.....

SOFT ELM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	2,700	.....	.....
1¼ in.	41,500	38,200	6,800
1½ in.	12,500	16,300	5,400
2 in.	6,000	11,000	5,500
2½ in.	13,000	7,200	2,300
3 in.	26,280	8,500	8,000
4 in.	7,100	6,200	6,000

PLAIN RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	30,300	13,000	15,500
1¼ in.	.....	.....	.....
1½ in.	8,000	10,300	9,500
2 in.	4,500	3,800	7,500

FIGURED RED GUM

	1 & 2
1 in.	7,800

QUARTERED RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1C
4/4	9,000	20,000
5/4	8,100	3,800
6/4	3,900	4,500
8/4	19,100	11,500

SAP GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	3,400	6,000	200
1¼ in.	.....	800	.....
1½ in.	2,400	6,000	13,500
2 in.	.....	7,700	10,400
2½ in.	.....	1,500	1,200

QUARTERED SAP GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1C
4/4	.....	2,500
5/4	14,000	.....
8/4	2,000	400
10/4	350	29,000

HICKORY

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	3,200	2,400	11,600
1¼ in.	.....	2,500	2,050
1½ in.	3,600	11,300	25,000
2 in.	2,400	17,200	16,200
2½ in.	7,000	13,000	4,700
3 in.	3,500	7,580	7,200
4 in.	300	.....	275

PLAIN RED OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
⅜ in.	24,200	.....	.....
¾ in.	40,000	74,400	21,200
⅝ in.	.....	87,000	53,600
1 in.	135,200	133,000	152,400
1¼ in.	90,700	2,000	2,200
1½ in.	168,900	68,200	40,000
2 in.	158,100	188,800	71,000
2½ in.	78,100	24,000	3,100
3 in.	31,800	18,500	7,000
4 in.	20,600	8,900	.....

PLAIN WHITE OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
⅜ in.	1,000	.....	.....
½ in.	.....	.....	.....
⅝ in.	21,150	1,000	16,900
¾ in.	30,900	150,000	46,000
1 in.	26,300	119,000	80,200
1¼ in.	39,300	11,000	6,000
1½ in.	105,500	80,000	18,000
2 in.	94,000	131,000	60,000
2½ in.	166,800	56,500	3,000
3 in.	106,800	65,800	14,400
3½ in.	5,500	3,000	1,500
4 in.	77,000	22,500	6,000

QUARTERED RED OAK

	1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	700	5,700	400
1 in.	24,200	10,500	1,400
1¼ in.	3,000	3,000	500
1½ in.	350	500	100
2 in.	1,000	7,400	.....

POPLAR

	1 & 2 18" & up	1 & 2 13" & up	Box Boards 13" & up	Bright Saps
1 in.	.....	50,000	3,000	44,200
1¼ in.	2,800	4,300	.....	.....
1½ in.	6,300	.....	.....	5,000
2 in.	.....	6,600	.....	.....
2¼ in.	.....	8,800	.....	.....
3 in.	.....	33,900	.....	3,600

	Stained Saps	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
⅝ in.	.....	300	600
1 in.	22,000	208,900	167,000
1¼ in.	2,000	17,600	26,000
1½ in.	4,700	17,000	22,500
2 in.	.....	3,500	24,500
2½ in.	3,700	4,000	500
3 in.	2,500	12,000	47,000
4 in.	.....	.....	1,000

Also Large Stock of BEECH, BIRCH, MAPLE and POPLAR

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO., Inc., 310 MANNING CHAMBERS TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER

Head Office: BOSTON, MASS. Yards: BUFFALO, N.Y. Mills: KNOXVILLE, TENN.; FONDE, KENTUCKY

For Prompt Delivery of

Hemlock, Spruce, Lath, Pulpwood and Hardwoods

The Year Round----In Any Quantity Dressed and Ripped to Your Orders

We specialize in Hemlock and Spruce Timbers. Let us know your requirements. We can assure you of immediate shipment through our splendid transportation facilities. Rail and water delivery.

Fassett Lumber Company, Limited FASSETT QUEBEC

Geo. Gordon & Co.

Limited

CACHE BAY - ONTARIO

Manufacturers of

White, and Norway Pine Lumber Lath and Dimension Timber

Write us for Prices.

CABLE ADDRESS "PRICE"
CODES—A.B.C. AND LIEBERS.

Price Brothers & Co Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

NEWSPRINT PAPER	:	PULPWOOD
CARDBOARD	:	SPRUCE LUMBER
SULPHITE	:	LATHS and TIES
GROUNDWOOD PULP	:	CEDAR SHINGLES

FOURDRINIER SPECIALTIES

PAPER AND PULP MILLS
Sanguenay Kenogami
Jonquiere

Head Office.
The Price House, Quebec.

SAW MILLS
on North and South Shores of
the St. Lawrence and
The Sanguenay

B. C. Mountain Cedar

1,500,000′ Now in Pile, Consisting of Boards, Shiplap (13/16″ or 3/4″). 1″, 1¼″, 1½″ & 2″ Shop, Rough Mixed cars if necessary.

B. C. Shingles Always in Transit

Ontario Stock

(Rough or Dressed)

Well assorted list of White, Red and Jack Pine, Hemlock and Spruce. Also White, and Red Pine and Spruce Lath.

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

TERRY & GORDON

LIMITED

Canadian Forest Products

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F. W. Gordon, Mgr.

Cable Address "Terigord"
Head Office: 704 Confederation Life Building
TORONTO, ONT.

Export Agents--
SPENCER, LOCK & CO.,
27 Clements Lane, London, E.C. 4

HEMLOCK

Our winter mill located at Deer Lake is now in full operation, and sawing special bills in this wood in all lengths up to twenty feet.

If you want something really good, get in touch with us immediately.

HOCKEN LUMBER CO., LIMITED

630 Confederation Life Building, TORONTO

Phone Main 3153

Start the New Year Right—

Get in touch with us about your lumber and lath requirements.

UNION LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED

701 DOMINION BANK BUILDING

TORONTO CANADA

Who's Your Wholesaler?

An efficient wholesaler who gives you prompt service, delivering the goods when and where you want, at prices that make retailing profitable—is that your wholesaler? If not, you should get in touch with us. Our

WHITE and RED PINE
HEMLOCK and SPRUCE

offers splendid opportunities for the dealer.

The Fesserton Timber Company, Limited

15 Toronto Street **MAIN 795-6** **TORONTO**

Western Office - - Vancouver, B.C.

DUNFIELD & CO., Limited

Exporters of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick

Spruce, Pine, Hemlock and Hardwood

in 1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in.

Spruce Laths and Railway Ties

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U. K. Brokers: Duncan, Ewing & Co., K21 Exchange Bldg., Liverpool. Telegraphic Address: Dunfield, Halifax. Codes: ABC 5th Ed. Western Union

C. E. HILL, Sales Agent, Room No. 667, 200 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

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Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARD AND SOFTWOOD LUMBER

Our Specialty is Quebec Spruce for Export and Local Markets

Head Office, 68 St. Peter Street

QUEBEC, P.Q.

Large Stocks of 1", 2" and 3" Always on Hand

Does this Interest you?

SUPPOSE your stock has reached a low ebb—where your need for more stock becomes urgent.

Isn't it worth a great deal to have your order shipped just twenty-four hours after it is received?

When necessity requires such action, that is just the sort of service we can give you. Our big service yard at Logansport, Indiana, where we carry 4,000,000 feet of quality dry stock, makes such service possible.

Your order in our hands always means just this—Satisfaction for you.

John I. Shafer Hardwood Co.

650 Farmers Trust Bldg., South Bend, Ind.

Mason-Kimball Lumber Co.

212 McGill Street Montreal, Que., Canada

Wholesale only

SPECIALIZING IN

B. C. Lumber, Timbers and Shingles, Hardwoods Yellow Pine, Pine--Red and White, Spruce

Phone, wire or write us for quotations

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When you want

HARDWOODS of QUALITY

Write Wire Phone

Jimmy Donovan

THE HARDWOOD SPECIALIST

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Canadian Representative

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Farris Lumber Co.

Hillcrest 6097

Milling in Transit

A Well Equipped Mill

C.P., G.T., & C.N. Railway Connections

Special Mill Work Prompt Service

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited

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WHOLESALE LUMBER

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J. Hanbury & Co.'s Fir Doors, Mouldings, etc., Soft Western Pine, Spruce, Cedar, Fir, Quebec Spruce, and Hardwoods.

Watson & Todd Limited

OTTAWA

WHITE PINE

RED PINE

Registered Trade Mark

(Our New Address)

Rideau Club Building

Cor. Wellington and Metcalfe Sts.

Registered Trade Mark

We are always in the market to buy Soft Elm, Maple, Birch and other Hardwoods. Also Spruce, Pine, Poplar or Balm for crating.

Established Twenty Years

Liberal Prices Fair Inspection

Prompt Payment

Advances to reliable parties if needed, send us list of anything you have to sell.

The Manufacturers' Lumber

Company Limited

Stratford - Ont.

Standing Timber

FOR SALE

THE undersigned offer for sale, all their remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound, Ont.

Special Prices

We have sold quite a number of timber parcels but still have some good bargains left in Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street.

The Parry Sound Lumber Co.

26 Ernest Ave. Limited

Toronto, Canada

Dry Stock for Immediate Shipment

125 M. ft. 2 x 4-10/16' M.R. Jack Pine.
90 M. ft. 2 x 5-10/16' M.R. Jack Pine.
80 M. ft. 2 x 6-10/16' M.R. Jack Pine.
20 M. ft. 2 x 7-10/16' M.R. Jack Pine.
50 M. ft. 2 x 8-10/16' M.R. Jack Pine.
16 M. ft. 2 x 10-10/16' M.R. Jack Pine.
12 M. ft. 3 x 8-10/16' M.R. Jack Pine.
40 M. ft. 4 x 4-10/16' M.R. Jack Pine.

Mills now sawing, can cut bills to order.

Millmen:—What have you to offer in stocks of Hemlock and White Pine for delivery in the spring and summer.

ARTHUR N. DUDLEY

Manufacturer and Wholesaler

108-109 Stair Building, TORONTO, ONT.

TELEPHONE MAIN 6368

Northern Timber Co. Ltd.

Amos, Pontiac County, Quebec

Manufacturers of

White Pine, Spruce

and

Rossed Pulp Wood

Phone 521 Box 816

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Woodstock - Ontario

Complete Stocks

Haliburton Hemlock and Spruce

IN TRANSIT

Western Stock Always on Rails

"YOUR ENQUIRIES SOLICITED."

Our Sources of Supply

have been increased materially during our first year in business, and we now have selling arrangements with a number of the best mills in British Columbia manufacturing

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We sell only recognized wholesale accounts.

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WHOLESALE LUMBER

2 Toronto Street, TORONTO Phone Main 6752

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CHAPLEAU, ONTARIO

Largest Producers of **Railroad Ties** *In the Dominion*

Pine and Spruce—Lumber—Lath—Piling

Railroad Ties—Pulpwood

FIRST CLASS PLANING-MILL EQUIPMENT

Facilities for delivering Pulpwood to Michipicoten Harbour, Lake Superior

Splendid facilities for Dressing and Matching in straight car lots, one or more widths

Mills at NICHOLSON, ONTARIO, Main Line C.P.R.

WANTED!

Jack Pine - Spruce - White Pine

MERCHANTABLE

-- AND CULLS --

We ship promptly. If you want to move your lumber write us.

LARKIN LUMBER COMPANY

447 Confederation Life Building

TORONTO, Ont.

Stratford Special No. 1 Marine Oakum

is guaranteed to meet specifications of

U. S NAVY DEPARTMENT
U. S. SHIPPING BOARD
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

and receives the highest classification of the American Bureau of Shipping and of Lloyds Register of Shipping.

Canadian remittances accepted at par.

STRATFORD SERVICE and QUALITY

are worth more than the price asked.

GEO. STRATFORD OAKUM CO.

Jersey City, N. J.

Everything in Lumber

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McLennan Lumber Co., Ltd.

Office and Yard: 21 Dorchester Street W., Montreal

P.O. BOX 1854 PHONE MAIN 8655

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The Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Lumber and Lath

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

HEAD OFFICE,
12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT

JOHN McKERGOW, President — W. K. GRAFFTEY, Managing-Director

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Lumber, Lath
Flooring, Cedar
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Railway Ties
Doors, Windows, Architraves and all kinds of Mill Work, done by experts.
Ask for our prices and services of our architect
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Manufacturers of
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QUALICUM QUALITY LUMBER
Rough Fir Timbers
Any size up to 60 feet long
Select Grades a Specialty
Market wanted for Rough Cedar Timbers
Inquire for prices
Pacific Building, Vancouver, B.C.

W. Y. LLOYD
Wholesale Lumber Dealer
350 Confederation Life Building, TORONTO, Ont.
PINE, SPRUCE or HARDWOOD LUMBER
To the Mill Man—I'm always in the market for Lumber, Shingles and Lath.
Please mail lists of your stock

DR. BELL'S
Veterinary Wonder Remedies
50,000 one dollar ($1.00) bottles Free to horsemen who give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 25c for Mailing Package, etc. Agents wanted. Write your address plainly. DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

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Estimator and Valuator
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STANDING TIMBER
Timber Limit Mapping a Specialty
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Phone Coll. 9020

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We Have It!

Dry

2" Hemlock

also

White Pine

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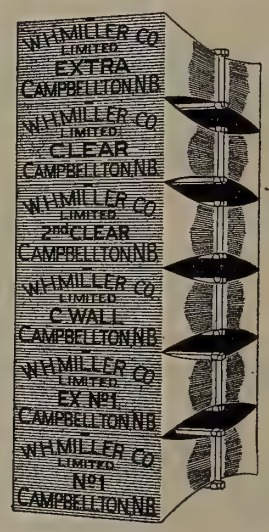
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Also Stock of ⅛" Rotary Cut Door Veneers in Red Gum, Georgia Pine and Chestnut

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THREE PLY FIR PANELS

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1	Car	8/4"	R Elm	No. 2 C & B, 25% No. 2.
1	"	6/4"	R "	No. 2 C & B, 25% No. 2.
1	"	14/4"	S "	No. 1 C & B
2	"	12/4"	S "	No. 2 C & B 10% No. 2.
3	"	8/4"	S "	No. 2 C & B, 20% No. 2.
5	"	4/4"	S "	No. 2 C & B, or any grade
2	"	4/4"	S "	No. 2 & 3 Common
1	"	6/4, 8/4"	S "	No. 2 & 3 Common
2	"	8/4/	Red & White Oak (Canadian)	
2	"	4/4"	Red & White Oak (Canadian)	
½	"	4/4"	Red & White Oak (Canadian)	No. 2 & 3 Com.
2	"	6/4"	Basswood	No. 2 C & B, 15% No. 2.
1	"	4/4"	Basswood	No. 1 C & B
2	"	4/4"	Basswood	No. 2 & 3 Common
½	"	14/4"	H. Maple	No. 1 C & B
3	"	12/4"	H. Maple	No. 1 C & B
3	"	10/4"	H. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 15% No. 2.
10	"	8/4"	H. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 10% No. 2
15	"	4/4"	Hardwood Crating.	

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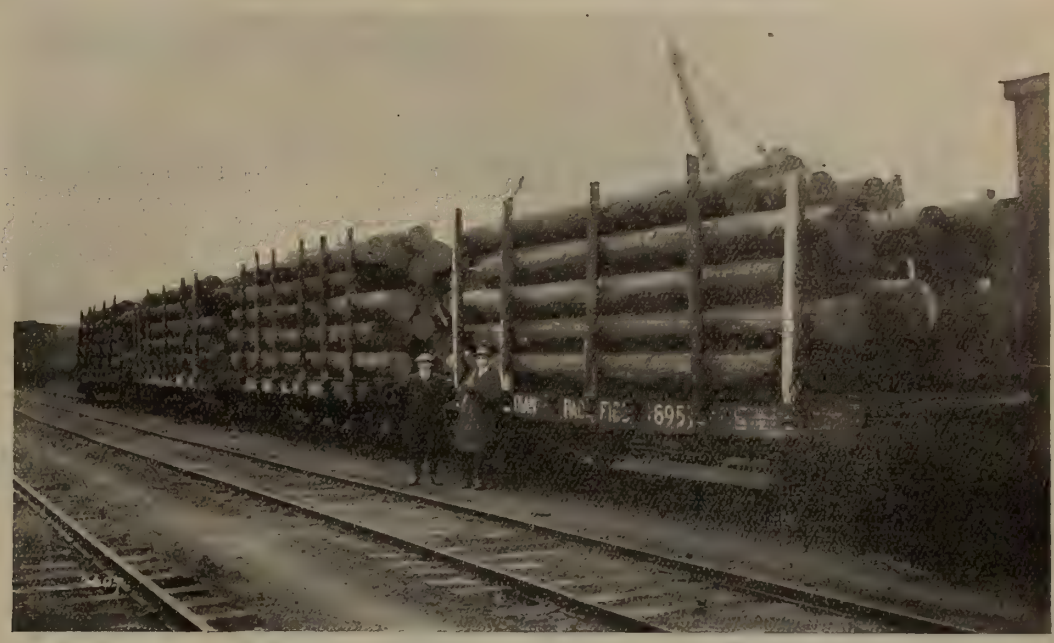

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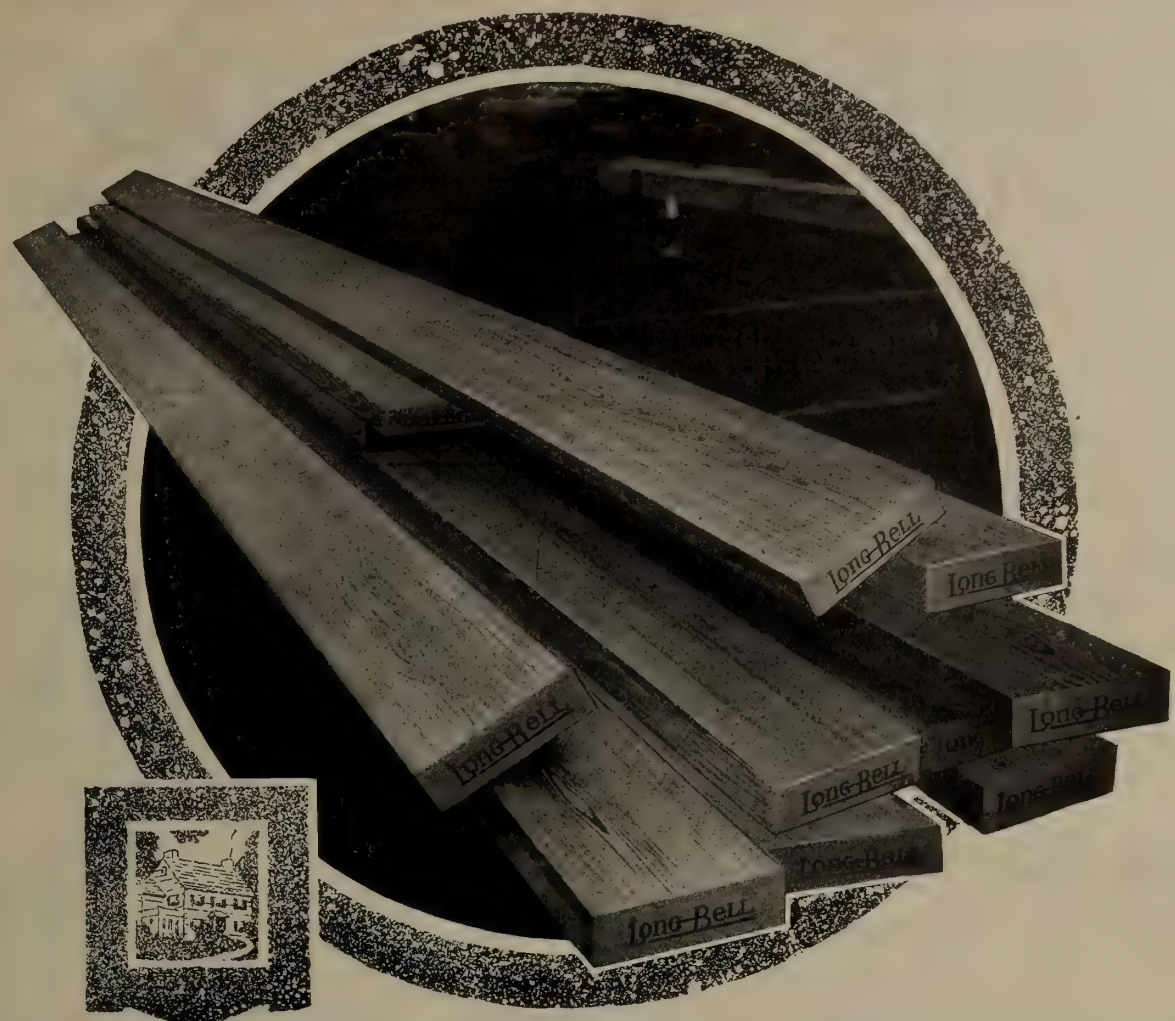

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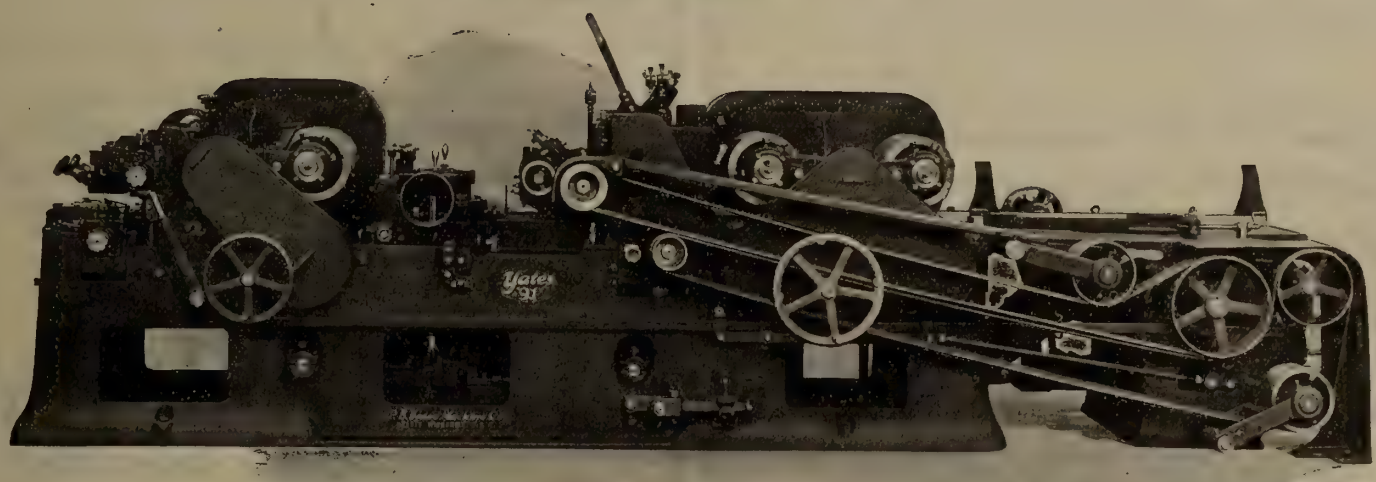

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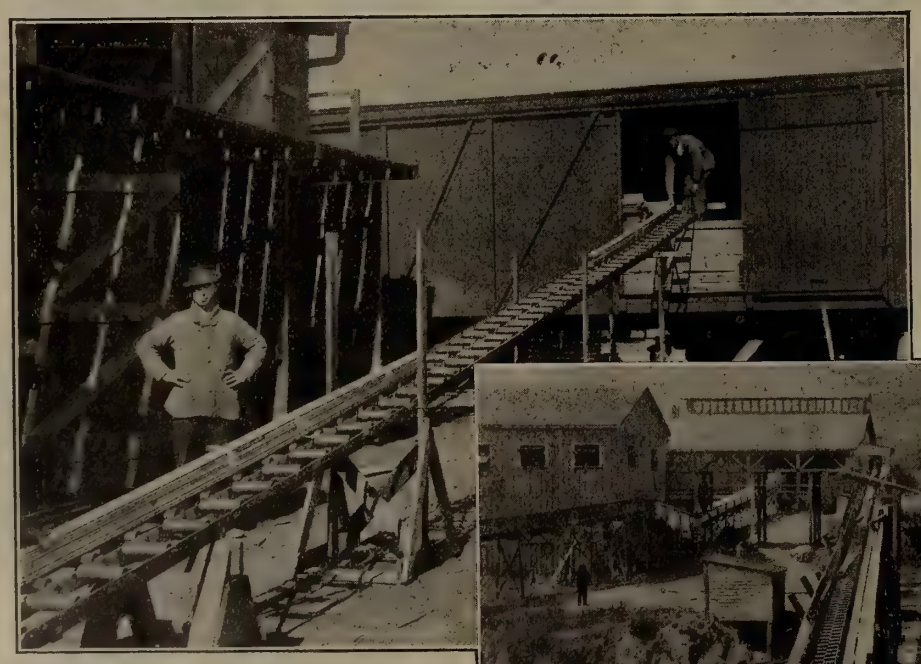

Illustrating portable unit of Mathews Conveyor for unloading cars.

Photo by courtesy of Windsor Lumber Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

Illustrating permanent installation of Mathews Lumber Conveyor, between mill and shipping and distributing platform.

Photo by courtesy of Vancouver Cedar Mills, Roche Point, B.C.

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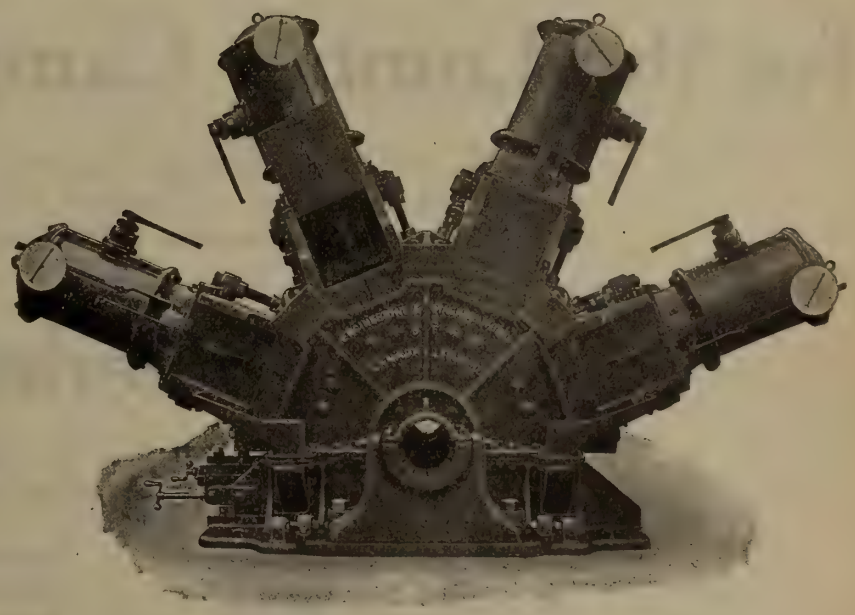

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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Single copies 15 cents.

"The Canada Lumberman" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills etc. "The Canada Lumberman" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and " For Sale" advertisements.

Authorized by the Postmaster-General for Canada, for transmission as second-class matter.

Vol. 41 Toronto, January 15, 1921 No. 2

—An Industrial Tragedy—and Why?

In another column of the "Canada Lumberman" there will be found an interesting report of how a large and historic lumbering industry, involving an investment of over half a million dollars, has been forced to close down. This particular enterprise has been well managed and aggressively operated. It is splendidly equipped and afforded employment to hundreds of men, both summer and winter for over sixty years.

According to the veteran head of the firm, Mr. W. J. Sheppard, of Waubaushene, Ont., who enjoys the esteem and confidence of all his employees and associates, the sole cause for this cessation of activity is the system now followed by the Ontario Government in selling timber limits. The contention is that under the present method of disposing of berths by tender, exorbitant prices are paid by speculators, who have no intention of conducting logging or lumbering operations, or, if compelled to do so, take off only the best timber, literally plundering the holdings in an effort to make a quick clean-up.

The legitimate lumberman, who has been operating for years, knows the relative worth of timber and how it will serve his purpose. Based on an intelligent conception of its value, quantity, and availability, he can estimate what he can afford to pay for such limits. Practical experience has taught him that he must jealously guard his holdings from fire and get to work as soon as possible and cut every suitable tree to make the most of his possessions. He has a large sum of money at stake, and self-interest, if no higher motive, prompts him to adopt the most scientific and economical method of cutting and converting the entire bush into some form of merchantable product such as lumber, poles, railway ties, piling, pulpwood, posts, etc. He will not simply "skin the limit," and leave it in a littered condition, one that makes a second operation not only difficult but costly and unprofitable.

Mr. Sheppard is strongly in favor of the public auction plan of selling timber limits, and presents cogent reasons why the provincial authorities should revert to the former system. He maintains that the Government ran less risks and reaped a larger revenue out of this method than it has of late years under the tender system. Striking out straight from the shoulder he declares that the revelations disclosed in the recent timber investigation and the dishonest returns that have been made, along with the evidence of forgery and perjury revealed on the part of cullers, are enough to disconcert and discourage every honest lumberman, and that the latter has no show whatever against unscrupulous and unprincipled competitors.

Whether the present system of disposing of timber limits, scaling and securing returns has or has not been directly responsible for the grave irregularities that have been brought to light, it appears, at any rate, that more efficient and thorough means should be pursued, and every opportunity presented for legitimate and reputable lumbermen to secure available wooded lands without being handicapped or encumbered by purely speculative bidders or kite flying operators.

It is true that in many centres the sawmill industry is a decadent one. Location has much to do with future operations, and the plant at Waubaushene should, according to Mr. Sheppard, not have to shut down. In view of the efforts which have been made by his company to secure additional supplies of raw material, it seems a sad commentary that an important and widely-known unit of a great industry should literally starve to death in a province so rich and varied in its forest resources as Ontario. It is declared there is an abundance of raw material owned and held by the Ontario Government, tributary to the mill, which would keep the plant in operation for many years, and afford employment to hundreds of hands. A prosperous and busy town of nearly two thousand people who have comfortable homes and attractive surroundings—in fact everything that goes to make a community happy and contented—should not be permitted to becomes "a deserted village" as long as timber on adjacent Crown lands is available.

Let Confidence Prevail in 1921

With the close of one year and the beginning of another there is always much to look back over and a great deal to look forward to. Each new year stands out as a sign-post on the road to progress and development and each business man, in viewing the operations of 1920, seeks to learn wherein he came short on stock, service or statisfactory results. Having placed his finger on the weak points, he is determined that the coming twelve months will not witness any similar mistakes. True, he may not steer a clear course and may encounter many shoals, but he will not willingly run on any sandbars or snags charted during the past year.

It is, therefore, pleasing for the "Canada Lumberman" to record in connection with a wide correspondence and in personal interviews, a feeling of optimism, so fear as the lumber trade is concerned. It is recognized that the present is a testing time and that price recessions, dimished demand and lower production were bound to come. It was necessary in order to equalize and stabilize conditions.

It is now acknowledged that this has practically been accomplished, and there is no fundamental reason for continued depression. Restoration of public confidence and co-operative effort are urgently required at this juncture. When this is achieved business will be on a good, sound footing for 1921. It is not a question of shifting the blame or passing the buck. Each individual and every unit of the industry must do its share in bringing about the desired change.

It is well known that business moves in cycles and that every depression in trade carries with it or will develop its own remedy. It is declared that it has always been true during similar periods in the history of the world and naturally may be expected to apply again. Conditions are governed by circumstances and circumstances govern conditions, which is probably another way of stating that the law of supply and demand still holds sway. This clear and concise situation will never be changed any more than the law of gravitation can be repealed or ignored.

The year 1921 should prove a good year in the lumber business. It may not result in the large turn-over of the past year, or the net gains may not be nearly as great, but the time has come when prices must be more in accord with the trend of the times and each unit must

seek to play its part in the rehabilitation of the world and provide the mass of the people with proper shelter.

As soon as this movement finds natural expression and outlet, there will be a steady flow in the lumber trade. All obstructions, of an artificial, fictitious or sentimental character, must be removed. The end of the readjustment period seems now in sight. Leading exponents of the industry take a hopeful outlook, and, unless every omen is shattered and all indications are at variance, business will materially pick up with the advent of spring and gain in volume and variety as confidence reasserts itself, efficiency expands and thrift and industry are exercised.

The Harvest That Will N'er Return

A recent edition of the "Canada Lumberman" contained a timely article on "Let Canada Keep Her Pulpwood and Export Her Paper." It was urged that, if necessary, federal legislation should be enacted, setting forth that spruce and all other pulpwoods on private lands be not exported from the Dominion except in the nature of the finished product. It was further emphasized that the need for conservation is great and that the visible supply of pulpwood in Canada, even eliminating the element of fire, is not longer than 50 years.

Should Canada keep her pulpwood at home? Let the man who argues otherwise read the following reference from a special report issued this month by the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association. Here is the significant reference: "Unmanufactured pulpwood to the extent of 137,090 cords, valued at $1,948,241, was exported to the United States during November, 1919, compared with 60,098 cords, valued at $635,361, exported in November, 1919."

So far as pulpwood is concerned the increase is over 125 per cent. in quantity and 300 per cent. in value. Is it not high time that a halt was called in the denudation of Canadian forests for the benefit of American pulp and paper plants. Let Canadians build up Canada in the most comprehensive sense of the term. More self-reliance, national independence, native pride, public spirit, co-operative endeavor and wider vision will achieve the desired results.

Although there has been a drop in price of pulpwood, it is believed that quotations will never again recede to the former level. While there may be a temporary decline of a few dollars, still there is every confidence that values will hold for some years to come. There is no need for the settler or the farmer sacrificing his pulpwood. It is worth every dollar that he can get for it whether in the local or foreign market. He should realize that when his wood is all sold, his heritage or substance is largely disposed of, and that spruce is not a field crop or cereal that can be raised annually. Once gone, another harvest will not be reaped in the lifetime of the present generation. The settler, threfore, should have faith in himself, faith in the market and faith in the value of his wood. He is entitled to all that he can get for it and there is no necessity for bargain shouting or sacrifice sales.

Remove Every Vestige of Suspicion

It is charged that the Commission now investigating the Crown Lands administration of the province of Ontario is unfair and partisan. Biased reports have been presented and attempts made to cast reflections upon the character and efficiency of this branch under the late Government. Probably there never was a commission appointed to investigate any question affecting the welfare and interests of the people in which it was not alleged that politics was at the bottom of it all. This is an old cry and has ceased to be effective.

Much has been revealed so far by the Commission, and the probe should proceed until every vestige of suspicion, every shadow of doubt is cleared away. No matter who suffers, if there has been fraud and crookedness, the guilty should be penalized. Any of the concerns against whom charges are made and against whom civil action is entered to recover revenues belonging to the province, have recourse in the courts to establish all the facts and claim substantial damages from the province if wrongfully accused.

It is most important that the probe should continue. The great lumber industry as a whole has a clean bill of health, and if there are a few diseased members, they should be removed and isolated. In the best interests of Ontario, the present Government and even the lumber industry itself, it is highly desirable that there should be no turning aside in the work, which is only just begun. If it should be necessary to broaden its scope and dig deeper into past administrations and transactions, there should be no hesitation on the part of the authorities in seeing that this is done and done promptly, thoroughly and courageously.

Some Editorial Short Lengths

The New Zealand Parliament has appropriated $691,257 to be devoted to the development of reforestation and look after the existing Government forests. It is proposed to utilize at least 2,000,000 acres for reforestation at as early a period as possible, and this allowance is to assist in getting some of the land in shape.

* * * *

Building activities in the United States for November, according to statistics of 203 cities, as given in the last issue of the "American Contractor," show a recession of more than $20,000,000 from the October, 1920, total and an even 50 per cent. reduction from the total for November, 1919. For these 203 cities a total of 28,243 permits is given, the valuation being $74,098,500. Building permits in October totalled $96,172,999 for 191 cities. Of the cities for which comparable figures are available, 134 show a decrease in building activities; 52, an increase.

* * * *

Canada's ten commandments: Buy Canadian Products, this encourages home production; import only necessities, the difference in exchange costs Canada one hundred millions yearly; produce to the limit in field and factory; develop export markets, utilize Canadian services, manufacture raw materials to final stages in Canada, use science for development of resources, make quality the hall mark of Canadian products, be fair to capital.

* * * *

An official estimate of Canada's pulp-wood resources places the supply of all woods suitable for pulping in the province of Quebec at 360,000,000 cords; 150,000,000 are of spruce and balsam. In Ontario there are 250,000,000 cords and in New Brunswick there are 36,000,000 cords of spruce and balsam. The present annual rate of cutting of these two species is 5,750,000 cords, one-third of which goes across the border in its raw state, when it all might turn many wheels and build up many more industries at home.

* * * *

The price recessions which have taken place in many lines do not indicate a healthful decline in value but rather were forced through a lessened demand, in reality a buying strike. Even if the volume of trade increases and values are more or less stabilized, it is doubtful if the frenzied demand and soaring prices of the past months will prevail. Instead sane competition, coupled with greater efficiency and increased production, will rule. This leads to the thought that there may be a point beyond which it will be decidedly hurtful to all concerned for the buyers' attitude to continue. If it was the purpose of buyers to depress prices, this purpose has now been accomplished. It will do little good to force further curtailment of production or to compel a long continuation of the period of low production. In the long run, a decreased output inevitably means higher prices, not only because it reduces the ratio of supply to demand, but because it costs substantially more to produce small quantities of any commodity than it does large. A normal steady production of lumber at "live-and-let-live" prices is what we all want—what is best for producer and consumer alike—and the sooner all unite to bring about that condition, the better.

The great need of to-day in the lumber arena, as already indicated, is to re-establish a rational normal basis of buying, the stabilization of prices, production and consumption, and mutual confidence and co-operation. Unless there is a fair distribution of activity, and business is being done in every line, there can be no prosperity to divide.

Big Sawmill Dies of Famine in Land of Plenty

Large and Historic Plant at Waubaushene Forced to Close Owing to Inability to Obtain Raw Material Although Extensive Timber Limits are Tributary

With the continued successful operation of sawmills, it is necessary that there be an adequate supply of timber. The bush all along the frontier of the Province of Ontario has been cut and the land cleared. In order to secure supplies, the manufacturer must go farther and farther back and either remove the mills near the base of operation or haul or float the timber greater distances.

Every now and then one reads that a small and moderate-sized mill has shut down on account of the wood on its limits being exhausted, but it is not often that one hears of half a million dollar establishment, around which has grown up a town of nearly 2,000 people, having to close solely on account of inability to obtain the raw material when it is reported there is plenty of raw material owned by the Ontario Government, tributary to the mill. Yet this virtually expresses the state of affairs which has been brought about in the case of the Georgian Bay Lumber Co., Limited, of Waubaushene, Ont., which for sixty years has been a prosperous and progressive factor in the great forest products activities of the Georgian Bay district.

As stated in a recent issue of the "Canada Lumberman," this mill has gone out of business because the wood on its limits has all been cleaned up. Under the system of disposing of timber berths by tender during the past fifteen years, it has not been possible, according to Mr. W. J. Sheppard, the veteran head of the Georgian Bay Lumber Co., for the company to secure any fresh sources of timber supply, although there is plenty of good white pine in Ontario yet to be cut, sufficient to keep not only the Georgian Bay Lumber Company's plant, but others in operation for at least another generation.

The "Deserted Village" on Georgian Bay

The story of the inception, expansion and operation of the mill was told in the last issue of the "Canada Lumberman." It was then remarked that unless some new holdings were secured within a very short time, Waubaushene would become like Oliver Goldsmith's famous "Deserted Village." The merchants will have to move away, houses will become vacant, churches empty and schools unoccupied. Where once there was a teeming centre of life and purpose, there will be nothing but a memory of former days in this historic village, which is located on Georgian Bay in the East Riding of Simcoe County. The industry itself is in a position to saw logs up to the extent of 250,000 feet a day, and possesses all the towing, rafting and driving equipment to bring in the timber from any distance. The location of the mill is an admirable one and the last timber which was secured was the Dokis Indian Reserve bought from the Dominion Government.

Why is it that the company have not been able to obtain limits? Is it their fault, the fault of the present method of handling the sales, or the general laxity of administration which has characterized the department as revealed in the recent investigation and, in the evidence which has been heard from cullers and others, who have presented rather a sorry figure on the stand and revealed that they have taken false affidavits, sent in incorrect returns and, in a number of instances, worked for both the Government and the lumber companies. Even the Timber Commission, in an interim report, declared that these men had been guilty of both perjury and forgery.

Present System of Tender Is Handicap

Mr. W. J. Sheppard, president of the Georgian Bay Lumber Co., with which organization he has been associated for fifty years, when seen by the "Canada Lumberman," had some rather pertinent observations to make upon the present method of handling timber. He said that his views were in no way influenced by political party prejudice and were given solely from the standpoint of a lumberman and the lumbering interests. He has always been a staunch friend in the progressive development of the natural resources of the Province and strongly opposed to plunder or pillage in any shape or form.

"I am," he said, "a firm believer that the best way in which to dispose of timber berths or holdings is by the open bid, or public auction method. The auction sales of limits used to be attended by hundreds and resulted in lively competition, so that a good price was always obtained. Peter Ryan, the noted auctioneer, has disposed of as much as $3,000,000 worth in a day in the sale of limits. The system was changed by the Whitney Government, which abolished the public auction plan and substituted that of tender. By the former method each man, who secured a limit, paid a certain sum or bonus per square mile, and in addition the usual stumpage dues, which, under the old license system of 50 years ago, were 75c per M on white pine. The scalers were honest in those days, not serving two masters or making false returns. Our over-run on the logs averaged 38 per cent., whereas to-day some companies have been claiming over-runs up to 200 per cent.

Where Honest Operator Has No Chance

"How can anyone, who conscientiously returns 10,000 feet for 10,000 feet, stand up against competition of this kind? The honest lumberman has not a chance in the world against

W. J. Sheppard, Waubaushene, Ont.

such practices as have been followed by a few. Under the public auction system the bonus was payable before the license to operate was issued. A certain time limit was given and the timber must be taken off within that period or some valid reason presented why the license should be renewed. There would be many berths put up at once, and as the competition was always exceptionally keen if a man lost out on one, he could go after another a good deal harder. Generally before the sale was completed, he would secure, at least, one or two limits. He knew just what he could pay for them and could gauge his action accordingly. It depended upon how badly he needed the timber, where it was located, etc.

"In other words, a man, if he missed fire the first time, had other opportunities. To-day when limits are put up by tender, it is necessary, before anyone can make an offer, that a marked cheque for several thousand dollars be placed in the hands of the department On the limits on which we last bid, we had to put up $80,000 just for the privilege of tendering on two limits. I know of certain men whose tenders were accepted, at a figure much above what the average lumber manufacturer could pay for stumpage, and give an honest return to the Government. On top of this there are the dues which, on white pine, are now $2.00 per M feet. So many years are given to cut off timber and a large number of those

who bid are pure speculators or kite-flyers instead of being legitimate lumbermen. Their object is apparently to hold the berths for a certain time in the hope of disposing of them at a fancy profit. If they operate at all, in order to save their deposit, it means that only the best and richest timber will be taken off and the less profitable trees not cut.

Everything Was Done Above Board

"Now, what is the difference in the two systems? It has been charged against the public auction plan that Jones, Brown and Smith might get together and come to a secret understanding whereby one would say to the other. "Now, don't you bid on limit No. 1 and I will not go against you on limit No. 2, and when it comes to limit No. 3, we will let Smith have this." Such an idea is perfectly absurd because everything was done above board and there was no possibility of such a combination or understanding. There were too many men of reputation and worth who attended such sales.

"Of course," added Mr. Sheppard, with a smile, "there is not the slightest possibility whatever of men who tender in secret coming together and agreeing what they will pay for a concession! Oh, no! The method of disposing of timber berths by tender is open to any objection or weakness that the public auction plan had to face and besides has many handicaps, which I have already pointed out. In addition, there are other things that have to be taken into consideration. When a man paid $200,000 or $250,000 for so many square miles of timber limit, the Government had his money and held it. In case of fire, pest, hurricane or other visitation of a destructive character, the limit holder lost everything and the Crown was out only the stumpage dues. The result was that the owner of these limits got to work speedily, took out all the timber carefully, and systematically, and did not skin the forest or mine it, as is done in many instances to-day. The owner had to make every effort to secure as much as he possibly could out of his operation, and his methods of clearing were clean-cut and effective.

"To-day how different are matters under the tender system? If timber is wiped out by fire or destroyed by disease who loses? The Government. Why? Because it is out, not only the dues, but also the stumpage returns as well. By the auction method it was the lumber operator who lost in case of disaster. It is the Government to-day which assumes all the risk under the present system and the operator who escapes. Then many limits are held for purely speculative or kite-flying purposes and there is no incentive to log properly. To fell the best trees and make a clean-up in the shortest possible manner is the tendency, leaving much that would be cut by a progressive lumberman, who would cull the forest acreage to the best advantage.

"Another thing I maintain is that timber limits should be sold en bloc without any Crown dues, as the appointing of scalers, foremen, inspectors, managers and other officials to collect these dues costs the Province more money than is obtained in the revenue so derived. What good can accrue from a system that is so expensive and cumbersome, and open to many defects, fraud and perjury? The first cost should be the last cost. Then each operator would know where he is at and would not be open to the suspicion of plundering the public domain, robbing the province of its just receipts or exploiting the assets of Ontario for political, personal or predatory purposes.

"Honest measurement, honest administration, honest public service, honest development and effective and progressive methods of conservation and reforestation are what I strongly favor. The present method is open to too many underhand acts and places too much of a handicap or encumbrance on the legitimate lumberman. It affords too alluring opportunities for the speculator and the timber grabber, who has no other thought than that of becoming wealthy without doing any actual operating.

"The lumberman to-day has to earn his money and earn it hard. He had to take all sorts of chances with labor, weather, materials, transportation and trade. He runs great risks, faces unknown market conditions and has thousands of dollars locked up, whereas the wild-catter and the bird of passage have no interest at heart but their selfish aims.

Ontario Convention Will Be Greatest Ever

Fourth Annual Meeting at Hotel Carls-Rite, Toronto, Will Attract Representatives from Every Part of Province—Important Business and Social Features

The Fourth Annual Convention of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, Incorporated, will be held at the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 15th and 16th. It is expected that the attendance will be the largest in the history of the organization. Every effort is being made to see that nothing is left undone that will contribute to the welcome, instruction and benefit of the visitors. The members of the trade in Toronto will extend a most cordial greeting.

The management of the Hotel Carls-Rite, which has recently undergone extensive alterations and is well laid out for accommodating gatherings such as the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, have assured the executive that everything will be carried out to make all the visitors comfortable and contented. The hotel is located at the corner of Front and Simcoe Streets and is convenient to the central station and all car lines in Toronto.

There are some important matters to come up and a large number of resolutions will be presented. Action has also been taken on several propositions during the past year. It is proposed to hold the annual banquet on the second night of the gathering, Wednesday, February 16th, and this function promises to be a signally successful and enjoyable one. A large number of new members have joined the O. R. L. D. A. lately and have intimated to Secretary Boultbee that they will be present at the gathering.

While all the details of the programme have not yet been announced, the following is practically an outline of the proceedings:—

Tuesday Morning, February 15th.

10.00 a.m. Registration of delegates and meeting of directors.
2.00 p.m. Annual reports of the president, secretary, Committee of Legislation and Transportation, Workmen's Compensation and Insurance, Membership, etc.

Wednesday Morning, February 16th.

10.00 a.m. Business session, general discussion, resolutions, etc.
2.00 p.m. Election of officers. report of special committees and general matters.
Evening—Annual banquet.

Will Be the Greatest Ever.

John B. Reid, of Toronto, president of the association, says that the retail lumber merchants of Toronto have made extensive arrangements for the entertainment of the visiting lumbermen. A splendid repast will be provided on the occasion of the annual banquet, as well as a most interesting and inviting programme. The best local talent will be included. "Come to this convention!" is the message of Mr. Reid to the retail trade. "We are going to have the livest gathering yet held. There are many problems to be discussed and we want to have a great get-together occasion."

The present officers of the association, the annual meeting of which will be held, as stated, on February 15th and 16th at the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, are:

President—J. B. Reid, Toronto.
Vice-president—E. M. Barrett, Ottawa.
Secretary-Treasurer—Horace Boultbee, Toronto.
Directors—Thomas Patterson, Hamilton; G. P. Davidson, Ottawa; Chas. R. Robertson, Ottawa; D. C. Baird, St. Mary's; J. B. Mackenzie, Georgetown; J. C. Scofield. Windsor; A. R. Sanders, St. Thomas; W. M. Tupling, Orillia; T. H. Hancock, Toronto; T. E. Rathbone, Toronto; K. J. Shirton, Dunnville; F. E. Hollingsworth, Sault Ste. Marie; W. A. Evans, Sudbury; W. J. Atchison, Hamilton.

Shipments of Deals and Lumber Started Well

Nova Scotia Enjoyed Record Business in Early Months of 1920 But Drop in British Prices and Exchange Put Sudden Crimp in Export Trade

By Elihu Woodworth, Parrsboro, N. S.

Elihu Woodworth, Parrsboro, N. S.

The year just closed has been marked by sudden and unexpected changes in the conditions affecting the lumber trade in this vicinity. The season opened auspiciously. The winter's cut had been the largest for years, and large quantities of deals had been carried over from 1919. High prices still ruled in the British market and there seemed to be a good demand. It is true that the unusual vagaries of sterling exchange were disturbing, but a change for the better was expected at any moment. No one thought that exchange was likely to prove an important factor in the season's lumber trade.

The deal shipments from this port commenced later than usual in the season. The schooners of the deal fleet had gone south for the winter and did not get back as soon as they expected. One steamer took something more than three million feet which had been bought by the French Government before the war ended. All the other deals shipped went by schooners and the trade for a time was very brisk. Then suddenly the price in the British market took a tumble and the rate of exchange showed no improvement. The price continued to fall and deals could no longer be shipped at a profit, so the trans-Atlantic trade came to a termination after nearly twenty-seven million feet had been shipped. If the conditions had remained as they were early in the season the shipments to the United Kingdom would have been among the largest on record; as it is there will be an unusually large quantity of lumber held over.

In the United States the year of the Presidential election, or every fourth year, is proverbially a bad business one in the building line. No great demand for our lumber was consequently expected from that quarter; but Parrsboro exported nearly nine million feet of planks, boards and scantling, which is almost five million more than the exports to the United States in 1919. Probably some of the increase was due to improved transportation facilities, for when the British market closed, a fleet of schooners was available for the coasting trade. The piling exported, depended each year upon the quantity the shippers had on hand, for naturally they wouldn't carry any over if they could help it. The exports last year numbered 18,289 pieces as compared with 17,547 pieces in 1919. Only one firm exported laths in 1920, with a total of 4,201,800, or about three millions fewer than the exports of 1919.

The lumber cut this season is likely to be much smaller than last year's output. The gangs now in the woods are smaller than the ones that went into camp last year. Probably one-third fewer men are in the woods, and the outlook is so unsatisfactory that some of the operators have already brought their gangs out. There has been a reduction of, at least, twenty per cent. in the wages paid lumberjacks, and the price of some supplies has fallen considerably, but other commodities are still beyond reason and the prospect for the coming year is not encouraging.

Decided Decline in Wooden Shipbuilding

The greatest change of all has been in the shipbuilding industry. In 1919 the number of vessels registered at Parrsboro, N. S., were twenty-six, aggregating 10,704 net tons. Three of these vessels were small, registering less than one hundred tons between them, but the other twenty-three averaged 460 tons each. In 1920, five tern schooners and one four-master were registered with a combined net tonnage of 2651 tons, or an average of 441 tons each. A powerful little tug, which adds little to the registered tonnage, completes the list for the year. A sea-going tug of 700 h.p., which the Huntley's will launch next spring, was nearly completed in 1920 and might be included in that year's fleet, but that would scarcely help matters. The reduction of the output in 1920 is too evident, too clearly marked to be conjured away. And the worst is yet to come. The sadly reduced fleet of 1920 is not likely to have any immediate successors. With the exception of the tug mentioned there is no prospect of a single vessel being launched from the Parrsboro shore next season. In a shipyard near Parrsboro from which a fine schooner was launched last year, the keel for another vessel of similar dimensions was promptly stretched. By that time the condition with regard to shipping had changed so that the owners decided that they couldn't afford to build at current prices. They were reluctant, however, to quit after making a start, so they told their shipwrights that if they would consent to a cut of fifty cents per day in the rate of wages they had been receiving, they could continue working until the vessel was finished.

This proposition was rejected by all the men employed in the yard, so the keel was covered and the yard closed. That yard is likely to remain closed a long time for it is fairly certain that the keel will rot where it lies before the owners make such another generous offer. It is quite possible that some of the men concerned would be glad now to accept the terms they once rejected, and it is probable that they will have to agree to a reduction of, at least, a dollar a day on this year's wages before they can secure permanent employment. In fact, it is extremely doubtful whether permanent employment at wooden shipbuilding will ever be found again in this part of the province.

Many Vessels Made Big Money

The value of vessel property decreased rapidly during the latter part of 1920. The vessels produced through the revival of wooden shipbuilding filled a magnificent want and are still needed, but they cost too much. For that reason the small fleet turned off last year, although first-class vessels, can scarcely be regarded as good property. Vessels built in the early days of the revival have done well. They cost less to build than the later ones and they got the benefit of the phenomenal advance in freight rates. They all made money and some were soon able to pay for themselves. The vessels built in later years were not so fortunate. The cost of construction, both in labor and materials, was steadily advancing and it cost more to sail the vessels after they were built.

On the other hand the chances to earn money quickly no longer exist. The drop in freight will make it extremely difficult to earn the money the vessels cost. In some cases it will not be easy to pay running and interest on the cost of building. Vessels that have already paid for themselves may earn money, and those that have paid part of the cost of building may pull through, but the outlook for vessels turned off last year is not encouraging. There is no prospect whatever of any immediate advance in freights, and it is not at all probable that they will ever again reach the heights to which they recently attained. The conditions, which caused such abnormal rates, have so completely changed that even another great war could not produce similar results.

Prices Destined to Come Down

Parrsboro and vicinity have hitherto been able to furnish abundant employment for all who wanted it, but it looks now as if those who want work hold out for the same rate of wages they have been receiving. And this at a time when some essentials are at their highest. Certain prices are falling, but others, such as fuel, poultry, eggs and butter are higher than they have ever been before. This seems unnecessary, and it looks as if the farmers as well as the "Big Interests" do not object to a little profiteering.

This is a period of organizations and prices must come down. Probably some may never drop to pre-war level, but they must get lower than they are at present. Many men of the laboring classes have had more money during the last few years than they ever had before, and this fact has had something to do with the rapid increase in prices. Much of this money has now been spent and in many cases none is coming to take its place. This may influence a reduction in prices. We cannot tell what the future has in store, but according to present indications the whole world is going to experience a trying winter. There is a woeful lack of employment and little money to spend foolishly, so the natural consequence is that prices will come down.

How Lumber Conditions are Shaping in Quebec

Limit Holders Desire Modifications of Certain Cutting Regulations—Exporters are Going Slow With Production While Stocks in Storage are Large

A deputation of limit holders and manufacturers of pulp and paper waited on the Quebec premier, Hon. L. A. Taschereau, and the Minister of Lands and Forests, Hon. Mr. H. Mercier, recently, in regard to Article 12 of the forest regulations and the increase of stumpage dues.

This is the second deputation of lumber interests to approach the Quebec Government in connection with this question. The first interview took place on November 18, when a large and important delegation interviewed the Provincial Government in executive council session and presented a memorandum which requested a revocation of the changes made in Article 12, which forbids the licensees to cut on Crown Lands white or red pine, etc., measuring less than 13 inches, and other trees less than 12 inches in diameter.

The subject matter of this interview with Premier Taschereau and his cabinet colleagues, was fully reported in the "Canada Lumberman" of December 1st. Since that time the Government modified Article 12 so as to permit tree cutting under the 13 and 12 inch diameter, with the proviso that the inspection warranted, and have been studying the modification of the tariff as promised, and is still under consideration. This seemingly did not satisfy the pulp and paper limits holding interests, who decided to get together and form a second delegation. The latter met in Quebec, and waited on Hon. Mr. Taschereau and the Minister of Lands and Forests, Hon. Mr. Mercier, on December 14th. This deputation was composed of representatives of the following interests: The E. B. Eddy & Co., The Bathurst Lumber Co., The Lachine Lumber Co., The Edwards Co., The Belgo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Co., the Howard-Smith Paper Mills; The Richardson Co., the St. Maurice Pulp & Paper Co., the Lake Megantic Pulp Co., the Baie des Chaleur Mills Co., the Tourville Lumber Co. the Hawkesbury Lumber Co., La Compagus Champous, The Henry Atkinson Reg'd., the St. Maurice Lumber Co., J. R. Booth, McLachlin Bros., and the MacLaren Co. The deputation made the same request as the preceding deputation and impressed upon the Prime Minister the urgency of their demands in connection with the present state of the Canadian lumber and timber market produced by the close in demand for Canadian wood.

While the Quebec Government is inclined to look with favor on the request made by the lumber interests, in view of existing trade conditions, the ministers do not take the same view in connection with the pulp and paper manufacturing interests, on account of the large profits made by the latter and the high prices they obtain for the manufactured article. The Government is well aware of the crisis the lumber and timber interests are passing through on account of the slump in prices and scarcity of demand not only in the United Kingdom markets but the United States and Canadian markets. The amount of capital tied up and banking conditions are well known as well as the difficulty of curtailing production, a reduction of staff, etc., would lead to demoralization of organization which would be difficult to replace if once disturbed, and, therefore, the Government seems well disposed to help out the timber and lumber interests, and aid them in their present period of depression.

The timber and lumber interests of Quebec, who are closely watching the market in the United Kingdom, admit that they do not as yet see sufficient signs of encouragement which would impel them to go ahead in the work of normal encouragement for next year's market. They learn from export British sources that though the imports to the United Kingdom in November were moderate and the consumption fairly good, that business was dull and restricted, and that the stock holdings of wood of all varieties had only been slightly reduced, and little or no buying. The settling of the coal strike has tended to stabilize industrial interests; nevertheless, there are still disquieting factors to be ameliorated and, until these latter conditions are cleared, it is wise to emulate the United Kingdom importers and go slow with production, especially with the stocks of manufactured lumber in storage in Canada. In keeping with the market conditions abroad, the Quebec lumber interests have come to a concrete understanding to curtail the cut in the woods and mill operations this winter. It is astonishing the same effect the present conditions are having on the mentality of labor, who realizing the intention of the curtailment in manufacture, means less demand for their services, are submitting to a 20 per cent. decrease in their wages.

The pulpwood situation is beginning to look far more encouraging, and the Quebec dealers and exporters to the United States pulp and paper mills prognosticate a reaction early this year. It is plainly evident that the United States mills, who stopped buying some time ago, are in need of pulpwood, as their stocks are dwindling. In the meantime the price of this wood has dropped considerably from $32.00 to $28.00 per cord, delivered at the mills, which is now the prevailing figure, and the Canadian exporter will have to meet the 35 per cent. increase of rail freightage. Cheaper pulpwood has also cheapened labor to the extent of 25 per cent., and the Quebec dealers, having closed down some of their rossing mills, insist upon a further reduction, especially as the labor market is getting easier. It is thought in some well-informed circles that the price of pulpwood will go higher, probably up to $32.00 per cord, before the end of February. It is reported that the stocks at the United States mills will have by that time become so depleted as to cause a spirited reaction of demand for the wood. In the meantime, the trade has got a jolt from the Federal Inland Department that is causing them some concern. They have recently received an undated circular letter from the department, informing them of an excise tax of one per cent. on pulpwood, which was heretofore exempt. When the alphabetical list of articles subject to excise taxes, and list of exemptions from sales tax was received in July last, pulpwood appeared in the list as exempt. Now to the great surprise of the trade, the Inland Department has sent out a circular informing the trade that a one per cent. sales tax bill will be imposed. This letter was received from the department about the middle of December by the Quebec dealers and reads: "You are advised that pulpwood as well as wood pulp, is subject to a sales tax of one per cent. to be added on invoices as excise; that is to say, that when the wood is sold and delivered at the mills, and the amount of freight, known by freight receipts, is deducted, a tax of one per cent. will be imposed and this applies to Canadian mills, the purchasers of the wood who will have to pay the tax. It also applies to every purchasing transaction, the jobber from the farmer, who will have to pay the one per cent. on his purchase, and the dealer from the jobber. Thus it will be seen that the excise sales tax is liable in every purchase transaction even to the mill purchaser. The tax will amount to a very large amount and hits the trade hard. The general opinion is that the sales tax on pulpwood is outrageous, especially at the present time, when the lumber trade and also the pulpwood business are facing a crisis.

FABLE OF LIKELY YOUNG LUMBERMAN

There was a Young Fellow once who was a Likely Candidate for the Gloom Club.

He was a Lumberman by trade, and when the Populace talked widely about Going Easy on the Pocketbook till after the holidays, he had what was alleged to be a Thought that Mourning was in order.

He had an Inspiration that was Ingrown, and it Hurt.

He lost no time in Squealing.

He draped his Soul in Black and Wept for the Late Lamented Prosperity

While he was Engaged as Chief Mourner at the grave of old Pop Prosperity, the Gloom Squad kept dinging in his Ears that the undertaker was putting the Finishing Touches to Business.

Finally the Likely Candidate with the Ingrown Inspiration was waked up by his own Sobs and he discovered that all the other Mourners had Beat It.

When he got Hep to himself and looked around, he saw the Populace back at the Old Stand, and a bunch of Bright Young Fellows running off with the Orders.

Moral—Perspiration beats Ingrown Inspiration to the Business.

—The Gloom Chasers.

GREAT THOUGHTS ARE NEVER LOST

Every brain is a field where nature sows the seeds of thought, and the crop depends upon the soil. Great thoughts are never lost, and words of kindness do not perish from the earth.

—Robert G. Ingersoll.

Australia Can Supply Canada with Hardwoods

Is There Any Reason why the Commonwealth Should Not Purchase It's Softwood Requirements from the Dominion?—Valuable Woods Grown in Antipodes

By Western Australia Correspondent.

The British Empire Forestry Conference held in London in July last marked an epoch in the forestry affairs of the Empire. It was an open declaration that Great Britain had, at last, come to realise what a plentiful supply of indigenous timber meant to a country, and it was a recognition of the patent fact, if the Empire's future timber welfare is to be studied, immediate steps must be taken to make the Old Country and the Dominions independent, as far as possible, of the products of foreign forests. Great Britain and most of the overseas possesions have for long been purchasing more or less foreign-grown timber, and few, if any, of them have cared to enquire whether the purchases made from other nations could not have been equally well, or better, made within the Empire. The circumstances of the day—the inevitable aftermath of an exhausting war—suggest that British national economic advantage will best be served by adherence, as far as may be, to a policy of interchange of commodities between the various sections of the Empire.

Why not Softwoods From Canada?

Canada has softwoods to sell; why should not Australia buy its softwood requirements from Canada? And, again, is there any unsurmountable reason why Canada should not draw her supplies of hardwoods from Australia? There are already very considerable trade relations between the two countries. In 1913 Australia exported to Canada goods of various classes to the value of £169,000 and Australia bought from Canada goods of many kinds valued at £1,158,000. With regard to timber, in the year named Australia imported timber from outside sources to a value of £2,922,000, but of that large sum, only £95,000 seems to have been expended on the products of Canadian forests. On the other hand, Canada's imports of Australian timber were negligible. Both countries are very large timber growers, they are both units in the same Empire, and it would certainly appear that there is much room for closer trade relations, more particularly in timber.

Definite Ideas Regarding Resources

The existing uneconomic position in the matter of trade interchange between the various Dominions is due in no small part to the general want of definite ideas on the part of each regarding the resources of the others. It is also partly due to a certain innate British conservatism, which does not trouble to reconsider arrangements which have worked fairly well in the past unless weighty reasons are adduced for making a change.

We, in far-off Australia, are aware that Canada must use a very considerable amount of hardwood in the course of a year, but we are not at all sure that a majority of her timber users have clear notions as to the extent of Australia's hardwood forests, nor of the nature and capabilities of these hardwoods. According to figures published in the Commonwealth Year Book there are over 102,000,000 acres of forests in Australia. But that figure has been seriously travestied at more than one Australian Interstate Forestry Conference. It includes "sparse" forests and a good deal of partially timbered scrub. The real area of merchantable and accessible forest is probably about 75,000,000 acres. The figures as to exploitation give a better idea of Australia's timber capabilities. In 1913, the figures were as under:

	sup. feet
New South Wales	164,899,000
Victoria	81,770,000
Queensland	156,634,000
South Australia	2,342,000
Western Australia	218,908,000
Tasmania	60,780,000
Commonwealth	685,333,000

Of the six Australian States the only one that caters largely for the foreign market is Western Australia. In 1913 the value of timber exported was over £1,000,000 and since exportations began, to the end of June, 1920, timber to the value of over £16,000,000 had been sent abroad, and the figures given do not include sandalwood, nor tanbarks, gums and resins.

Jarrah and Karri Lead

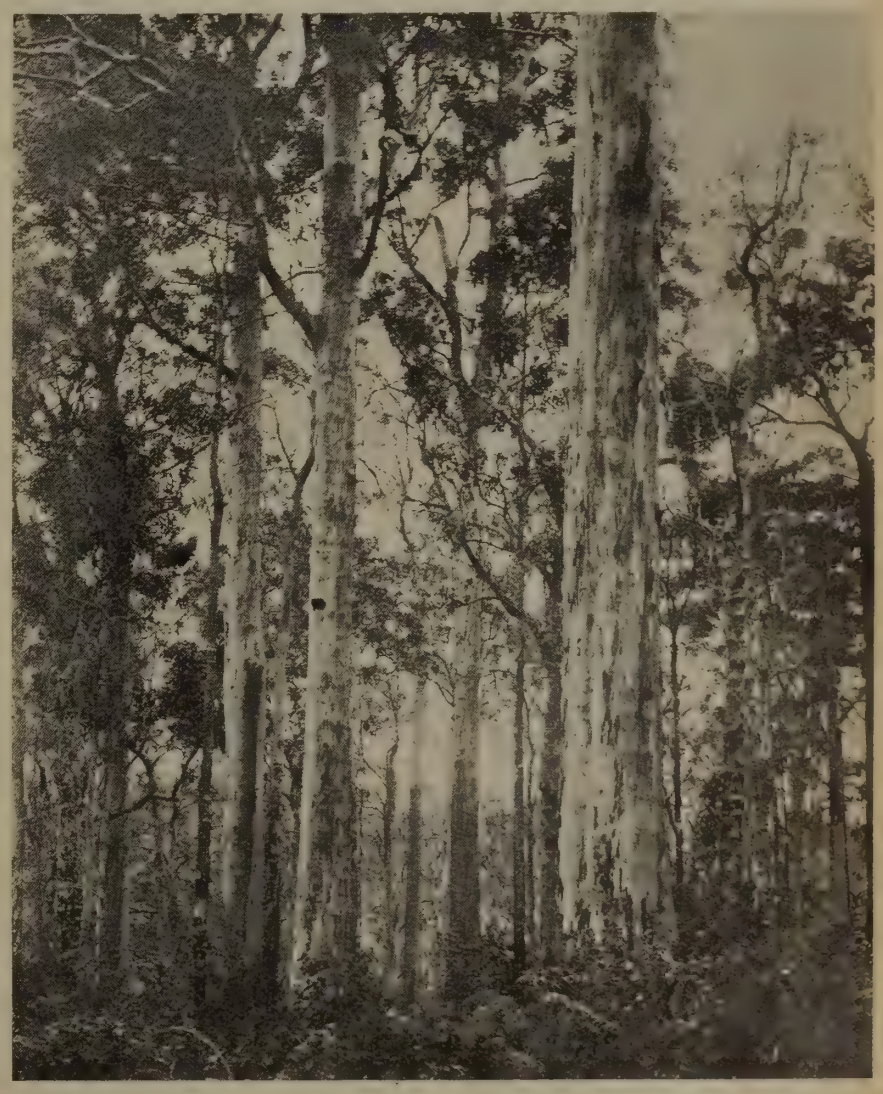
The term "hardwood" is a relative one. In some countries timbers are classed as "hard" which would in Australia be put in the soft or medium classes. It may be said generally that Australia's main timbers—many varieties of eucalyptus—are unusually dense and heavy. In Western Australia some are particularly so. That state's principal commercial timbers are jarrah and karri, the main physical properties of which may be taken as closely applicable to many of the others. Jarrah furnishes the following results:

Weight per cubic foot (green)	68 lbs.
At 12 per cent moisture	55 lbs.
Transverse strength (per square inch)	15,000 lbs.
Tensile strength (per square inch)	15,500 lbs.

For karri we have:

Weight per cubic foot (green)	72 lbs.
At 12 per cent. moisture	58 lbs.
Transverse strength (per square inch)	17,300 lbs.
Tensile strength (per square inch)	18,750 lbs.

In Western Australia jarrah and karri are used extensively in constructional work of all kinds, including bridges, wharves and jetties. The first named lasts remarkably well in water and in the ground, and in the museum of the Forests Department are many



A splendid Karri forest in Western Australia

examples of it which have been in the ground or in the water from 40 to 60 years and more, and exhibit no signs of failure. Karri for above ground construction is equally as serviceable as jarrah, and its somewhat greater strength recommends it for beams, pillars, etc., in buildings designed to carry heavy weights. The great size of the karri tree permits of beams of exceptional length and section being obtained.

Take and Retain High Polish

For furniture and decorative purposes both these timbers possess the highest qualities. Their rich mahogany colour compels admira-

tion and they both take and retain a high polish. They are used largely for these purposes in Western Australia, and their value in these directions has become more generally recognized since war conditions put a period to the importation of foreign decorative woods. In the Empire Timber Exhibition in London in July last no item attracted more attention nor elicited more admiration than a panelled room of jarrah, a complete suite of carved furniture, with table and antique chest all of the same timber.

In another article more will be said about Western Australian hardwoods and their capabilities. At this point a word about forest exploitation in Western Australia may interest Canadians, whose preoccupations are concerned with forests and timber. Just two years ago a Forests Act came into force, and under it all work in the forests is carried on, except on certain concessions and special leases of large acerage, granted many years ago but now approaching

Log hauling in a Jarrah forest in Western Australia

their respective periods of expiry. On these exploitation is conducted in terms of the special agreements. Under the Act exploitation is carired on under a system of permit, the Forests Department receiving a royalty of 2s. per load in the round, except in a few special items of which a higher royalty is charged.

Sawmills Cut Orders of Any Size

There are 80 sawmills in the bush (forests) of varying capacities of output. Some of these plants own many miles of railway running into and through their permit areas or leases, etc., and quite a number of them possess respectable outfits for the repair of machinery, rolling stock and so on. At one mill there is an engineering plant capable of building locomotives. Certain standard or stock sizes are cut, but all the mills are prepared to cut orders for any size. Roughly speaking, one-half of the Western Australia cut is exported principally from the ports of Fremantle and Bunbury.

The great majority of the sawmill plants in the bush are run by private firms or companies, but, of recent years the Government itself has gone into the busines of sawmilling. The State Sawmills Department operates several large plants, as also does the Railway Department, and the Forests Department is also about to open a mill on a special class of timber. All these official plants work under permit as provided in the Forests Act, and pay royalty to the Forests Department, just as privately owned mills do. In further notes mention wil be made of methods of converting timber, labour conditions, reforestation and new planting activities, sandalwood and tanbarks, oils and other products of the Western Australian forests.

Looking to Future Supplies of Lumber

Fifty years ago the wholesale destruction of the forest wealth of the province began to worry seriously the fathers of York county, Ontario. They foresaw the time when the supply of lumber, not only in their own county, but in the province, the Dominion, and even the continent, would be exhausted if forest wastage continued. They petitioned the Government to enact stringent laws to put a stop to the very rapid and extensive destruction of the forests, and many other counties, following their example, did likewise.

The York fathers were of the opinion that forest conservation would be "a manifest benefit both to the climate and agricultural interests of this country." They saw in the depletion of the forest a serious menace to the industrial life of the country. The warden at that time was William H. Thorne of Holland Landing, one of the leading millers in the province, and many of the other members of the council made their livelihood from mills operated by waterpower.

Even then the small streams were beginning to dry up. Freshets grew stronger every spring as the forests disappeared, and the yearly toll of dams washed away, never to be rebuilt, was growing greater. Small villages that had grown up around small waterheads were beginning to decline. If the valleys of the Don and the Humber, the Rouge, the Holland and the Black Rivers were to continue to be hives of industry the forests must be saved.

Thus the agitation for conservation of forests began. Now there are no stretches of forests to conserve in the metropolitan county. But as the old York fathers set the example in trying to conserve the forest wealth, the present York councillors will set the example in re-establishing the forests. At its session this month York County Council is practically sure to vote large sums of money for the reforestation of large areas in King and Whitchurch townships, as a distinctly commercial venture to provide lumber for the future.

New England Cuts 1,500,000 Xmas Trees

More than a million and a half Christmas trees of evergreen, spruce, fir and hemlock were cut this season in New England, for the homes east of the Mississippi.

Statistics on the cut, which are fairly complete, show 600,000 trees from Maine, 300,000 from Vermont, about 500,000 from New Hampshire, 75,000 from Massachusetts and 25,000 from Rhode Island and Connecticut combined. On the stump these trees were sold by the woodland owners or farmers for a few cents each, large lots selling at $25 and $30 a thousand.

Selling Lumber Below Producing Cost

Hundreds of sawmills in the principal producing regions are making sales at prices at, near, or even below the cost of production. This is not an unprecedented situation, but follows an effort to maintain organizations intact. While curtailing output, manufacturers are also seeking to be in a position to meet demands expected in the course of a few weeks. Costs, including wages, have been reduced until bedrock has been reached and greater reduction is not practicable. In the south, for instance, lumber is costing approximately $37 a thousand feet to produce; in 1914, the cost of production was $14.50.

Lumber Market Situation Summarized

The holiday period is invariably dull in the lumber manufacturing industry due to shut downs of plants for repairs and inventories. Shipments and orders are light because of the seasonal cessation of building and the lack of demand upon retail distributors. The present season is abnormally dull since liquidation is proceeding in all lines and a marked aversion is shown by business men generally to make commitments until more promising conditions are seen.

Production of lumber is about 60 per cent. of normal; shipments closely approach production so that the volume of stocks is not substantially increasing. Further reduction in output will occur in the next few weeks through the closing of more mills in the south and west. However, resumption of building early in 1921 it is believed must result in an active demand on the sawmills, and operators for the most part are optimistic.

Manufacturing Bread from Sawdust

Until quite recent times sawdust was regarded in wood mills as a waste product. Now it serves many purposes and has a commercial value of something like ten shillings a hundredweight, says Pearson's Weekly.

Sawdust is particularly useful in the manufacture of various building materials. Mixed with clay it makes splendid tiles and bricks, while combined with concrete an economical and good-wearing flooring material is obtained.

To French chemists belongs the discovery of sawdust dyes. They found that a combination of various chemicals acting upon sawdust produced a substance which is said to be quite as effective as the best aniline dyes for coloring purposes.

In Germany during the war a huge amount of sawdust was used for making bread. It was first treated with chemical agents to extract certain harmful ingredients, after which it was mixed with flour and baked in the usual manner.

Probably the most remarkable discovery of all is that a gas, excellent both for lighting and heating purposes, can be made from sawdust. From experiments that have been conducted in America it is believed that, particularly in the neighborhood of sawmills, the gas could be produced so cheaply as to be supplied for a few pence per thousand feet.

Western Retailers Hit Mail Order Firms Hard

Lumber Merchants Put Up Strong Fight Against Catalogue Competition and Agree Upon Definite Course of Action—Genuine Co-operation

The members of the Southwestern Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association are going to fight the mail order and catalogue houses and in a way that will be effective and aggressive. For some time an organization known as the Halliday Co., Limited, of Hamilton. Ont., have been flooding the western portion of the province with literature and offering many alleged bargains in doors, window frames, sash, interior trim and exterior fittings. The company have been intimating that they are offering special bargains that cannot be duplicated and, by inference, letting the recipients of their illustrated catalogues form the impression that the retail lumberman have been getting too large profits, etc.

At the last regular meeting of the Southwestern Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, which was held in Chatham, Ont., a few weeks ago a special committee was appointed to meet and consider the situation arising from this mail order business and bring in suggestions regarding the best way that the competition should be met and any business, now going to the Hamilton concern retained for the legitimate dealers in lumber and general wood working lines.

The committee appointed was composed of E. C. Russell of Walkerville, J. C. Scofield of Windsor, J. C. Wallace of London, and M. R. Bogart of Chatham. The country has lately been flooded with more literature from the Halliday Co., which seemed to aggravate the situation somewhat, the door offers being particularly low.

Before the committee of the S. O. R. L. D. Association met in Windsor recently each member at the suggestion of Mr. Scofield had a conference with the retailers in his own district to learn what they were prepared to do to combat the mail order propaganda. Suggestions were invited. The committee held a meeting in Windsor to discuss the matter from various standpoints and to endeavor to find a solution for the problem.

"Special Bargain" Sheet Reviewed.

The special bargain sheet was first carefully considered and it was decided that this did not fairly represent the regular offers of the company, as outside of a few good doors, the balance of the material seemed to be more or less dumped stock. The principal bargain on the sheet was an oval glass door and which, as Mr. Scofield expressed it, could not be disposed of in Windsor at any price whatever. It was also thought that this sheet might simply be an endeavor on the part of the Halliday Co. to revise a mailing list, as any inquirer might be told that the particular bargain had been disposed of but they would have the name of a good prospect for their new spring catalogue.

The committee spent some time on the catalogue proper, Mr. Scofield having prepared a schedule of the prices being offered to the public by this concern and a comparison made with the regular prices in Windsor, and while some were found to be below the market price many were really higher than had been prevailing at any time during the year.

The members also discussed all kinds of schemes, particularly that of distributing a circular setting forth the comparison of service. It was decided that anything of this kind would simply be an additional advertisement for the mail order concern and was not advisable.

The one factor to be considered was that retailers of lumber were obtaining legitimate prices from 90 per cent. of the trade and the Halliday business now only represented about 10 per cent. or less, and it was not wise to make any special reductions to meet the Halliday prices, for this small 10 per cent.

The principal trouble the committee found was that each seemed to have a different problem to solve in this connection. For instance in Windsor, where the dealers depend entirely upon the city trade, the trouble was with the contractors purchasing from Halliday, while in Chatham, where local lumber merchants depend only upon about 50 per cent. for the city trade and the balance for the farm trade, it was the owners who were purchasing from Halliday and hiring contractors for the labor only. In such places as Tilbury, Glencoe, etc., where retailers depend almost entirely upon the farm trade for their business, the situation was again different. It thus seemed to be a matter for each city or community to arrange for themselves.

The committee, however, makes the following recommendations:

1. That the dealers in each city or community meet and arrange a definite course to pursue in this connection, the basis of all being genuine co-operation.

2. That the price list for each such city or community be changed just as soon as market conditions warrant it, so that the public can be shown that no exorbitant prices are being charged, and endeavor to make these prices as far as possible the same in all sections.

3. In order to make an intelligent reduction on the price list it is felt that some steps should be taken towards obtaining an exact cost of mill work, and even of yarding for the lumbermen without mills, as this was the basis on which all reductions should be made. We all know just how much the invoice cost of the materials consumed are, and the actual cost of productive wages paid on any order, but how much to add to the invoice cost and what percentage to add to wages to take care of the nonproductive wages, insurance and the hundred and one other items entering into an accounting of this kind, is a decided problem. We feel sure that the Halliday company could not operate even this length of time if actually selling below cost, and if we were positive about what our products were costing we would perhaps make a more intelligent price list.

Your committee found that no two of the factories represented had the same ideas or the same methods of determining costs and it is suggested that, as a preliminary to any adjustment of prices, it would be advisable to call a meeting of the whole association and invite each man to lay his cards on the table and tell what methods he is using to determine mill costs. It is not a matter to be left to a superintendent or a clerk but for headquarters. If he has the method he should be convinced that a time is coming when his whole stability will rest on this point; if his present method is a faulty one he should be glad to have it discussed and corrected, and if his method is a good one he should be glad to share it with others as he will in the end reap the benefit. The man with no system or a poor system is a menace to the whole lumber association. It is realized of course that no two factories are subject to exactly the same conditions and the same overhead expense, but certain general rules should apply and be worked out to advantage of each individual.

4. Arrange to let any Halliday purchaser look after themselves. that is, not to supply the skim milk of the bill and have Halliday collect the cream. This can, of course, be explained in a nice way to the customer; if possible before purchasing, showing the unfairness of such dealing and making it compulsory either to place all of the bill or none with the out-of-town concern.

Contractors May Become Good Allies

Let the members of each city or community arrange among themselves to personally take this matter up with the contractors dealing with them protecting each others' customers, of course, and making it a rule not to sell to any contractor who is using Halliday material for a portion of the job, for which he is the contractor, regardless of who had purchased it either himself or the owner. This seems really to be the key to the whole situation, insomuch as no one will buy, materials which a contractor will not or cannot assemble or use for the purpose for which they have been purchased. Most contractors are heavy debtors of the lumbermen and are in a position to be dictated to regarding such matters, and, when they find that it will do them no good to run from one mill to another, and that all lumbermen are a unit in this matter, they will have to become our allies in controlling this situation.

5. A revision of the usual terms on which lumber is sold either to the contractor or customer, if they can afford to pay the mail order houses in advance, why not some inducement be made by the lumbermen to get his money in advance even if a special discount or concession has to be made. it would be an inducement towards a good end and possibly would lead more to a cash business. The man who is prepared to pay the lumberman cash in advance should be shown

some consideration over the credit purchaser who adds to the overhead in booking and collecting his account.

The object of the committee meeting was simply to discuss ways and means toward meeting the Halliday business and, when it was found that nothing suggested would apply in the same way to the whole Southwestern territory, it was thought best to again bring the matter before the meeting as a whole and have these recommendations discussed, enlarged and something adopted before the next year's business begins.

Conference With Some Supply Firms.

The committee also took up the matter regarding the source of supply of the Hamilton concern and talked over ways and means of checking this evil. It is understood that the Ontario Association is also taking this question up and a special committee will wait upon a number of firms who, it is alleged, have been transgressors. The names of several firms were mentioned and, as the retail lumbermen are all large purchasers from these manufacturers, it will be pointed out to them what an injustice is being done to the legitimate trade in pursuing the course that they are doing at present. It is believed that the offending concerns will see the fairness and candid nature of the proposition which will be submitted and cease doing business with those who are not logical or natural distributors of wood goods.

Montreal Lumber Dealers Differ on Trade Vision

The lumber trade is now passing through a period of depression, says a Montreal correspondent. A few members of the industry are avowedly pessimistic as to the immediate outlook—they cannot see any relief from the present condition of inactivity. The reaction in values, the loss on goods purchased at high prices, and above all, the small demand have combined to affect their mental vision.

On the other hand, a majority of men believe that the depression is temporary, and that as the industry is intrinsically sound, there is no reason to take a gloomy view of the situation. And they are right.

While lumber did not advance to a ratio corresponding to that of the majority of commodities, it was only to be expected that lumber values would react in sympathy with the reduction in practically all lines. The public will not buy on a falling market, and thus we have witnessed a great slackening in the demand. The depression was probably deepened owing to the almost sudden decline in values. Many astute lumbermen believed that prices would hold until well into 1921, and were not prepared for the quick falling off in demand and the recession in prices.

Taking all the circumstances into consideration, there is no warrant for being pessimistic. There may not be a buoyant market this year, but we can, at least, look for a moderate amount of business and at better prices than those prevailing. Canada still needs thousands of houses, and there is reason to believe that, with smaller labor costs due to the more plentiful supply of men, the building programme will not be below that of 1920.

Optimism and pessimism are contagious. We are apt to make more of our troubles than of our successes, and to exaggerate our disappointments. The promulgation of the gospel of gloom is calculated to damp enterprise, to lead to the closing of factories, and to make conditions more unsatisfactory than they now are. More and yet more optimism is demanded, for it is in this direction that we must look for a relief for the present situation.

More Advanced Courses in Forestry

No fewer than six applications for post-graduate work in Forestry have been received by the Faculty of the University of Toronto during the past year.

In each case, the applicant is already engaged in research work in some aspect of forestry or allied subjects and desires to make even better preparation for such investigations by taking additional work at the University.

But—and here's the rub—these men had to be turned away, because at present there are no courses in the Provincial University in Toronto to meet their particular needs.

Establishment of graduate courses leading to a master's degree in forestry is therefore being strongly emphasized by the faculty, even in the face of other pressing needs.

Though the number and nature of such courses would depend upon the demand, it is felt that any forestry graduate should be given opportunity to specialize in any aspect of his profession.

Specialized training in forest tree diseases is badly needed at the present time, experts having to be imported to study the balsam heart rot, spruce bud worm and fungus diseases, which take terrific toll every year of Canadian forests and pulpwood-producing trees.

One of this year's applicants for a graduate course is making a special study of balsam, and another of spruce in relation to the reproduction and growth after logging operations and fires. Still another is studying the distribution and timber yield of the forests of a province in relation to climatic and soil conditions. These require special courses in methods of field research, silvics, forest ecology and forest geography.

Until nature's methods of making a forest are better understood, successful modification of a forest to meet the needs of man can never be attained. It is still not known how nature regenerates a pine forest after it has been burned, or a spruce forest after logging, and yet such knowledge is held to be fundamental. Only painstaking investigation can reveal it and for forest research of this kind graduate training is all-important.

An increasing number of the forestry graduates of the University of Toronto are entering the employment of lumber companies, and pulp and paper companies. Some of these have also asked for advanced courses in logging, engineering and wood chemistry.

Giving of graduate courses would of course necessitate an increase in the teaching staff, as the senior members are already overloaded with undergraduate instruction.

Mr. Preisch Visits Canadian West

M. E. Preisch, of the Haines Lumber Company, North Tonawanda, N.Y., and former president of the National Hardwood Lumber Dealers' Association, has returned recently from an extended business trip to British Columbia, where, in company with others, Mr. Preisch was looking into the pulp and paper possibilities of the Pacific Coast Province. It is understood that he is interested, along with several Canadians, in a new pulp and paper mill project which will be launched in the near future.

Oak Timber Lasts for Centuries

In driving a new gallery in a gold mine at Victoria, Australia, at a depth of 300 feet, pieces of oak timber were found perfectly preserved and with the appearance of having been sawed and shaped by man. The timber lies in an ancient river bed.

Just before the war it was discovered in Russia that the bed of the Moksha River, for a length of 400 miles, was full of magnificent oak trees. Oak has the peculiar property of lasting for centuries when buried in water or wet sand. Oak piles from bridges constructed by the Romans have been found to be as sound as when placed, nearly 2000 years ago.

Chatham is Having Inspection of Trees

Regarding the new system of tree inspection that was instituted at a recent council meeting in Chatham, Ont., Ald. Mindorff says that in accordance with the resolution passed at the council meeting, the tree committee is arranging to make a general inspection of all the trees in the city, for the purpose of marking and having cut all decayed or dangerous trees. It would be of great assistance to the committee and would expedite matters considerably if all citizens who have trees that should be removed, would communicate with the committee and leave their address.

This action is being taken as a preventative measure, as trees which are dead or decayed are dangerous to property and might cause considerable damage if blown over in a storm. The committee has two objects in view in cleaning up these trees, first, the elimination of danger to people and property, and second, the wood thus secured can be used as emergency fuel in case of an acute gas shortage during the cold weather.

Fort William Pulp Plant Progressing

The Fort William Paper Co., Fort William, are making good progress in construction work at Fort William. The main building of the pulp mill is practically finished. The machinery is starting to arrive and will be installed and in operation by the middle of March or early April. The company report that they can get all the labor, both skilled and unskilled, that they require, and there has been no delay in the matter of obtaining material. H. J. Wehman, assistant general manager, says that so far as pulpwood is concerned, they have been offered practically about five times as much as they will need in the first year's production. The company's wood for 1921 will be furnished by contractors but for cutting next winter the company intend having its own woods department.

Toronto Building Permits Show Increase

The City Architect of Toronto reports an increase in the amount of building for which permits were issued during 1920. During the year 7,400 permits were issued, representing a value of $25,785,000, as against 7,544, with a value of $19,819,000, for 1919. The increase in value is about $6,000,000, although the number of permits issued in 1919 was greater. For the month of December the value of the work for which permits were issued was $1,117,458.

Many Contracts Broken When Market Drops

Flimsy Pretext Used by Some Retailers to Avoid Living Up to Agreement or Accepting Lumber Shipments When Prices are Declining

When all is smooth sailing, skies clear and everything moving along agreeably, there are few cancellations by the retail lumberman. This is particularly true if the market is a rising one, and he needs stocks, the demand keen, building operations active and the turnover satisfactory. Such a condition continues for, perhaps, a year or more and then the number of requisitions suddenly falls off. The calls of consumers for hemlock, spruce and fir are limited. Some orders, perhaps, have been placed by the retailer which are not yet delivered by the millman or wholesaler and in the meantime prices have been dropping steadily. Many a man, who, under other circumstances, would never think of cancelling or raising objections on a flimsy pretext to accepting a carload, will easily discover numerous causes why he should not take the lumber. Ordinarily it would be reserved without question even if there were a few defects in classification, color or grading and especially so if the price at which the order was placed had gone up from $3.00 to $5.00 per M.

Let the state of affairs be reversed. After a carload order is placed and before it is delivered, if there has been a decline in quotations, it is then that every possible objection is raised. Many of these instances have come to light during the past few weeks, and some salesmen and wholesalers have spent more time during the present period of trade recession in adjusting difficulties and settling divers claims and kicks than have come their way during the last two or three years. It is only when an unfavorable situation arises and orders have been given a higher figure than the market, with its sudden changes in quotations commands, that the calibre and fibre of a customer can be properly appraised.

The Test of True Business Principles

Speaking along this line recently, a leading Ontario wholesaler said: "Many a retailer, who is affable, agreeable and whom you think is a fair, square sort of a fellow, appears to advantage as long as things are coming his way. He has bought opportunely on a rising market. He is proverbially pleasant and cannot praise your stock and delivery service too highly. Let there be a sudden alteration in conditions and a right-about-face state of things ushered in, and many little meannesses, frailities and nasty streaks in disposition and character that have never before revealed themselves, will be manifested. In other words, during the days of prosperity, these stigmas or deficiencies have been covered up by the veneer of courtesy, suavity and friendship. It takes a sudden jolt or sharp turn to scratch the polished exterior and disclose the real body material of which the man is made. It is then that he shows either his genuine worth, true principles and real manhood, or displays his blemishes, stains, checks and wane. It is the testing time, the crucial moment, and many are not able to stand the strain.

"I have observed," continued the speaker, "that the man who will do little, crooked acts and miniature underhand work, who seeks to obtain a petty advantage and to quibble about picayune affairs; in short, to play sharp on small things, to gain some doubtful advantages, who 'renages' on contracts and goes back on his word in both the spirit and letter of agreement, may seem to succeed for a while. In the end, however, I have never known him to win any permanent success or an enduring name for honesty and worth. Following closely the career of many of my customers, I have found that the fellow who plays square and does the right thing on any and every occasion, sometimes even when he could quite conscientiously escape, builds up for himself a name and a standing in the community, as well as a reputation for integrity and honor that is worth more to him than any monetary consideration.

No Use for Trickster or Quibbler

"Every man likes to be well thought of and well spoken of by his fellows. I could name you a number of retailers in western Ontario whose word is as good as their bond; who are not looking for flaws or loopholes in which to get out of contracts, claim rebates or be granted certain concessions. They stand up for their rights as all true men should, but they are not tricksters, quibblers, grouches or sharpers.

"I was talking to a traveller the other day when he said, 'You know that you run across a large number of fellows in any business who can always buy white pine or fir for less than the price you quote. A great many of these statements are mere concoctions or figments of the imagination, but there is one lumber merchant in F— who, if he told me that he had been offered 2x4's or 2x6's at a less figure than any on my list, I would believe him. He is one of the few men in my territory in whose word I would place implicit confidence.

'Another incident came under my notice not long ago when we sold a carload of lumber to a retailer in an adjoining town. It was No. 1 common and our figure was $50.00. Before the stock wa shipped and the car had reached its destination, the price had gone down to below $40.00. Now this business is conducted by a father and a son. The former is endeavoring to train the latter to take hold of the reins and run the yard successfully. No sooner had the car arrived than we got a phone message to the effect that the stock was not up to specifications and that there was a considerable quantity No. 2 common in the consignment. I told the young man when unloading the car to put aside the No. 2 so that we could get some idea of the relative amount contained in the 20,000 feet and we would make him a proper allowance. He said that he would.

'Much to my surprise, when I visited the yard a few days later, I found the whole carload had been piled in one lot and no attempt had been made to separate the alleged inferior grade. The retailer was not going to accept and wanted a very decided reduction claiming that he had paid too much for the stock. He raised many other objections, all of which was simply an effort to try and get the material for $10.00 or $12.00 less per M, by reason of the price having gone down that much. Finally I told him that we could sell the stock elsewhere if he would only load it back on the car. This he agreed to do. Things drifted along for several days and no attempt was made by the dealer to carry out his part of the understanding.

Do Not Want His Business Any More

"He finally wired us to send up our own men and load up the material. I then went up again to interview him and found him even more unreasonable. He would neither do one thing or the other. The whole attitude of the senior member was to work every dodge possible to try and get us to break the price so that it would be down to the present market quotation. He did not care how he did it so long as it was done, and we finally compromised at a figure, but we want no more of this retailer's trade. We know him thoroughly and lost money on this transaction. We have found out exactly the tactics of the man and are quite content to pass him over to someone else. If prices had gone up in the meantime there would not have been the slightest kick on his part about the small proportion of No. 2 common that was in the car, and he would have been howling for the shipment.'

"I notice in your paper that, according to the new order form, which will be presented at the next annual meeting of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, that in case a car of stock is not up to grade, it need not be accepted, and the inferior portion can be laid aside at the risk or hazard of the shipper. Then, if an agreement or settlement cannot be arrived at as to the deduction that should be made or the amount of rebate that should be allowed, the Arbitration Committee will step in and make an adjustment. This is a very fair stipulation all around. It affords a sound basis of bridging the chasm between the seller and purchaser and should eliminate much misunderstanding that has prevailed in the past.

Playing the Game in Proper Spirit

"The wholesaler or the retailer, who seeks to evade an honest issue and go back on contracts for no good and sufficient reason other than fluctuation in prices, is one that will bear watching. He can do more to stir up the pleasant and harmonious relations that should exist between producers, distributors and dealers than any other factor. At the beginning of the New Year I would like to see the Golden Rule prevail in all contracts, and each member of the industry play the game and do his part toward ushering in a higher and better basis of transacting business in the lumber arena."

Cedar Ties Used for More than 50 Years

About 2000 of the original white cedar ties laid in 1869 by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, between North Milwaukee and Cedarburg, are still in use to-day. For untreated ties this is an excellent record.

For the first thirty-three years of service, or up to 1902, the ties were not even afforded the protection of tie plates.

Splendid Line for Lumber Merchants

Attractive Range of Combination Doors and Windows that Answer All-year-round Requirements

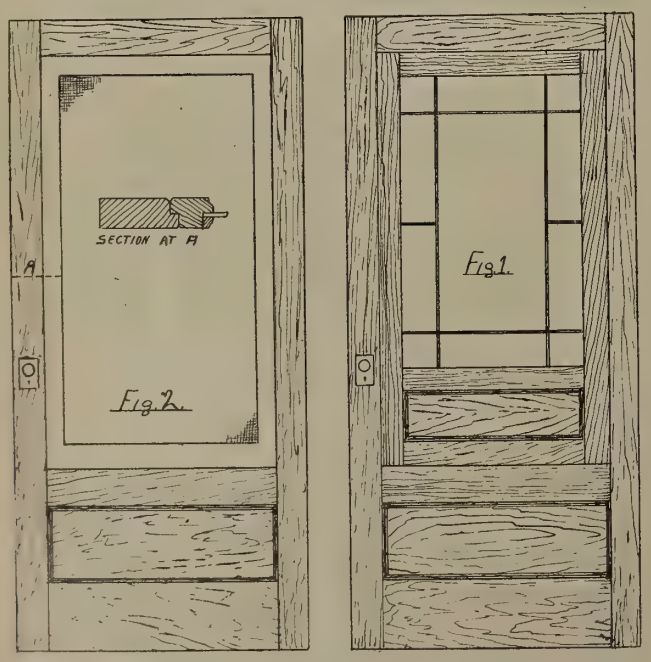
At this season of the year the thoughts of many home-owners are turning towards outside windows and storm-doors as a protection against the wintry blasts. Not only do well-made, snugly-fitting storm-doors and windows tend to make the home warmer and more comfortable but they also help to keep down the fuel bill and reduce the cost of heating the house. This reduction in heating cost will not only pay a handsome interest on the investment required for these doors and windows, but will return the entire amount, so invested, in a season or two.

In view of the fact that these doors and windows are used for a short period and then replaced by screens for summer service, a type of combination screen and storm door and window has been designed and placed on the market. The advantages of this type of door are such that they make a strong appeal to the average person and as a consequence are in strong demand.

Combination sash and doors are shown in the accompanying sketches. The same frame is used the year around and need never be taken off its hinges, the panel, only, being changed to suit the different seasons. As the frames and insert panels may be used in different combinations, a choice of a number of pleasing designs may be offered. Thus for the storm door, the frame might have only one panel, as shown in the cut, while the removable section might be made up with one, two or three panels or might be made with a variation in the size and arrangement of glass. In such an event, with a minimum of stock, the customer could be offered a considerable range of designs. The same applies to the combination screen and storm window.

Enumerating a few of the advantages should indicate just how strongly this type of door, or sash, should appeal to the practical man. One door frame with two insert panels, one glass and one screen, replace two doors. Only one set of hardware and one fitting is required. The labor of hanging the storm doors in the fall and the screen door in the spring, is eliminated. The change is made so readily and so quickly that there is no excuse for the house not being protected against flies in the early spring or against frosts in the early fall. As the doors or windows are well made, they should last as long as the house itself. Such an arrangement is convenient, economical and practical.

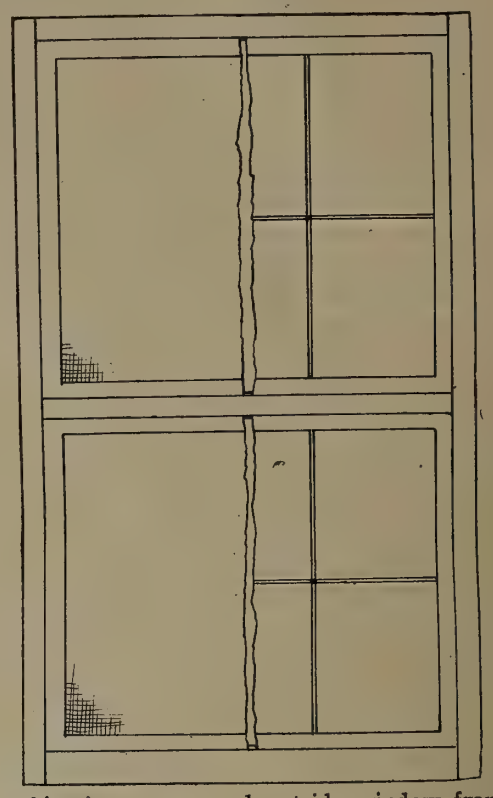
The inside of the opening in the frame is rabbetted to receive the insert or panel. This panel goes in flush, improving the appearance of the door. The panel may be held in place with either screws or buttons. Probably the best arrangement is an invisible steel button which is inserted in the edge of the frame and worked with a screw driver. Whatever method is employed it should be neat and inconspicuous so as not to detract from the appearance of the door and become an eyesore. The panels should fit snugly and be held in place in such a manner as to prevent rattling. In actual practice the storm panels for either window or door are sent out with or without glass as required.



Convertible all-season door for year round service

Windows of this type are usually hung from hinges at the top, with a convenient catch at the bottom. Thus in winter they may be swung open for ventilation. This eliminates the sliding pane or ventilator or the holes at the bottom so common to storm windows. In the case of the window, two panels are used and may readily be removed for cleaning—an added advantage.

Here is an opportunity for the wide-awake planing-mill or sash and door man to take up a new and popular line and make a few extra dollars as well as providing work for his plant. It may require a little aggressive salesmanship to put it across, but that is all in the day's work. The next time you are asked for a storm sash or door, talk combination and see what happens. The same applies next spring when you are asked for screens and screen doors. In making the screen sections, it would be advisable to use non-rusting wire whenever possible. While the first cost of such wire may be high, it is the cheapest in the long run.



Combination screen and outside window frame

Lower Prices Mean Greater Activity

In the very near future building costs will undergo a reduction of at least 20 per cent., stated John W. Frid, head of the Frid Construction Company, Hamilton, Ont.

Mr. Frid said no one would gainsay that the era of falling prices had come. Like every other branch of industry, the building trades were obliged to meet existing conditions. While no marked reductions in prices of this industry had been noted thus far, this was due largely to the fact that this season of the year is usually slack for builders.

"The outlook for next year is very promising, however," concluded Mr. Frid, "and while costs of building are bound to decline, I feel certain the trade in general shall be better off. Lower prices mean greater building activity."

Ford Takes Over Rich Timber Lands

Two deeds were filed recently in Detroit transferring lands of the Michigan Iron & Land Company to the Michigan Iron, Land & Lumber Company, a Michigan corporation formed by Henry Ford to take over this and other lands in the upper peninsula. The deeds cover lands in Iron county, one conveying the lands owned by fee simple and the other mineral rights only. There are 51,348 acres in the former and 13,926 in the latter deed. Attached to the first deed are revenue stamps to the value of $300, indicating a transfer value of $300,000. The second deed carries stamps to the value of $80.50, or a transfer value of $80,000. Included in the mineral lands are two under lease to the McKinney Steel Co. and the other is leased to the Oliver Steel Mining Co.

Lumber Company Changes Name

The name of the Palmer-Hunter Lumber Company, Boston, Mass., has been changed to the R. L. Palmer Lumber Company. The company, which have officers and distributing yards at Mystic Wharf, Charlestown (Boston), are wholesale dealers in southern and western hardwoods, and specialize in mahgoany. R. L. Palmer is the president and treasurer of the company.

Romantic Days Recalled in Lumbering Line

Interesting Anecdotes and Historical Record of Many Ventures in Stony and Rice Lake Districts—Picturesque Customs Which Prevailed in Pioneer Period

By F. H. Dobbin, Peterborough, Ont.

It may be of interest to look at a list of sawmills in operation in and about Peterborough, Ont., during the year 1858 as a starter. The number was added to considerably during the decade following. The quantities of lumber cut by these mills are in the main, (particularly in cases of those of smaller capacity) estimates, which were made at the time by the person who composed the list.

While the output from the individual plants may not seem large, (the want of capital precluding extensive equipment for operations in sight), they were cutting all the while, often both day and night. Consider the output for single days, raise that day by day for a season, (nearly nine months) and multiply this by years of twenty-five and you may gain some idea of how our forests were depleted. In addition there were mills at Eagle Lake, in Harvey township, at Buckhorn and at the head of Stony Lake. Add the square timber manufactured and exported and a grand total would be gained of astonishing proportions. Here is the list:

Nassau mills. Chas. Perry, were located two miles above Peterborough. In its time this plant was said to be the largest and most complete in the province. The mill had a standing challenge to cut against any mill in Upper Canada, which was unanswered. The capacity, as demonstrated, was 180,000 ft. in twenty-four hours.

Perry's mill. (E. Perry & Co.) was situated on the east side of the river at the point that was afterwards taken for the Peterborough waterworks dam. The average cutting was 60,000 ft. in twenty-four hours.

Snyder's mill was on the west side of the river above the dam and was similar in equipment to Perry's mill. The capacity was 65,000 ft. in twenty-four hours.

Blythe Sawmill. (George Hilliard) was on the west side of the river, using the dam now known as the Auburn dam. It had thirty-six saws and shingle machines, cutting 20,000 ft. per day of 12 hours. The original owner was James Bird. Afterwards the mill came into the hands of Mr. Hilliard.

Dickson's steam mill, on Little Lake, was equipped for lumber sawing and special sizes of marketable timber, joists, beams, etc. The capacity was 50,000 ft. per day.

Prime Boards for U. S. Market.

Dickson's mill, on the west side of the Otonabee River on Hall dam, carried Yankee gangs, etc. Its specialty was prime boards for the American market. The capacity was 50,000 ft. per day.

Dickson's mill, on the east side of the above dam, had an output of 28,000 ft. per day.

Dickson's custom mill, also on the east side of the river, turned out dimension timbers, joists, ship timbers, etc. 30,000 ft. per day was sawed.

Roger's mill was on the east side of the river, at Otonabee bridge. It was equipped with circular saws and confined its operations to logs of moderate size; capacity about 15,000 ft. per day.

McDougall & Ludgate mill was on the shore of Little Lake and steam-driven. It was destroyed by fire in 1868. This firm afterwards re-built at Harwood, on Rice Lake to take advantage of better shipping facilities, via Cobourg by rail and boats across Lake Ontario. The capacity was 55,000 ft. per day.

Boswell's mill was situated on the east side of the river, (opposite Inverlea Park, on the dam known afterwards as Martyn's dam). The mill had a capacity of 23,000 ft. per day.

Scott's mill. (W. A. Scott) cutting from limits about Chemong and Buckhorn lakes. It had steam power and a production of 300,000 ft. during the summer months.

Scott's mill was on Eagle Lake and was water and steam-driven, cutting from limits in Harvey township and the territory in Galway. This mill had capacity of over 4,000,000 ft. in the season.

Bobcaygeon mills, Mossom Boyd, drew their supply of logs from the shores of Pigeon and Sturgeon lakes, Big Island, the Burnt River district and limits to the north. The first mill had a capacity of 20,000 ft. per day. Afterwards the mill was rebuilt and enlarged and equipped to turn out as much as 110,000 ft. in twenty-four hours.

Shaw's mill, at Lakefield, when running at full capacity, cut 45,000 ft. per day.

Strickland's mill, at Lakefield, sawed from limits to the north of and surrounding Stony Lake and in the township of Dummer. The production would exceed 50,000 ft. per day. The plant made a specialty of dimension timber.

The First Automatic Shingle Machine.

Allandale mill, Thomas Short owner, was on the Indian River, near Keene, Ont., with steam power as a reserve and a capacity of 20,000 ft. per day. This mill introduced the first improved automatic machine for cutting shingles, capable of delivering from 40 to 60 shingles per minute. The steam engine in the mill was brought out from Glasgow, Scotland, and afterwards, being of the marine, or walking-beam type, was bought by Harry Calcutt and placed in the steamer "Golden Eye," to ply on the waters of the Otonabee River. In connection with this mill was a flour and oatmeal industry.

Kelly's mill, at Bridgenorth, on Chemong Lake, was operated by power and cut about 500,000 ft. during the summer season. This mill, or its successor, is still in service.

Hastings mill (Fowlds & Co.) used power from the falls at this point, which is at the end of Rice Lake. 14,000 ft. per day was cut.

In addition the following may be summarized: Nodwood mill (P. M. Grover), 4,000 ft. per day; Seawright's mill, on Round township of Belmont, 4,000 ft. per day; Breakenridge mill, also in Belmont, lot 18, con. 8, 5,000 ft.; Holcomb's mill, lot 12, con. W. Belmont, 2,000 ft.; Pearce's mill, lot 6, con. 9, 2,000 ft.; Holbrooke's mill, lot 4, con. 8, 3,000 ft., both in Belmont township; Grover's mill, about one mile from Norwood, served a local custom trade and cut 4,000 ft. daily.

Scattered about in the townships adjoining were many smaller mills, all contributing to the aggregate output. Among these were the Westwood mill turning out 4,000 ft.; Ewing's mill, on lot 4, con. 2, Asphodel, with 15,000 ft.; Pyne's, Ritchie's, Choate's, Buck's and Carveth's mills, all in Dummer township, with a combined capacity of 12,000 ft.; Ferrier & Sawer's mill in Douro, on Sawyer's Creek, with 5,000 ft. per day.

Along the borders of the adjoining countries to the east and west were a large number of sawmills. The same condition existed to the south, even down as far as the Lake Ontario shore. In the aggregate these consumed largely of logs. Many did a custom trade, cutting from logs drawn to the mills by farmers, the product being used for local purposes.

From the foregoing it can be realized how fast and how persistently the forest products of the territory were consumed and at what rate limits were depleted. At the date of writing lumber is cut at only a few places, and on the shores of the upper lakes and banks of the rivers.

The Splendid Timber From Asphodel.

The Township of Asphodel is one of the most easterly of the townships of the County of Peterborough. It borders on the Trent River for the distance of the southern boundary. Consequently for miles north of the river were found facilities for marketing square timber, the hauling being down hill, for the larger part of distances. This township is even to-day renowned for the extent and size of the, at one time, standing timber, now largely removed.

Robert Harrison, one of the earliest settlers in the township, has left a graphic description of the early conditions with which the first settlers grappled and among other relations tells of the timber and lumber operations as practised in the early days. He says:—

"In those days, being engaged in various branches of the timber trade the practice was to mulnette the square pine, load it, all that it would float, with pipe (barrel of hogshead) staves, (which were then in good demand for the West India trade) take all down the river and sell out at the Trent, and in these respects our efforts were aliost always crowned with success. This was in the years of 1830, when money was gaining a wider and better circulation.

"The timber easily obtainable in Asphodel was of great size and very much of it was of the finest quality. Let one or two instances suffice of the truth of th foregoing statement.

"Shortly after the erection of Walker's mill we were engaged in taking out saw logs on the high and sandy ridges to the west, known as Walker's mountain, when from a pine tree little more than three feet in diameter at the ground, we cut eleven, twelve-foot sawlogs. Th top end of the top log was fully a foot in diameter. This was in 1832. On another occasion we took out a mast from lot 10, concession 4, that measured one hundred and twenty feet in length, and had

a diameter of forty-two inches at what was known as the "first partner," which, in that instance, would be the distance of forty feet from the "grub," one-third of the entire length.

Danced Jigs on the Square Timber.

"The largest piece of square timber ever taken out in Asphodel was cut on the west half of lot 12, concession 3, by the men employed by Foley and Grover, of Norwood. The stump of the tree, where cut, was seven feet six inches in diameter, and the piece contained by measurement nine hundred and sixty cubic feet of timber. Every man in the shanty, cook included, got on the piece and danced jigs, reels and hornpipes on its surface to the music of the fiddle, for the two miles of distance between the shanty and landing place at the forks of the Ouse river, or stream.

"The hauling and landing of masts, while at times very laborious, work on the men and horses, had withall a spice of real danger to the limbs and lives of both sufficiently great to make the work of the mast gang lively and dashing. To command twenty-two span of spirited, active and powerful horses, hitched to the "bridled" mast sleigh, and to prevent the liability, while crossing steep ridges, of being "jacked," as the mast broke over the hill crests and rushed headlong towards the valley beneath, was exciting. With teamsters mounted and every horse of the forty-four galloping for life at full speed, usually on a crooked road, was not unusual. Frequently leaping the "lead chain" sideways to avoid being caught and thrown, is by no means the office of a sinecure, and has furnished numberless experiences in the life of the narrator not easily either imagined or described. This much for the road, now for the landing.

Pulling Monster Mast Out on the Ice

"Delaney's was a splendid landing, on the Trent, about two miles below Hastings. A long but not too steep slope formed the north bank of the river Trent, at this place. Winter was very rapidly becoming a thing of the past on the occasion in question, the ground being laid bare of the fast melting snow. The last monster pine was yet lying prone in the mast road at the foot of a ridge where at one o'clock in the morning the sleigh "Bridle" had given way and the sleigh was "jacked." Every horse and every man available was at daylight called into action. Tacklings were all made ready, the mast rolled over, and the jack-sleigh turned right side up and right end forward. Soon the giant was loaded and slowly moving, for forty-four trusty men were forced to test sinew and muscle to the utmost. From the top of the hill, down the declivity, the mast was pulled by the horses at full gallop, right out on the ice. When the leading teams had nearly reached the south bank of the river the ice broke under the strain, and ten teams and riders were plunged into the river. Fortunately all were presently rescued."

Boyd of Bobcaygeon Was Great Name.

For many years the name of Mossom Boyd was one that the lumber interests used to conjure with. What the Boyds would do had to be considered at any possible contingency. The business was so well established, and magnificently equipped, and the limits so ample that only the lack of extensive means of transportation prevented a much larger development. Practically now out of the reckoning, the mills dismantled, the limits handed over to those who cull, from the denuded forests, railroad ties and trees of almost attenuated size, a phase in the rise and progress of the community of Bobcaygeon is finished.

Mossom Boyd, Sr., the original owner and an English gentleman, coming out to Canada, fell, as it were by accident, into the lumber business. He settled at first in Fenelon Falls, which place attracted him from the prospect of rural life and one congenial. Finding it irksome, without some active interest he bought a small mill at Bobcaygeon from one Thomas Neads. Standing under shelter, preserved as a matter of sentiment, are the old wheels that drove the machinery of that small mill.

His first venture was in 1840. It was not much trouble to acquire limits. These were secured adjacent to waters and convenient for handling the cut from the forest. Logs were secured from the district around Pigeon Lake. Very large quantities, in fact the bulk of the product of the mills, came from Big Island, on the upper waters of Pigeon Lake, and only a short distance from Bobcaygeon. Limits along the Burnt River, reached up into Haliburton County, (as the district was afterward named, after Judge Haliburton of "Sam Slick" fame). The cut from this territory came by way of Cameron Lake, down the rapids at Fenelon Falls, through the stretches of Sturgeon Lake to Bobcaygeon. It is doubted if any manufacturing opportunity has been so favorably situated in point of delivery of raw material. Again, the fall of the rapids at Bobcaygeon, where the mills were situated, while not very high, had the advantage that there was any amount of water, easily controlled.

One of First Mills Using Band Saw.

In due course new and large mills were erected. These held almost every appliance that would make for extended output. The equipment was lavish and results came right along. Among other things it held three wide banks, gang saws, with appliances for slabbing, trimming and preparing timber. Six upright wheels were provided to power the circular saws in use. This mill was one of the first to introduce the band saw, once its merits became apparent.

Lumber was transported to Lindsay by means of a fleet of tugs and equipment of barges. From the piling ground to the wharf was a short distance by tramway, and the water haul to the flat cars at Lindsay and up the river Scugog about 27 miles. The G. T. R. supplied almost unlimited facilities in the way of freightage. Among other interests the Boyd business built and equipped several steamers that did a freight and passenger business on the lakes connecting with the waters about Bobcaygeon. In fact, before the Victorian Railway, (now a branch of the G. T. R.) was built to Fenelon Falls and on the Haliburton, and the C. P. R. line opened to Bobcaygeon, all the package freight inwards was handled by the Boyd boats.

Sons Succeeded to the Business.

On the death of Mossom Boyd the business was taken up by two sons, Mossom M. Boyd and William Boyd, and associated with them was John McDonald, (brother-in-law), and so activities were carried on until 1907. Five years were required in cleaning up the cut available from the Burnt River limits and the left-overs from Big Island. It was on this island that the herd of buffaloes, brought in from the West, were kept and with which some interesting experiments were made in the way of crossing cattle with the idea of developing a new strain that would carry the sturdiness of the buffalo with the fineness of the domestic breeds.

It may be added, as an evidence of capacity, that the Bobcaygeon mill had cut over 100,000 feet of export lumber in twelve hours, in addition to lath, shingles, etc.

Pioneer Lumberman of Peterboro County.

Of the pioneer manufacturers of sawn lumber and timber that began, rose to prominence of provincial consequence and who operated in the district in and adjacent to Peterborough three or four are worthy of mention. In conducting the several businesses, each along lines that converged, followed a policy of gradual expansion as markets developed. For thirty years, and long afterward the culler, passing the logs along the boom and, sorting with keen appreciation or careless inspection paid respectful attention to the logs hammer-marked "S. D.", the escutcheon of Samuel Dickson, the founder of the large industry that he left when accident called him away.

A native of County Cavan, Ireland, he came to Canada at the age of 21 years, reaching Peterborough in 1830. He worked for a time with John Hull, a distiller at Port Hope, and began in a modest way cutting lumber in 1840, buying a small mill that had been put up on the east side of the river on the old Hall dam. He bought on a rental-owned basis and presently acquired the property. He progressed so far that by the beginning of the fifties he was enabled to build a larger mill on the west side of the river and on the same dam, which came into his hands.

This mill he afterwards exchanged for the very much larger steam driven mill on the shore of the Little Lake, at Peterborough, which had been erected by McDougall & Ludgate. At the west side of the dam he had put a customs mill and this he retained, adding to it a plant to manufacture lath and shingles.

In full operation these mills consumed large numbers of logs. At one time the business carried on operations, cutting and getting out logs and timber from the townships of Cavendish,, Anstruther and part of Harvey, in all about 105 square miles of limits. These were unusually productive. His choppers had orders not to look at anything that measured under thirty to htirty-six inches in girth. There are as yet standing in these limits stumps of trees long ago felled that measure across the face of the cut from forty to sixty inches, silent testimony to a growth of giants. These were virgin limits and never attacked by the axe of the chopper.

How Mr. Dickson Lost His Life.

Finding the responsibilities of business heavy, Mr. Dickson's son-in-law, T. G. Hazlitt, came into the business and practically managed it. This was in 1860. During the time of flood and high water in 1870, Mr. Dickson lost his life while endeavoring to protect a part of the power dam after the eastern end had been swept away. The snow fall of the winter had been excessive, beyond the memory of man, and a rapid melting in the spring brought a flow of water that made the Otonabee River a raging torrent for the ten miles between Lakefield and Peterborough. Many power dams were wrecked.

Following Mr. Hazlitt's death, in 1899, the business which had been merged in the firm title of the Dickson Co. began to withdraw from the field of active operations, though it had previously acquired the W. A. Scott limits near Minden and Haliburton, in Victoria County. In 1885 Mr. J. C. Shook, (now deceased) took over the management of the company and carried on operations at Lakefield and Peterborough. In 1905 the combined cut of these mills reached

17,000,000 ft. of lumber and in addition 15,000,000 ft. of timber. In 1906 the business was disposed of for $600,000.00. At that time it was one of the oldest and certainly the largest in the province. An interest was retained in the Lakefield mill and a newly erected steam mill on Burnham's Point at Peterborough. From the Lakefield mill was taken a cut of 80,000 ft. per day and fro mthe Peterborough mill 30,000 ft. in the same time. Under the name of the Peterborough Lumber Co. operations in a limited way are still carried on. The disposal of the properties included the sale of the rights in the dam at Peterborough and lands adjacent to the American Cereal Co., now merged in the well-known Quaker Oats Company, operating in Ontario and Saskatchewan.

Ramifications of the Rathbun Co.

It is a long call back to 1845, when the beginnings of what was in later years the Rathbun Company, began operations. Commenced and carried on under the wise and energetic control of W. E. Rathbun, Sr., the business extended and developed to become one of the largest operating in the Midland District, including the territory extending to the north. The business was located at Deseronto, Ont., on the Bay of Quinte, an arm of the waters of Lake Ontario. Here were built mills that, in after years, were extended and enlarged to an extent that afforded facilities for an enormous cut of merchantable lumber. In addition the company added features of a general produce business, having large interests in regard to supply for their own forces in the timber and forest field.

Early operations were set out in the county of Hastings, the supply of logs being cut along the waters of the Moira River and floated to Deseronto. At times the company found it judicious to establish, either by purchase or by building, mills at several points especially as connected with operations in the county of Peterborough and extending into Victoria county, the upper parts of the county being really more accessible on account of the waters, subsidiary to the Balsam Lake, and draining into Haliburton county southward. For many years a mill of considerable capacity was run at Lindsay. Connections were made for manufacturing at Peterborough. At Campbellford, on the Trent River, the company had a mill of considerable importance.

Difficulties in Getting Timber.

It is of interest in connection with this company's operations to recall the difficulties of gaining stock and bringing it to a point of manufacture. It often came about, that logs cut on the limits north of, say, Coboconk, and collected on the upper waters of the Gull River, above and below Minden, required nearly two years, or seasons, to reach destination at Deseronto. Logs were collected from cuttings along the shores of Big and Little Bob Lakes, Mountain Lake, (in Haliburton county), Gull Lake, and the stretch of river to Big and Little Mud Turtle Lakes, and so on to Coboconk. The drives numbered many thousands of pieces. It was the day of the horse capstan when the crossing of Balsam Lake had to be made, through Cameron, Sturgeon and Buckhorn lakes, past Bobcaygeon and Pigeon Lake, the stretch of the tonabee River to Burleigh Falls, and Stoney and Clear Lakes and river to Lakefield. Ten miles of exceedingly rapid freighting to Peterborough and twenty miles of easy floating, with another stretch of twenty miles, the length of Rice Lake, with prayers for a favorable wind and delays if not auspicious, brought the drives to Hastings, the beginning of the River Trent.

Driving Logs Over 200 Miles.

Low sinking logs were culled out and sawn at Campbellford, and the drives sent on through to Trenton, boomed up and towed to Deseronton. From the point where the logs were put into the stream or river the trip to Deseronto was fully two hundred and thirty-nine miles. To-day, drives of from thirty to fifty miles are considered rather formidable. Elm, ash and birch logs were cut at Lindsay, two summers of soakage being rather a hazardous contingency to be avoided. Large shipments of manufactured stuff were despatched to the American trade by way of Oswego, to go forward by rail to Albany, or by using the Erie Canal.

Each Unit Must Play Its Part in Lumber Game

The Wholesaler is Common Channel Through Which the Retailer Has His Various Wants Filled, and the Manufacturer is Able to Market His Product

By "One Who Knows"

In recent issues of the "Canada Lumberman" there have been articles expressing somewhat bigoted statements regarding the service, sphere, place and function of the wholesale lumberman. I wish to point out not only the errors but also to show where the retail dealer would be the sufferer were we, as wholesalers, to be eliminated from the pursuit of our business.

The wholesaler, no matter what his line may be, will always be with us, and if people would but give scant thought to such matters, then we would have no need to justify our position.

From the eardliest experiences of men in commercial life there have been those who directed their energies along lines practised by the wholesaler. As a common channel we enable the retailer to obtain his varied wants and the manufacturer to market his products.

Would this be possible without the wholesaler? It would not and no one has so far been successful in his endeavors to eliminate the common ground whereon the source of supply can reach its immediate outlet. When would the smaller manufacturer obtain the additional capital so often needed to enable him to procure men and supplies whereby to produce his lumber. This also would frequently apply to manufacturers on a larger scale who are enabled by the sale of their cut in advance to bring out larger quantities than they could by employing only the capital available through the channels of financial institutions.

Enabled to Carry Larger Stocks

Then too, the retailer is enabled to carry larger stocks through his ability to obtain extensive credit from the various wholesalers with whom he deals. This often permits him not only to take advantage of existing market conditions, thereby bettering his own position, but also to carry stocks adequate to cope with needs greater than his competitor can supply. Yet the wholesaler does not derive all the benefit from the position which he occupies, but by reason of it he is enabled to give aid to both the manufacturer and retailer where it is often most needed.

As a clearing house permits the banker to transmit business to countries many miles away, we enable a retailer to fill his wants in as direct a line as possible from the source of supply.

Knowing the retailers, we are enabled to get for them lumber from manufacurers who would not under ordinary circumstances entertain their orders. In performing this service we act as a letter of credit which paves the way for easier methods of merchandising.

Yet knowing these features, there are those who would have us eliminated and have the lumber sold direct to the retailer. Why not have it pass direct from government controlled depots to the consumer. It is just as feasible as the plan suggested and would cut out one more profit which is, perhaps, the largest obtained by any in point of percentage.

Upholding the Salesman in His Work

Having shown in a brief way why we are, and what our chief reason for existing is, may we be permitted to point out that a few of the utterances of a certain gentleman appearing recently in your columns are as far short of the mark as is possible. Ask some of your wholesale friends how often the orders are cancelled in order to obtain an increase in selling price. They will tell you that more frequently than not the orders are filled at a lesser margin of profit than there should be in order that the salesman may be backed to the limit and his pathway be made brighter and easier.

Again, can a retailer get too chummy with the wholesaler? Not if both are right-thinking business men. The majority of those who sell you the stocks for your yards are at any time ready and willing to advise of any sudden change in market conditions, and very few are out to reap a harvest at the expense of forcing the retailer's hand too quickly. It is often too great a leniency which eventually turns the tables and leaves the wholesaler in the position of having been the victim of too great a confidence being placed in persons totally unworthy to receive such confidences. Too often the isolated case is allowed to predominate and, while we are ready to admit that there are some quick to take advantage of any opening which might present itself, there are many more, who are doing their utmost to return with good dividends the confidence reposed in them by the retailer. Often a little more leaning towards the wholesaler would prove as beneficial as that which is given the banks, for it is not money alone which enables a man to purchase his stocks. You know this to be true or else there are many sales which you would not make to your own customers.

Very few wholesalers are in a position to manage your retail

business as you would, and the same applies with equality to the retailer who would turn wholesaler. We each have our place to fill and problems to solve and through a harmony existing, based upon a mutual understanding of each other's limitations, we can continue to enjoy to a great extent such prosperity as is meted out to us. Each has his allotted niche, yet the one without the other would never achieve as satisfactory results as are possible at present.

We do not need the elimination of the one hoping to better the position of the other thereby, but a closer bond of business relationship which will enable us to help the other fellow along over his rough spots and smooth out the small differences which are certain to arise from time to time.

That little prayer of Burns—"Oh would the Giftie Gie Us to See Oursels as Ithers See Us,"—will, if practised more often enable us to get the vision which is apparent to the other man, and we would refrain from any hopes of having the best friend of the retailer entirely turned out of the vast family of lumbermen.

We do not require to apologize for our existence nor account for the shortcomings of others, but we do feel that the time is not yet ripe for the application of the ideas so recently advanced which would require our seeking new lines of endeavor or brand us as wolves in sheep's clothing seeking whom we may outwit.

Former Premier is Now Lumberjack

Oscar Tokia, who was Premier of Finland in 1917, during Kerensky's administration in Russia, is now at North Timiskaming and may settle there with 38 of his countrymen, all of whom were serving in the British army at Murmansk. There were more than 1,000 Finnish Red Guard soldiers, who, after civil war ended in Finland, joined the British army in Murmansk. M. Tokio was serving with the Murmansk Legion as a colonel under the Canadian Commander, Colonel Burton, who was chief of the Finnish Legioneers and who returned to Toronto last summer.

Tokio held many high positions in his country in former years. During 1917 he was Premier and President of the Finnish Republic, which at that time gained its independence. Formerly he was President of the Finnish Parliament and member of the Cabinet. He was also at one time President of the Finnish Trades Unions' central organization. Tokio has been a noted leader of the Social Democratic party.

After the withdrawal of the British forces of occupation from Murmansk all the other Murmansk Legioneers, excepting about 40, were allowed to return to Finland. These 40 Legioneers were accused of taking part in the civil war and of high treason against the State. According to the agreement with the Finnish Government the British Government brought those facing serious trial in Finland to England and thence to Canada.

Among the Finnish Legioneers there still remains an English officer who is married to a Finnish woman.

The Finnish Legioneers now enjoy full freedom and are working at the lumbering industry and may settle at North Timiskaming.

London People are Most Cheerful

A description of an extended tour of European countries was given recently at the Rotary Club, Montreal, by Mr. T. J. Stevenson, Sales-Manager of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, Montreal.

Mr. Stevenson dealt first with the British Isles, with particular reference to London, Edinburgh and Ireland. He arrived at Liverpool last June, the first impression of the Old Country being the small size of the railway equipment, the immediate unfavorable opinion to give place to praise when he experienced the combination of speed and comfort. The people of London, said Mr. Stevenson, were, in spite of the disadvantageous effects of the war and the inconvenience arising therefrom, the most cheerful in Europe. Their spirit was superior because they declined to take their difficulties too seriously, and at the same time utilized all means to better their conditions, socially and commercially. During his visit to the metropolis, Mr. Stevenson said that he had been shown every courtesy by the Canadian High Commissioner and other Canadian officials, including Sir George McLaren Brown, of the C. P. R., London.

More Than Million Houses Needed

Estimates placing the shortage of houses in the United States at more than 1,250,000 will be placed before the National Council of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States at a meeting to be held in Washington January 27 and 28, which will discuss measures to relieve the situation.

The housing shortage, according to John Ihlder, Manager of the National Chamber Civil Development Department, has reached a point where 4,000,000 persons are inadequately housed.

"For a number of years prior to the World War," said Mr. Ihlder, "it is conservatively estimated that there were erected in the United States between 350,000 and 400,000 family dwellings in a year. This includes homes and apartments.

"In 1919 it is estimated that there were built only about 70,000 houses in the United States, while the number erected during 1920 will probably turn out to have been even a smaller number than that figure."

Movement to Save Famous Green Timber

The movement to save the famous Green Timber on the Pacific Highway, B.C. instead of being checked by the announcement that it will cost $350,000 to buy off the present owners, took fresh impetus at a meeting of the Board of Trade, New Westminister, B.C., when it was decided to have the tract cruised to determine just what timber there is in it, and also to seek the aid of what may prove a powerful ally, the Canadian Forestry Association.

Mr. N. F. Kendall, member of the Surrey Board of Trade, urged that as a scenic asset to the Province of British Columbia it is well worth the $350,000 that the King-Farris Lumber Company demands. Reeve Sullivan expressed the opinion that estimates of the actual quantity of timber in the tract are too high. As for the cost, he suggested that the province has plenty if other timber and that it would not mean an actual expenditure but would simply be taking money out of one pocket and putting it into another.

It was Mr. G. O. Buchanan who made the suggestion that the Canadian Forestry Association be asked to help. One of its objects, he said, is to preserve just such stands of timber in order that visitors and future generations of Canadians may see what Canadian timber once looked like. With the exception of one on Vancouver Island, the Green Timber is the only stand of real logging timber on a main road in British Columbia.

W. T. Piggott, Windsor, Ont.
A well-known retail lumberman who is receiving congratulations on his recent marriage

James E. Gardiner, Galt, Ont.
Popular representative of a well-known woodworking firm who headed polls as alderman

E. C. Parsons, Toronto, Ont.
Westen Ontario lumber traveller, who was recently married in the Queen City

What Canada's Forests Mean Industrially

Some Economic Features Outlined, Showing Necessity of Canadians Waking Up to Pressing Problems of Conservation and Scientific Forestry

By R. O. Sweezey*

There are a few important economic features affecting the forest resources of Canada, the full significance of which is not apparent to the casual observer. He realizes, of course, that forests are being depleted faster than they are growing, that wanton destruction still prevails, and that the forces of defence seem quite inadequate. This problem is forcing itself upon the attention of all thinking men—but the remedy or preventative for the impending catastrophe to such an important section of our natural resources remains more or less obscure, and lacking in definite form—at least to the extent to which the average citizen can grasp its meaning.

The question which a forester is most frequently asked to-day is "what is being done to perpetuate the forest?" Unfortunately those most familiar with the facts have little comfort to offer in their replies. True, much has been done during the past ten years to offset destruction, by developing co-operative fire-fighting organizations in the Province of Quebec. The Government of this province and the New Brunswick Government are struggling towards better forest management. Laws have been made and enforced to control settlers' fires — at one time the greatest agent of destruction. The large pulp and paper companies have technical foresters with their programs of re-forestation—but these are only first steps on a very long journey. The Government laws are yet crude and their application in some cases still more crude. Re-forestation ideas, though laudable, have been too long arrested by the fascinating passtime of nursery stock production, whilst the broader problems of studying natures' methods toward forest perpetuation have been neglected.

After some fifteen years of travelling throughout the forests of Quebec and Ontario, the writer finds from his observations that fully 75% of the present forested area has been burnt over in the past two hundred years. That these burnt areas have grown up to the present good timber stand is an indication that nature has methods of its own for perpetuating the forest.

Hardwoods Gaining Supremacy in Forest

To study these methods and foster them should be the first duty of the technical forester of this country. He has new and perplexing problems, also, in considering the reforestation of cut-over area where by a process of selection and cutting of the more valuable soft woods the inferior types remain to dominate the forest to the detriment and ultimate destruction of the economically more valuable species. Thus the selection and cutting to-day of the softwoods in the mixed type (which is the type that covers the greater part of our eastern forest areas) leaves the hardwoods with their spreading crowns to choke out any tendency for the natural re-growth of the spruce, balsam and pine—a process that promotes the survival of the unfit. To remove and find an economic use for these hardwoods is therefore a serious problem. They have the same problem in the United States. To-day hardwoods predominate practically everywhere in their forests of the east.

The Pulp and Paper Industry

The pulp and paper industry of the United States is consequently faced with a very serious problem that threatens its destruction. Even had they been aware of this menace at the birth of the industry, it is unlikely that they could have provided ample remedies, considering the rapid expansion, and the fact that it is only about 25 or 30 years ago that spruce and balsam first became valuable as raw material in the making of newsprint paper. As it takes four to nine years, depending on soil and climate, for a spruce tree to grow one inch in diameter, it is obvious that at best an average of fifteen years old stand would offer small consolation as an immediate offset to the present menace.

The newsprint production of the United States in 1919 amounted to 1,375,000 tons. This is only one of the several grades of paper produced, and in this the spruce and balsam pulpwood used was 2,000,000 cords, of which 1,000,000 cords was imported from Canada.

Authorities in the United States assert that in ten to fifteen years the newsprint mills will have no pulpwood left in their country east of the Rocky Mountains. Long before that time they state that many existing mills will run out of wood. It is likely, however, that one or two of the larger newsprint manufacturers in the States will continue after fifteen years to have sufficient wood for a part of their present production, but meanwhile their efforts will probably be directed towards building new mills in Canada, as their production diminishes at home. Unlike lumber mills, hence the seriousness of their position, which by reason of the scrapping of one plant and the building of a new one in Canada involves enormous expenditures—the effect of which will be to maintain paper prices at a high level.

With such an example as the forest destruction in the United States, it is well to consider the menace to the coniferous forests of Canada, and it is obvious that the menace becomes more serious with the prospects of invasion by a wood-using industry that must move from its own country in search of raw material. With a few prominent exceptions, however, it is unlikely that there will be an actual movement of paper manufacturers from the United States into Canada, but so far as the forests are concerned, the same effect will be produced by existing Canadian manufacturers enlarging their outputs.

The Vision of Big Interests

That Canadian manufacturers have not been lacking in vision is evidenced by the amalgamating and enlarging processes they have been going through, whereby several of them have acquired control of forest areas that will enable them to expand and take up all the newsprint and pulp business that American manufacturers are forced to relinquish.

For the protection of the Canadian forests, their perpetuation and scientific operation, the magnitude of some of the existing corporations augurs well. It has been frequently said that growing trees is too costing an operation and too slow for an individual or a small company to practice. Critics urge governments to do it. But, for the sake of efficiency it were wise that governments confine themselves more closely to the functions of governing the country and regulating the development of its natural resources. It is gratifying that these natural resources, including forests and water powers, are mostly retained in the name of the people. Let those who have leased them show their good faith by sane methods of operation, conservation and utilization. The lessees of the forests, in order to save them from destruction must practice scientific forestry.

Practice of Scientific Forestry

To operate scientifically will require vast expenditures that cannot be undertaken by the individual or the small corporation. Is it not good for the country, therefore, that large and financially powerful corporations should be shaping toward future developments on a magnitude commensurate with the problems to be faced, in saving the forests from destruction? Have not the people ample protection against undue exploitation in the retention of the forest areas in their own name, whilst the corporations operate them under a lease that is practically perpetual, subject to obeying the laws.

In considering the forest stands of the country only the soft woods, such as spruce, balsam and pine, need be considered for the purposes of this discussion. To a small degree hemlock and cedar enter in. These are the species that give economic value to the forests. Hardwoods, of course, have their value, but to a very limited extent, compared with the softwoods. As a protection to watersheds in retaining moisture or retarding the melting of snow in springtime, the hardwoods are very inefficient agents, compared with the conifers. Rivers whose drainage basins are covered with hardwoods instead of conifers offer difficulties in power developments, due to the wide range between maximum and minimum flow. There are several examples of such rivers in Canada and the United States. Except for the southern portions of Quebec and Ontario, the watersheds are clad mostly in conifers, either in "mixed" or entire softwood stands.

Quebec, which contains more pulpwood than any of the provinces, has forests which, if we include both the accessible and inaccessible, might measure up to two hundred and fifty or three hundred million of cords (spruce and balsam). By adhering to cutting regulations as to sizes and including only the economical accessible wood, the quantity might measure one hundred and fifty millions of cords. By the same standard of measurement Ontario would probably show one hundred million cords; New Brunswick thirty million cords; Manitoba twenty-five million cords, and British Columbia one hundred and twenty-five million cords, including hemlock. These give a total of four hundred and thirty million cords of spruce, balsam and hemlock.

The present annual consumption of pulpwood manufactured into

*Paper read before Montreal Branch of Engineering Institute of Canada.

pulp and paper or exported, amounts to three and a quarter million cords. In addition there is the equivalent of over four and a quarter million cords, spruce, balsam and hemlock, being cut into lumber. The total of seven and one-half million cords divided into the estimated stand of four hundred and thirty million cords, would indicate that the species suitable for pulp and paper can last fifty-seven years. With the annual cut amounting to ten million cords, a figure that it may reach before long, there would be enough spruce, balsam and hemlock to last 43 years. This, without making allowance for destruction by fire, which despite precaution is bound to account for a large annual consumption.

The Greatest Enemy of the Forest

And right here it may be interesting to observe that the greatest fire fiends in the country are the Canadian Government Railroads. Now that the Transcontinental, Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern systems come under this management we may look for still greater destruction. The Canadian Pacific Railway and other private railroads come under the forest fire regulations of the Railway Commission, which results in efficient protection, but the Government Railways do not come under the rules of the Railway Commission, and are permitted to add wanton destruction to their already deplorable record as railroad operators. It is quite common to see Government Railway employees setting fire to piles of old ties in the driest weather, with the result that millions of feet of the most accessible standing timber burn up in a few hours. What the section men fail to burn, the locomotives generally get. One authentic case shows where a Government locomotive set forty-six fires in one day in the St. Maurice region. Here we have then one department of the Government struggling to prevent fires, and protect the forest, whilst another department is burning it down blissfully unconcerned as to the consequences.

With so many enemies seeking to wipe out the forests, it is not surprising that United States authorities are evincing the greatest alarm. Canadians who know something of their own forests and have followed the American debacle are therefore justified in their weirdest howls of calamity.

At the present time the investment in Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills amounts to two hundred and sixty-five millions of dollars, besides about one hundred and sixty millions, invested in the lumber industry. The annual production of the former amounts to,

800,000 tons of newsprint paper
400,000 tons of high-grade sudphite pulp and
210,000 tons of groundwood pulp.

The industry is undoubtedly destined to grow to a very much larger output, thus creating a further drain upon the forests.

No Companies Operating Scientifically

Shall the problem of the forest be faced with determination, or shall the policy continue to be one of evasiveness? To-day some of the largest corporations, though sincere in their desire to effect methods of conservative logging and scientific forest management, are under such loose and inefficient practice that even their cost systems fail to reveal the frightful losses. None of the companies are operating their forests under scientific practice, and at the present rate of approach it may be years before the first one reaches such a state.

Mr. Sweezey also dealt with the question of scientific forestry in relation to logging, emphasizing the point that those, who were in charge of operations, often did not see eye to eye with the foresters in the matter of improving methods. Until recently little attention had been paid to scientific forestry, because the companies were not in a financial position to spend the necessary capital.

The paper was illustrated by a number of slides showing reforestation.

In a brief discussion which followed, Mr. F. W. Cowie, Engineer for the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, suggested that, with a view to stop the depletion of our forests, the Government should enact legislation, which should compel the planting of a tree for each tree cut down.

Mr. Sweezey advocated a plan by which the mature trees would be cut, and the growth of the young trees encouraged. Our forest laws were by no means perfect. The pulp and paper companies were spending large sums on the purely technical side, but were not devoting much attention to the improvement of logging methods.

Buying Always at Best on an Upward Trend

Current Tendencies in Industrial and Financial World are Encouraging, Not Only from Present Outlook but for Promise of Good Year During 1921

To insure a busy year in 1921 and to make possible the progress of needed housing and public works construction definite action on price revision seems necessary. Only stable prices will encourage building. Buying is always at a minimum when prices are on a decline and at its best on the upward trend, says O. M. Fox, in the "Engineering Record."

There is a lack of confidence in the stability of present-day costs, or, stated differently, a conviction that construction cost will soon be much lower. No industrial company cares to put a million dollars in the erection of a plant which six months hence may possibly be built for $600,000. No financial institution can risk financing such a project. No public official dares spend public moneys except for urgent work under such conditions.

The necessity of stabilizing costs, not only in fact but also in the public mind, is therefore apparent. Labor has already taken long strides in this direction. In Chicago, for instance, the building trades have agreed that there shall be no wage or working-condition agitation for eighteen months. At no time in recent years have there been so few strikes and lockouts and it has been a long time since labor has been so plentiful. Efficiency, by common agreement, ranks from 12½ to 30 per cent. higher than during the silk-shirt days, but labor is almost the only construction element that shows cost decline.

Reductions in building materials prices during the past ten weeks have been remarkably few in comparison with those of other commodities.

Much has been made over a drop of from 30 to 40 per cent. in lumber costs, but lumber cost, after all, is such a small portion of the whole expense of general construction that the influence of this movement is almost negligible. The general public from whom, in the last analysis, all buying movements come, whether of cotton cloth or concrete warehouses, seems intiutively aware of the facts indicated by the weighted index figure of prices issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics at Washington. This shows a decline of about 53 points, or 23 per cent. since May 1, but shows also that during this time building materials in the aggregate have shown but 8 per cent. decline.

People recall that while building material prices have been receding 8 per cent. textiles have gone back 35 per cent.; farm products, 30 per cent.; metal products, 29 per cent., and that all commodities, including building material, have dropped the 23 per cent. mentioned in the foregoing paragraph. They recall that the 8 per cent. decline in building materials has been confined almost exclusively to lumber and sheet and structural steel, and are asking why brick, cement, sand, gravel, lime, reinforcing metal, etc., do not do their share.

Would-be investors cannot help but note that in most lines in which but slight reductions have occurred the reason is offered that the price increases were less than the average during the period from 1913 to May, 1920. Such is not true of building material. Again citing the Bureau of Labor Statistics, we find that farm products advanced during that period 146 per cent.; foodstuffs, 187 per cent.; metal products, 157 per cent.; chemicals, 152 per cent., and that building materials advanced 241 per cent., being exceeded only by textiles, 256 per cent., and house furnishings, 271 per cent.

The above recital is given to point out the frame of mind of the public, and to indicate the necessary steps that must be taken to change that attitude, which is apparently so determined as to make impossible any immediate improvement in construction.

In other industries reductions by manufacturers and first hands have compelled cuts all along the line and have caused holders of intermediate stocks to stand losses in shrunken inventories. In the building field such losses are not necessary as dealers and jobbers have no vast supplies stored. It is more nearly a direct producer-to-user business.

Apparently the opinion of "the man in the street" is going to have a great deal to do with the immediate future of construction. Any great private construction movement will come largely from the erection of individual homes and small flat buildings and the owners of such projects are governed largely by their opinion of conditions in general rather than by any knowledge of conditions in the building industry. It seems probable that the growth of industrial plants in America in 1918 and 1919 has discounted the need for a large addi-

tional movement of factory space at present. The present trend of financial venture seeme to be toward either long-time, non-speculative investment or short-time, high-return, speculative investment which would preclude an unusual volume of apartment or office-building construction.

In public statements, in testimony before the senate committee and in private conversations, producers of materials are a unit in stating that reductions at the present time are not justified by lowered costs. Opinion seems to be about as unanimous that cuts will be justified in the course of a few months—possibly by March first, though Eastern opinion has inclined to expect earlier reduction. Decisions as regards construction next year are being made now. Every engineer and architect in the country is busy on plans which will either be postponed or advanced in the next few weeks. Bond issues for public works are coming to a vote or being offered for sale.

The longer the coming readjustment of price is delayed the less new work will be undertaken in the coming year. It seems that the wise thing to do is to make immediate surveys in every line, to determine the level at which the price should be maintained next year. These surveys should take into consideration every factor which goes to reduce costs—improved transportation, cheaper coal, reduced labor cost due to wage reductions (if any) or inereased efficiency and lowered interest rates on investment. The price, when determined, should be put into immediate effect, even at the cost of a temporary loss.

This is not a matter of charity to would-be builders. It is purely a problem of merchandising. That which will work to the ultimate benefit of a trade in general is a wise thing to do even if it involves a present sacrifice on the part of the seller and permits particularly advantageous buying, for the time being, on the part of the consumer. Such a movement, at the present time, holds promise of greater benefit to the construction industry during the next year than has ever seemed possible at a similar period.

Sufficient plans for construction are now "on the boards" to insure, should the major portion of them go ahead, a banner year in 1921. Reports from every city of the country show millions and even hundreds of millions of dollars worth of construction scheduled to go ahead as soon as conditions permit.

Current tendencies in the industrial and financial world are encouraging, not for the outlook they give for the next few weeks, but for the promise of a good year in 1921. The process of descending from the perilous peak of inflation, which existed at the beginning of this year, is well under way and seems certain of accomplishment without the morale destroying shock that was feared.

Putting Up Stock in an Attractive Way

It is generally considered good practice by manufacturers of lumber to make their stock appear attractive to the customer's eye and yet some of the staunchest believers of this doctrine are quite content if the lumber passes under the grading rules satisfactorily.

A great many manufacturers do not give this important item of attractiveness a particle of consideration so long as the stock passes under the margin of the rules.

Manufacturers of other lines find their products sell more readily if placed in attractive packages and boxes, not neglecting the fact, however, that quality must accompany the product or the reward of a neat looking stock will be nil.

The question is, how is this applied to the lumber industry? One method which has been noticed recently by this journal is in the manufacture of siding. One firm made a particular effort to give this product the best appearance possible by bundling it, which brought in several letters of commendation. They also take great pains with their lath, taking particular care to have them smoothly finished and square and sharp at the ends. Several customers receiving cars with lath end filling wrote in mentioning specially the neat condition of the lath.

The good appearance of a few items such as mentioned, often overrule any other little defects that might come to the notice of the buyer. This, however, should not give license to the shipper to become careless in serving his trade, but on the other hand, if the habit is created of placing stock before the customer in a neat condition it will surely result in future trade from the satisfied customer and his friends.

It will be remembered, however, that one good shipment will not cover up several previous ones of an indifferent service, but will spoil the good effect that the one neat shipment might have created.

The customer is not the only party which will benefit by the careful handling of the stock. The practice will also inspire the manufacturer to make the rest of his production as neat and attractive as the lath and siding. It is a well known fact that care in a few things will soon be extended to other items and soon the commendable habit will be noticed in every line of stock turned out.

Record Shipment of Railway Ties

The most expensive cargo of British Columbia lumber which has ever left Vancouver is reported to be the one that left recently on the SS. City of Victoria, of the Canadian Western Steamship Line, for the United Kingdom. This boat has on board 4,906,962 feet of railway ties and crossing timbers for the British railways, and will be discharged at Garston and Birkenhead. This load includes a winter deck cargo.

Some years ago larger loads are reported to have been shipped, but the prices of lumber and freight rates were much lower than today, with the result that the cost of the cargo was not much more than half of the shipment made recently by the city of Victoria.

This cargo is Canadian grown and cut, is on a Canadian-built ship constructed in the Coughlan shipyards, and the shippers are Canadians, H. R. MacMillan & Co. of Vancouver.

Speaking of the shipment, Mr. MacMillan says: This cargo consigned to the London and North Western Railroad at Birkenhead and the Great Western Railroad at Garston carried sufficient railway sleepers for 66 miles of single track railroad. These sleepers will be creosoted after their arrival in England and are expected to serve the British traveller and shipper for a quarter of a century.

THE LARGEST SLASHER DOING BUSINESS

Sixteen, 42-inch inserted tooth cut-off saws operating on one slasher rig is probably the record number of this type of saw doing business in the world.

These saws are operating daily in the mill of the Cowan-Willamette Pulp & Paper Company of Oregon City, Oregon. They are 42 inches in diameter and six-gauge, and were selected from regular Simonds stock

As there was no mill at that time that had a complete slasher rig made up of inserted tooth cut-off saws, these were selected for a trial by the Crown-Williamette Company. They at once justified their selection and gave excellent results.

Through the courtesy of the Crown-Williamette Company, the "Canada Lumberman" is privileged to reproduce the illustration showing these 16 Simonds saws in operation.

Pulpwood and Its Varied Activities

Pulpwood Supply Large—Demand Quiet

Reports from northern Ontario and western Quebec indicate that pulpwood is being cut in large quantities but that the market is dull at the present time; in fact operators are being offered much more than they can handle, and some of the large consumers are not in the market just now owing to the quiet state of the paper trade across the border and the reaction which has now set in in some mills in Canada. One large Toronto company said this week that they were not buying any spruce pulpwood, although they were offered many thousand cars every week.

Prices have fallen considerably, due to surplus production and diminished demand, and it is predicted that rough spruce will be selling as low as $12.00 per cord south of North Bay before many weeks elapse. A large amount of poplar has also been taken out and the supply is far greater than the requisition.

The prevailing high prices and shortage in pulpwood during the first few months of 1920 resulted in the settlers, farmers, sawmill men and contractors taking out larger supplies than ever. With the industrial reaction, which has been setting in, and the general downward trend of prices in other commodities, pulpwood has, to a considerable extent shared in the decline. Then labor is now cheaper and more plentiful at the different points, which has resulted in men becoming more efficient and a larger number of cords taken out in certain districts.

Good Progress Evidenced at Spruce Falls

The Spruce Falls Company, Limited, of Neenah, Wisconsin, who are erecting a pulp plant at Spruce Falls, Ontario, are making splendid progress on construction. The weather has been very favorable and the company hope to have the sulphite plant in commission early in May next. The mechanically ground wood plant will not be running until the end of 1921 because its operation depends upon water power and it will not be possible to get the hydro-electrical development completed until late in the fall. The present project of the Spruce Falls Company does not include the installation of paper machines, but these will come later. The company now have two saw mills in operation cutting lumber for their construction programme. So far as woods activities are concerned, the Spruce Falls Co. say that they have been carried out on such a scale that they feel confident a sufficient supply is ensured to take care of all their 1921 requirements.

Not Enough Pulpwood to Go Round?

"Our views of the pulpwood market at present may be summed up in the following," says the Rimouski Lumber Co. of Rimouski, Que., of which J. Henry Poulin is manager.

"The word has gone forth from the powers that be, that the price of pulpwood "must come down." Cancellations of contracts and attempts to cancel are the order of the day. Mills are "not buying" and 'they have all the wood that they require for several months.'

"Boys don't get feverish to throw away the wood that cost you money—the mills have not all the wood they want for several months, although the 'bigger fish' have their usual supply on hand from twelve to eighteen months ahead. Any smaller mills can get their supplies from the bigger mills to discourage the shipment of higher priced wood from Canada.

"The banks are pressing the pulpwood men to take down their discounts, and some are forced to sell wood at about $8.00 to $10.00 per cord less than it is worth.

"There is not wood enough on hand in Canada to go around. Just refuse to ship at anything under a reasonable price, a price proportionate with the cost of production, and watch the high-handed methods of bringing down the price disappear like a vapor.

"They want your wood—they need your wood; but their holiday gift to you is to deprive you of the price you deserve and can get if you hold off shipments. Don't be feverish to ship at any price. You'll get yours by waiting. $40.00 per cord delivered in New York or New England states and payable in American funds, is only a fair price as compared with what they get for pulp themselves and the price of this is so high that pulpwood at $40.00 is cheap.

"You'll be told that $25.00 is about right, and they can take in a few cars at this price—and believe us they will take all you can send them—although they have all they need for months to come.

"Our estimation of a fair price to-day is anywhere from $35.00 to $40.00 per cord delivered and payable in American funds, depending on freight rates and cost of production, of course. Don't be bamboozled into giving away anything. Don't shiver from the cold in your feet. Wake up! Take heed! Hold tight! Don't worry! Get your price and be happy. Let us repeat, there is no reason or excuse for loss in this business. Remember humanity is like so many sheep, where one goes, they all go. Reduction in sugar and dry goods has nothing to do with the paper business. Have you noticed any paper mills that did not make huge profits, after paying what they termed the crest of the pulpwood price?"

New Pulp Mill For Fraser River

The site of the new pulp and paper mill, which is to be constructed in British Columbia, will be up the Fraser River, according to F. P. Jones, of the Canada Cement Company, Montreal. Mr. Jones, who will be associated with Angus McLean of the Bathurst Lumber Company, and Senator C. Edwards, of Ottawa, in the project, returned lately from British Columbia with Mr. Maclean.

"There is no doubt that a mill will be constructed," said Mr. Jones, "the size of which will depend upon extent of the Government leases. The forests of British Columbia are unsurpassed, and a very great future awaits the pulp industry there; consequently there need be no hesitation in building a mill of considerable dimensions. The lumber business in British Columbia is not prosperous at present, due no doubt to prevailing world depression. Indeed it is almost at a standstill. The high cost of rail haulage has contributed to make the industry unprofitable, and a very large number of employees have been thrown out of work."

Great Strides in Great Industry

The rapid growth and tremendous expansion of Canada's pulp and paper industry during the past thirty years reads more like a romance than a record of actual achievement. In 1890 the total pulp and paper exports of the Dominion were valued at $120.00; twenty years later they had increased to four and a half million dollars and ten years later, in 1920, the ascension was so great that the exports exceeded $104,000,000. To-day the industry ranks first in value of exports, exclusive of farm and kindred products.

According to returns recently brought down by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, over a quarter of a billion dollars is invested in the pulp and paper industry in Canada. There are 99 plants of which 33 make paper only, 39 pulp only and 27 both pulp and paper.

The production of pulpwood in 1919 was valued at $48,562,086 and paper reached the top-notch figure of $91,362,913. Production has been much larger during 1920 than it was in 1919, and when the returns for 1920 are completed, they will show that much greater strides have been made in the industry.

Brompton Company Had Record Year

The Brompton Pulp & Paper Co. has been making rapid progress of late years and expanding in many directions. Recently a deal was completed whereby the company acquired extensive and valuable pulpwood limits in the Lake St. John district, and the new holdings are among the finest timber areas in the north. There are in the limits 634 square miles,, or 405,760 acres. It is now stated that the wood reserves of the company are sufficient to supply all the requirements for practically a century. The total limits now stand at 717,528 acres.

Another gratifying evidence of the prosperity of the company is afforded in the annual statement which was recently brought down, covering twelve months ended October 31st last. It is the best statement which has ever been issued by the company since its inception and shows that the Brompton organization had a record year under the able direction of J. A. Bothwell, general manager. The earnings are at a new high level and the financial position of the company is exceptionally strong. The profits for the year amount to $1,853,588, which is a gain of nearly 70 per cent. over those of 1919 when the figure reached $1,098,337. After deducting $235,122 for depreciation against $188,499 last year, together with bond interest and preferred stock dividends, there remains a balance available for application to the common shares of $1,340,886, as compared with $687,383 in 1919 and $637,274 at the close of the preceding twelve months' period. The results of the year were equivalent to $9.57 per share on the outstanding 140,000 shares of no par value, for which the old securities were exchanged earlier in the year. Last year the company

The block pile for the winter's supply of pulpwood of the Laurentide Co., at Grand Mere, Que. The picture was taken out the time the pile was measured, when it was found there was almost 90,000 cords of wood in it. The quantity will last until the river is open in the spring, and is one of the largest piles made in recent years. The cut is presented in this issue through the kindness of "The Digester."

earned 9.8 per cent. on its common capitalization, and 9.1 per cent. in 1918.

This excellent showing is further enhanced by the fact that the earnings referred to are only those of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company and do not include those of the concern's two United States subsidiaries, the Groveton Paper Company and the Claremont Paper Company, in which the Canadian enterprise owns all the outstanding common stock. In his report to the shareholders, the president, F. N. McCrea, M.P., pointing this out, states that the earnings of the two subsidiaries "have not been taken into account in any way, as their fiscal years do not end until December 31."

"It can be stated, however," Mr. McCrea goes on to say, "that the combined earnings of these two companies will approximate those of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, Limited."

After disbursing among shareholders the sum of $665,000 during the year, against $350,000 in the two previous years, there remained a surplus of $675,886 to carry into the current year's accounts, compared with $337,383 in 1919, and some $50,000 less in 1918.

The balance sheet portion of the statement reveals a highly comfortable financial position, current assets exceeding liabilities of a similar character by well over $2,000,000 despite the extensive additions to the East Angus plant of the company in process during a period. A bank loan of $375,000 which appeared in the exhibit of a year ago was wiped out altogether, and, in addition, the company was able to add the substantial sum of $372,326 to its investments during the year, bringing those up to $1,721,418. Cash holdings, also, are shown at $244,111 in this year's statement, against $83,831 as at October 31, 1919.

November Exports of Paper Are Large

Canada's pulp and paper exports for November were $14,355,435. an increase of $6,338,445 over the same month in the previous year. The October earnings were nearly two millions higher at $16,706,005. There were 63,381 tons of newsprint, valued at $6,926,465, exported in November, of which the United States took $6,202,816.

Exports for eight months ended November amounted to $118,303,000.

How Pulpwood Prices Have Dropped

A lumberman, commenting in a general way on the lumber trade, speaks of a decline in the price of pulpwood to $14 a cord, which, it would seem, is about $4 lower than in the early portion of the season. He says that at the price mentioned the operators are barely paying expenses, owing to the costs of producing the wood. Predictions of a decline to $12 are heard. He declares that if such declines should take place, some lumbermen will cease to produce pulpwood and will turn their attention to lumber. For a period, it would seem, the production of pulpwood was more remunerative from the standpoint of the lumbering companies than the production of lumber. One pulpwood operator exhibited contracts made with a pulp company in October at $18,50 a cord for rough wood and $28,50 for peeled, and said that to-day he could not get more than $12 or $13 for a cord of rough, while the price of peeled wood, not long ago as high as $30, is down to $19 and $22 a cord.

Unsettled Conditions Handicap N.B. Industry

There is every evidence that the lumber cut of New Brunswick will be less this season than ordinarily. With the market in its present unsettled condition the big operators are not planning any extensive work in the forest, and few camps are hiring the usual number of men. As a result many laborers who have been finding winter employment in the woods of the province, must seek new occupations this season. Many of them are seeking employment in St. John in consequence of the re-opening of the winter shipping activity.

Dryden Co. Taking Out Much Wood

W. F. V. Atkinson of Dryden Pulp & Paper Co., Dryden, Ont., spent the Christmas holidays with his wife and family in Toronto. Mr. Atkinson, who is now woods manager and superintendent of the hydraulic power and forestry departments of the Dryden Company, states that 40,000 cords of pulpwood are being taken out by the organization this year either through their own woods activities or by jobbers. Some 700 men are engaged in the work and the wages paid are from $50 to $60 a month. This figure is considerably lower than the rate which prevailed last year, and the most efficient men are engaged. The capacity of the plant is being considerably increased by the construction of a ground wood pulp department and additional water-power development.

New Industries in Pulp Line

The National Fibre Co., Ltd., the outcome of capital and enterprise of a number of Ottawa citizens, have purchased a former factory premises at St. Romauld, situated on the south shore in the county of Levis, some eight miles from Quebec and in close proximity to the Quebec bridge. The site is an ideal one for such a plant for the manufacture of fibre boards and the making of cheese and egg boxes, etc. The machinery is now being installed and operation of the plant will begin in the middle of February.

In the meantime a new and extensive pulp and paper company is negotiating for the establishment of a plant at St. Michel's Cove, three miles from the city of Quebec. The location sought lies on the river frontages of the St. Lawrence on the line of the Canadian National Railways. This plant was to have been established at Three Rivers, but on second thought, the promoters have come to Quebec and are negotiating for private properties in close vicinity to the factory site needed to build and house employees. The site has been acquired, and until all arrangements are completed, the promoters are reluctant to give out a statement for publication.

Lumbering Activities from Coast to Coast

The last issue of the Labor Gazette, Ottawa, contains the following interesting survey of lumber conditions and operations during the past month:

Lumbering operations during November were reported at Charlottetown to be quiet. At St. John several sawmills closed for the season. At Fredericton a greatly reduced production of logs was anticipated in the coming winter, some former large operators remaining out altogether. The demand for men was reported at Bathurst to be slowing down, some of the camps having filled up. In Quebec district a demand was noted for men for the woods, but as wages were only about half those of last season men were unwilling to go; it was anticipated that next winter's cut would fall far short of that a year ago; the sawmills all closed down for the season. Sherbrooke reported lumber, tie and pole camps all busy, and saw and shingle mills fairly active. The lumber industry was reported at Sorel to be quiet. At Ottawa and Hull between 600 and 700 men were thrown out of work by the closing of a large sawmill. Logging was less active in Peterborough district, but the sawmills worked to capacity. Owen Sound reported that the lumber camps on the north shore of the Georgian Bay were busy, but some of the sawmills closed down for lack of logs. Sault Ste. Marie reported the lumber camps well filled, with no demand except for experienced woodmen; lumberyards were quiet. A demand for loggers was noted early in the month at Cobalt. North Bay, Sudbury, Pembroke and Timmins, but most of these camps were filled up later. Winnipeg reported the logging camps filling up in Northern Manitoba, but some demand for labor continued in The Pas district. Regina noted similar conditions in Saskatchewan, vacancies in the camps being filled by men lately working in the harvest fields and in threshing. At Prince Albert many men were unemployed and wages were reduced. In Alberta logging operations were rather quiet, some camps closing down and the demand for men generally falling off. Fernie reported the period of depression in the lumber industry as having reached an acute stage during November, the lower price of lumber products being credited with the decline; not a sawmill in the district was working, and few logging camps were open, wages being reduced, and many loggers unemployed. Nelson reported many saw mills closing for lack of market. At Cranbrook the lumber camps were filled, no more men being taken on. Vancouver reported that almost all lumber camps were practically closed down; saw and shingle mills were also very slack, many being idle. At New Westminster one lumber mill closed for two months and the other mills ran much below capacity. Similar slackness was reported in the camps at Prince George and Prince Rupert, many large camps closing down, the only demand being for tie-makers along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Victoria reported dull conditions in the industry on Vancouver Island. Nanaimo reported that the closing down of logging camps and mills in all parts of the Island had thrown many men out of employment.

Would Cost Two Thousand Per Room

It is reported that bids received for proposed new Statler Hotel, at Buffalo, N.Y., indicated cost would be about $2,000 per room over cost per room of Pennsylvania Hotel in New York. As the new hotel was to have 1,000 rooms, estimate indicated total costs of $2,000,000 over cost of the Pennsylvania Hotel. As Pennsylvania Hotel is twice the size of the Buffalo hotel project, cost of duplicating the Pennsylvania at present quotations would be $4,000,000. It is understood estimates received were too high, and building will be deferred for the present. Steel men say that while material costs have come down to or close to the Pennsylvania figures, labor building costs have not come down, and it was higher labor costs that account for most of the increase.

Some Terse Comment on Building Costs

It seems the lumber business comes in for a good deal of abuse these days by prospective builders. Retailers say that it is an everyday occurrence now to have a man call and upon receiving prices of lumber start in on a tale of woe about the high cost of lumber, the injustice of present prices.

As an example of effective selling talk with which one dealer explains the situation to these customers, who are apparently ignorant in regard to the itemized cost of building a home, he asserts:

"Lumber prices are lower all the way up to 20 per cent. and over, and with a few items like lath, still more, and we have reduced our prices accordingly. We are glad lumber has been the first important commodity to come down and believe it will give a decided impetus to building operations, which had been checked by rising costs and transportation. However, the public generally has had a wrong impression about the relationship of lumber prices and the cost of the finished building, especially as applied to work on residential, apartment houses, etc. If you were going to build a ten thousand dollar house how much cheaper do you think you could build it if you were made a present of lumber? The house would still cost you $7,500.00, so you see there is something else besides lumber that enters into the building of your home.

"Labor is the big item that eats up the price and this item injects itself into the manufacture of the many other materials which go to construct the house, such as cement, brick, lime, plaster. Then there is the plumbing, wiring, and also the labor employed in the mill work. All go to make this the most important thing to consider and until labor becomes cheaper, building will continue to be high. Remember, if every item in the construction of a home were reduced in price in comparison with the lumber bill, building would not be delayed by so many prospects as is the situation at the present time."

Death of Mr. Fenwick C. Riley

Returning from Philadelphia where he had been to consult a specialist, Mr. Fenwick C. Riley, general manager of Bloedel, Stewart & Welch, Limited, Vancouver, passed away recently just before his train reached Seattle. The late Mr. Riley had been well known in Vancouver since 1912. He had been manager from the start of his firm, which carries on large logging operations at both Myrtle Point and Union Bay, B.C. It is said that their work in these two places are the greatest strictly logging operations on the coast. Mr. Riley, who specialized in the development of high lead railroad logging, was born in Auclaire, Wis.., in 1878. He came west when very young and had been connected with Mr. Bloedel ever since. His death was not entirely unexpected as he had a dangerous seizure last August and underwent a serious operation in October. Mr. Riley was proud of his work during the war as a superintendent of logging operations for aeroplane spruce, under the direction of the Imperial munitions board.

Building Costs Will Not be Lower

The public is not going to buy houses one whit cheaper in the spring, and building activity will recommence with a bang, according to S. B. Green, of Toronto, who points out the incalculable harm the present rumors of lower prices in the spring are going to have in further accentuating the number of people who will be living in cramped and unhappy conditions. "I offer my opinion as a builder in Toronto who completes from 30 to 60 houses a year and who is acquainted with building in general throughout Canada and the United States," added Mr. Green. The rumor that there is no money for loans is absolutely false, he declares. "There is more private money for acceptable loans on houses now than at any time in the past year, with conditions getting brighter.

Mr. Green believes that he can say with absolute safety that there will be no drop in the wages of skilled business mechanics, and that the prices of building materials show no trace of a revision downwards. On the contrary, he feels that in many items there may be a slight rise very soon. "I frankly admit that, in some retail lumber yards hemlock and fir can be bought for practically wholesale prices. What we have seen lately in the clothing market, is true of many local lumber yards. They are overstocked, and are forced, because of the temporary absence of building, to turn their stock into money. But I submit that 'he who runs can read the signs.' No merchant can buy and sell at the same price. Their overhead must be met, and there must be a profit. Prices will advance the moment their stock has reached the point where buying is necessary. Doors and sashes and various kinds of mill work are, also, slightly lower now because mill owners find it necessary to keep their mills going and retain their better men, even if, for the present, the cost equals the selling price.

"As a result of this waiting policy there will be a greater shortage in all kinds of building materials and houses," continued Mr. Green. "As to brick, especially the finer grades, there is not 1 per cent. of a decline and none in sight, because the labor used here is specialized to a degree. The price of coal which is one of the biggest factors in the manufacture of brick to-day, also shows no trace of becoming cheaper. Cement, lime and sand, too, show no decrease. Heating, both hot air and hot water, instead of showing any decline, continue to advance.

"The average home builder would far rather borrow his money from loan companies than from governmental housing commissions," concluded Mr. Green, "because of the delays and restrictions that are always connected with governmental departments. It has been my experience that, no matter how tight the money markets, there are some good sources never closed, and never more than 7 per cent."

The workman is defended by this builder against the common attacks from people who do not employ him. "He is turning out just as honest a day's work as he ever did, quality and quantity jointly considered."

Mr. Long Elected Hydro Commissioner

Guy H. Long, Hamilton

In the recent municipal contest in Hamilton, Guy H. Long, of the Long Lumber Co., wholesale lumber dealers, and of the Consumers' Lumber Co., retail dealers, was returned by the electors of the Ambitious City as Hydro Commissioner. His opponent was Gordon Nelson, who was Labor Commissioner for the past year. It was prophesied that Mr. Long would be defeated. but as the late Sir John A. Macdonald said once upon a time, there is nothing so uncertain as an election or a horse race. Mr. Long won by the handsome majority of 3,315, which is a splendid showing. His many friends are congratulating him on his success at the polls, and are confident that he will render faithful, efficient, service during his term of office. Mr. Long is well known in the lumber industry with which he has been associated many years. He is one of the charter members of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association and, at the annual meeting held a year ago, was elected a director for 1920. At the annual gathering of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association in February last at Hamilton, Mr. Long was chairman of the Committee of Reception and Arrangements and much of the success attending the convention was due to his active personal efforts. He has been for some years a director of the Y.M.C.A. and held various other positions. His health, which for a considerable period was not up to the mark, now permits him to take hold of his business and other duties with his old time vigor. Mr. Long is an ardent hunter and fisherman and interested in athletics, motoring and other pastimes.

New Wholesale Lumber Company Formed

A new wholesale lumber company, which has been incorporated under a federal charter has been organized in Ottawa, under the name of the Story Lumber Co., Limited. The active head of the concern is John A. Storey, while W. F. T. Story is vice-president G. A. Routliffe is director. The head office which is at 701 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, is under the direct supervision of John A. Story and the old office of W. F. T. Story at, 30 St. John St., Montreal, will be carried on, under his supervision, as a branch. George A. Routliffe will, in general, superintend the culling and outside work of the company.

All members of the firm have had a long and varied experience in the manufacture, grading. marketing, and shipping of lumber to the various markets that Canadian forest products enter.

John A. Story has for the past twenty-three years been superintendent of the saw mill and lumber department of Fraser & Co., and since its inception in 1910, the vice president and manager of the Fraser Bryson Lumber Co. W. F. T. Story has been in the wholesale business in Montreal for a number of years, latterly paying more attention to hardwoods and specializing in birch. George A. Routliffe has been yard superintendent of Fraser & Co.'s mill at Deschanes, Que.. and previous to that time with the George H. Perley & Co.'s spruce operations at Calumet. The company will handle the usual Canadian lumber products of white pine, red pine, spruce and hardwoods, as well as lath and other by-products.

How Canadian Woods Are Classified

The question has been asked several times why poplar is classed as a hard wood.

The question has been asked also why tamarack is classed with the conifers and not with deciduous trees (meaning trees from which the leaves fall in winter), says "The Broke" of Iroquois Falls, Ont.

The answer is simple. "Hardwood" and "deciduous" are terms used to describe certain qualities of trees, but do not decide the class to which a tree belongs, have nothing to do with classification. The term hardwood is, however, frequently used (though wrongly so) to designate the class of trees, most of which are hardwood. It is this which causes the confusion.

(a) All trees are divided into:
  (1) those growing in annual rings;
  (2) those growing in a mass without rings.

The only one of interest in Canada is the tree with rings which includes practically all-maple, beech, oak, elm, pine, balsam, spruce, tamarack, and a host of others.

(b) Trees growing in annual rings (called exogens) are divided into those:
  (1) which have naked seeds (called gymnosperms);
  (2) which have seeds with a covering over them (called angiosperm.

The conifers, spruce, balsam, tamarack, pine, etc., have naked seeds, so they are put in one class, gymnosperms.

Maple, beech, birch, poplar, etc., have seeds with a covering over them, therefore they are in the other class, angiosperms.

Any tree in either class may be hardwood or soft wood. Most of the hardwoods have seeds with a covering (angiosperms) but not all, tamarack for instance. Also, poplar is in this class because it has covered seeds, but it is not a hard wood.

Any tree in either class may be deciduous (lose its leaves in winter). Most of the deciduous trees have seeds with a covering, but not all, tamarack for instance.

Perhaps the distinction would be plainer by giving this example. If a group of men, some of whom have lost an arm, are classified as having one arm or two arms, and a hunderd men are found to have two arms, and of these one is a black man and the others white, the group would naturally be called white group. But the black man would not be white; color is not the basis of classification, it is having one or two arms. Similarly in trees, poplar is in the same class as the hardwoods because it has covered seeds, but it is not hardwood, for hard and soft is not the basis of classification. In other words it is the nigger among the hardwoods.

Similarly with the tamarack, it is classed with the evergreens because it has naked seeds, but it is itself deciduous, that is, loses its leaves in the autumn. It is the nigger in the evergreens.

Make Lumber Price Facts Known

Perhaps never before in the history of the lumber industry has it needed publicity—of the right kind—more than now. Whenever a great change takes place in the conditions or methods of any industry it is important that the public be informed regarding it; and it is always better that this information be provided and disseminated by the industry itself than by any outside agency. When the price of lumber went up to unheard-of heights the news was quickly spread; but now that the price has gone down until it is close to the cost of production the industry must tell the world about it if the fact is to be made known. says the "American Lumberman."

Comparisons are said to be odious; but just now the making of comparisons of prices appears to be the most popular indoor and outdoor sport. The results of such comparisons depend altogether upon the facts or alleged facts used in making them. If conditions affecting lumber prices are made widely known by the industry itself, if it is persistent in its efforts to keep the facts before the public, it will be less likely to suffer from the dissemination of "facts" that are not facts. Every man and every industry is entitled to its "day in court." The passport to the court of public opinion nowadays is advertising in one form or another.

All lumbermen ought to do what they can, not only to place the facts before the public, but they ought to correct false statements that come to their attention in the public press regarding lumber prices and conditions generally in the lumber industry. Several of the lumber associations have set for themselves the task of correcting misstatements of this kind in the public press. In this work they should have the aid of individual lumbermen; indeed, where the latter are sure of the facts involved they may place them directly into the possession of those who make the misstatements. Some lumbermen make it a practice to nail untruths of this kind; it would be better for the industry and the public if all would do so.

What Laboratory Has Done and Can Do

The report, which has been received by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D.C., from Col. Greeley of the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis., is causing considerable interest among manufacturers and woodworkers. A representative body of wood users and manufacturers will appear before the sub-committee on expenditures in the Department of Agriculture to urge the importance of the work carried on by Col. Greeley and staff.

In the report submitted by the Laboratory there is an appeal for more working facilities. It also gives the cost of investigations to be $2,000,000 and the benefit of experiments and examinations to be worth $30,000,000 to manufacturers and dealers of wood products. Further statements in the report explain how the ending of the European conflict did not terminate the extended investigation into the qualities of plywood; the examinations of white ash and other woods to determine the effect of spiral grain and other defects and blemishes on strength.

Breezy Happenings from the East

The lumber situation in the province of New Brunswick remains much the same as it has been for some months and at present there are no indications of a betterment. Conditions in the woods are said to be good for operations and the crews at the various camps are working away. although the amount of their cut this winter will be curtailed from thirty to fifty per cent. of last year.

There is a large amount of lumber purchased by the British and French governments still piled up on wharves and along the railroad in this city. A surveyor in conversation with a correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman" says that he estimates that there is at least 75,000,000 feet of manufactured spruce on wharves along the water front and piled elsewhere. Much lumber, destined for overseas has been exposed so long to the elements that it is showing ill-effects. It is also eating up valuable space, which could be utilized by the mills for their yearly cuts. Up to this time last winter lumber shipments overseas were quite heavy, but now they are very light. The uncertainty of the market is undoubtedly responsible for this. It is a case of the "irony of fate." When lumber was greatly in demand there was a lack of bottoms and now that both steaming and sailing vessels are in abundance and seeking freights the bottom has to fall out of the lumber market.

These conditions also prevail in Nova Scotia. Henery C. Sharp, who was employed as superintendent for the Draper Lumber interests in Parrsboro, N.S., passed through St. John recently and during an interview said that the uncertainty of the market had caused a suspension of his firm's activities. The company has large holdings in and about Parrsboro. He said that the pulp situation was equally bad and he attributed this to a concerted effort on the part of paper manufacturers to drive down the price of pulp wood.

Ernest Michaud, a well-known lumberman of St. Quentin, N.B., died suddenly in Campbellton recently. He was there on business in connection with his industry. His passing will be regretted by all who knew him as he was a popular and enterprising young man.

Another man well known in the lumbering industry in New Brunswick, Joseph L. Allen, died recently after four weeks' illness. He was in his eighty-third year and in early manhood engaged in operations on Bear Brook and Little River. He became associated with the late Alexander Gibson, Sr., of Marysville, in the early sixty's. Later he became foreman for Mr. Gibson.

Small quantities of lumber are being shipped out of St. John on sailing vessels for various destinations. The majority of it is coming from up the bay in scows and is being re-loaded into the schooners.

Co-operative Publicity in House Building

The effect of timely. co-operative advertising has recently been demonstrated in a number of papers published in leading cities and towns in Canada. It shows evidence of goodwill and a community of interest that augurs well for a successful season.

Several journals have inaugurated what is known as a "Citizens' Home-building Page," and the idea is cleverly carried out. An outline of a house is shown complete from basement to attic with verandahs, porches, walks, doors, windows, etc. An Ottawa paper recently contained a full-page advertisement of this character. The house was blocked off into little squares and triangles, in each of which some merchant placed his individual ad. Each dealer took for his space that part of the house for which he was best equipped to furnish the material. The dealer in shingles placed his ad on the roof, while the dealer in furnaces used the basement to set forth his ad. On the roof occurred the little ads of M. N. Cummings, dealer in shingles, lath, sash and doors; W. C. Edwards & Co. (Ltd.), deale in lath, shingles, rough and dressed flooring and doors; James E. Wilson, dealer in sash, doors, mouldings, lath and shingles, and H. Dupis & Son, dealer in lumber roofing paper and firewood.

The Biggest Tree in the State

The prize for the biggest tree in New York State has been awarded to Charles J. Richards, editor of the Gowanda News, for an elm tree which is nearly thirty feet in circumference at 4½ feet from the ground.

The contest was opened by the New York State College of Forestry at Syracuse as the result of a question whether the Setauket tree was the largest tree of any kind east of the Mississippi. It was thought to be a matter of interest to determine which is the largest tree, and the contest thus started was taken up by New York Forestry, publication of the State Forestry Association, and American Forestry, published by the American Forestry Association.

The winning tree has these remarkable dimensions: Circumference, 30 inches from the ground, 34 feet, 2 inches; at six feet, circumference, 23 feet, 7 inches; height over 100 feet. It has no branches for 50 feet above the ground, and its circumference at that point is 20 feet.

Teddy's Delight is barred from the prize, though even larger, because it is not one tree but three. The George Washington cherry is probably the largest cherry tree in the country, fourteen feet in diameter. The umbrella elm is nationally noted for its symmetry, but was too small to compete with the Gowanda elm.

Air Craft in Canadian Forest Survey

An experiment in aerial forestry reconnaissance, by the Commission of Conservation and the Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture in Canada, resulted in determining the location and extent of the spruce bud-worm infestation, by observing defoliated spruce and balsam trees. The blight is spreading from the pulp-wood forests of northern Quebec into Ontario. This survey has the distinction of being the first aerial entomological study ever conducted.

Flights from the base of operations covered a radius of nearly a hundred miles. In four days' flying the main types, such as conifers, hardwood and mixed forests, recent burns, muskegs, and clearings on approximately 1,800 miles were mapped out. From 3,500 feet every block of any appreciable size of the various forest types was easily located.

The commission is planning to conduct, with the assistance of the Air Board, an extensive aerial survey of the forests within flying reach of the National Transcontinental Railway in Northern Ontario during the coming summer. By this means the existence or non-existence of commercial supplies of timber in these northern regions will be established in a shorter time and at lower cost than in any other way.

Traveling Boudoir for Speed Marvel

Man o' War, the world's greatest race horse, is as finicky about his habits of life and his personal comfort as any other petted darling of Fortune. The great racer is also, pound for pound, one of the most valuable pieces of property in the world, and S. D. Riddle of Glen Riddle, Pa., is more than anxious to make sure that everything possible is done for his comfort and health.

One of the methods by which this is accomplished is that a travelling boudoir has been arranged for the speed marvel and moves about the world with him. This boudoir is an immense body like a box stall, mounted on a big Packard truck. The rear wall of the box is hinged at the bottom and arranged so that it can be let down to form a gangway for the racer to enter his boudoir. Two other trucks of a like make are being used by racing men near Philadelphia for the purpose of transporting thoroughbreds. They are the property of J. E. Widner and J. B. Crozer.

Haileybury Men Return Safe and Sound

A recent despatch from Haileybury, Ont., says: Safe and sound, and quite unaware until they met the search party that there month-long absence was causing uneasiness among relatives at home, Marty Wright, ex-Mayor of Haileybury, and Charlie Wright, his nephew, turned up recently.

They experienced no trouble and were in no difficulties at any time. They were at the Anvil Lake Mining Company's property in the Maple Mountain section, and were detained there by the condition of the roads, which had been affected by the mild spell.

There is still no word yet of the fate of Chris McCool, the missing Pembroke lumberman.

Twenty-one Wooden Vessels Built

During the month of October, 21 vessels, of wood construction, were added to Canadian registry, as against three steam vessels of tonnage of only 3,837 and net tonnage of 2,169, and comprised eleven sailing vessels of 1,614 gross tonnage. three steam vessels of 2,075 gross tonnage, and seven gas vessels of 148 gross tonnage. The three steel vessels had a gross tonnage of 14,248 and a net tonnage of 8,770, and all were built at ports in Canada. The wooden vessels built in Canada of those added to the registry in October, included six sailing vessels, two steam vessels of a total gross tonnage of 247 and five gas vessels. There were purchased from foreigners five sailing vessels, one gas vessel and one steam vessel of 1,829 gross tonnage.

The process goes on of eliminating from the registry vessels that have disappeared from actual participation in the business of the country for years. In October there were removed from the registry 57 sailing vessels of a total gross tonnage of 3,912.31, steam vessels of 1,841 gross tonnage and sixteen gas vessels of 152 gross tonnage.

Western Ontario Lumberman Again Elected

Ald. F. E. Harley, London, Ont.

In the recent municipal elections in London, Ont., Frank E. Harley, who has been a member of the city council for the past five years, was again returned by the electors for another year of service as an alderman for Ward No. 2. Mr. Harley has long been a public-spirited resident of the Forest City and has served on all important committees of the council. He is also on the Board of the Western Exhibition. In the recent campaign he took an active part in promoting a by-law to provide the sum of one hundred thousand dollars for a motor bus system. Although the measure was defeated it was not owing to any lack of endeavor or support on the father of the project. A sample bus was being brought to London and was to have arrived a few days before the election in order to demonstrate this modern means of conveyance in handling city traffic. Through some accident while on the way from Akron, Ohio, the big vehicle did not reach London and was sent back. Ald. Harley says that he has proof that certain interests were at work to prevent the delivery of the bus and he is conducting an investigation.

Ald. Harley is head of the London Lumber Co., wholesale lumber dealers, with which firm he has been connected for the past twenty-three years. The London Lumber Co. specialize in native hardwoods and purchase the cuts of various sawmills in western Ontario. A certain amount of the lower grades of white pine and spruce are handled for crating lumber, boxing, etc. Many friends will congratulate Ald. Harley on his return for another term in the aldermanic arena.

'Planes Flew 9,000 Miles Last Year

A total of nine thousand miles is the flight record of the Laurentide Company hydroplanes during the season just closed, according to reports submitted by the Aviation Department. This represents a total flying time of 150 hours, which would make the average flying speed sixty miles an hour. During the summer, thirty-four fires were observed.

In all seventy-two flights were made, twenty-eight of which were for the purpose of taking aerial photographs of timber lands and limits. The remainder were no-photographic flights, mainly for the purpose of carrying passengers for inspections of various kinds. Forty-three passengers were carried during the summer. The seventy-two flights on the average were slightly more than two hours in duration.

A greater flying programme and a longer stay in the air per flight is planned for next summer, and the photographic feature is to be developed to a greater extent than at present, according to Mr. Ellwood Wilson, who said that the 'planes would be in the air at least four hours a day every flying day next summer.

Says Wisconsin Cut will be Small

That the business depression in the United States is general and is likely to continue yet a while, is the report that O. J. Haarlander, plant manager of the Canadian Edison Phonographs, Limited, St. Thomas, Ont., brought back lately upon his return from an extended business tour through the Middle West.

Mr. Haarlander left for the purpose of buying lumber for the St. Thomas plant, but reports that he refrained from buying on account of unsettled conditions. Lumbermen in Wisconsin, he reports, are planning to cut only about half the usual quantity of lumber this winter, believing that the future does not warrant greater production, and the mild winter so far has prevented much lumbering being done at all.

Wholesale merchants in the United States report very poor collections, Mr. Haarlander states, and poorer sales. He feels confident, however, that big business will succeed the present slump.

Harvey Derne Killed in Auto Collision

The news of the tragic death of Harvey Derne, Superintendent of Manufacture of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, Columbus, Ohio. comes as a great shock to the wide circle of his friends in the lumber and associated industries. With his wife and a party of friends he was returning home from the Columbus Athletic Club, early on January 1st, 1921, where they had attended the club's annual New Year party, when his car, which he was driving, collided with a heavy taxicab in Broad Street at Washington Ave. Nearly all of the party of eight in Mr. Derne's car were injured more or less seriously. Edwin L. Holloway, also of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, received painful internal injuries.

Mr. Derne was rushed to a hospital, only a few blocks away, but he was dead when the hospital was reached, and the belief is that death resulted almost instantaneously, from his impact against the steering wheel.

Few men had such a wide circle of friends in the lumber industry; his sterling qualities as a man, coupled with his business ability and technical attainments, made him a prime favorite socially with his friends, and gave him a place of distinction in industrial circles. Prior to his long connection with the W. M. Ritter Lumber Company. he was connected with Burns Brothers, the Chequasset Lumber Company, and the Raleigh Lumber Company. He was 46 years of age.

Will B. C. Mill Change Shingle Pack?

Resulting from a meeting of shingle manufacturers held recently in Vancouver, at which the proposal to change the style of the shingle pack was discussed, a canvass of all the shingle manufacturers in British Columbia will be made, in an effort to obtain the views of the industry on the proposal. The new style or standard pack, as it is known, was adopted at the recent congress of shingle manufacturers at Seattle, but as it was felt that all of the B. C. manufacturers did not agree with that decision, the meeting was called to obtain the views of the various local mills.

The general adoption of the change, it is stated, will put many of the mills, according to Western advices, to extra expense through the necessity of changing bands, employing additional labor and rendering useless considerable advertising matter. The change calls for a thicker shingle, laid five inches to the weather, with four bundles to the square or five bundles to the thousand. Many of the mills oppose the change on the ground that it was only a short time ago that the congress decided that shingles should be laid four inches to the weather and that the pack should be the square one.

The fact that the mills market quite a large percentage of their product south of the line will likely govern the manufacturers to a considerable extent in their decision.

Who Profits Most?

A business can be built in a year, in a month, even in a day; or the building of a business can command the greatest efforts of a lifetime.

Craft, cunning, shrewdness, if diligently practised, may bring a result resembling success; but the constant application of sincerity, experience, and craftsmanship build for a success that all others can but imitate and envy.

A great thinker once said: "A business is but the lengthened shadow of a man." Whatever is your aim, your ideal—rest assured that it is known to all with whom you deal.

Let no man be mistaken. Just as his true character will be known to his friends, so will the dominating idea behind his business be apparent in every transaction.

The business that, spurning opportunities for mean profits, devotes its entire energies to the development and maintenance of a reputation and quality, often envies the seeming progress of a sharp-trading competitor.

But such a business has none to envy. As by natural right, the superior quality of its product, honestly maintained, brings to it the friendship of each user. This friendship, multiplied again and again, builds a Good Will that is the greatest reward in business.

A business carrying the Good Will of its customers has little to fear. Temporary set-backs and interferences it may have, but as long as its ideal is maintained, it will rise above small mistakes and errors.

Let the directors of such a business keep their greatest asset and duty ever in mind, and profits will be satisfactory.

Look at the businesses that have had more than ordinary success. Who are they? They are the firms that do more than their duty, that give more than agreed, that work for quality and service rather than for profit.

For it is the rule that he profits most who covets profit least.—The Disston Crucible.

Personal Paragraphs of Interest

F. Adams, bookkeeper for the Fraser-Bryson Lumber Company, Ottawa, died suddenly on a Somerset-Street car recently. The cause of death was heart disease.

F. H. Bigwood, of the Canadian General Lumber Co., Toronto, was elected one of the directors of the Kiwanis Club, Toronto, at the annual meeting which was held recently.

Arthur H. Campbell, of the Campbell, MacLaurin Lumber Co., spent several days in Toronto during the recent holiday period, and called upon a number of friends in the trade.

H. E. Gill of Grenville, Que., and E, T, Willman of Calumet, Que., recently spent a few days in Toronto. They are both members of the staff of Edward Clark & Sons, Limited, Toronto.

Mr. John Tobin of Bromptonville, Que., died lately after a short illness. He was 68 years of age and was well known throughout this section. Mr. Tobin was connected with the Brompton Lumber Company and was a brother of E. W. Tobin. M.P.

The death took place recently in Edmonton of one of the oldest residents of that city in the person of John Walter, pioneer lumberman. The late Mr. Walter had been ill only a few days. He located in Edmonton over 50 years ago and was 71 years of age.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Colonel J. B. White, D.S.O., of the Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, will command the 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars, which is the title on reorganization of the 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars (Argenteuil Rangers).

J. A. McFadgen, president of the Manufacturers' Lumber Co., Stratford, Ont., left recently with the Canadian curlers on a two-months trip to Scotland. Mr. McFadgen is an enthusiastic member of the Stratford Curling Club, and the Canadian party, which consists of 32 devotees of the stane and besom, will play several games while abroad.

Christopher McCool, of Pembroke, Ont., overseer for the McCool Lumber Company, has been missing since Sunday, December 19, when he started to visit one of the firm's camps three miles north of the Montreal River. It is feared that he is either drowned or lost in the woods of the Upper Ottawa. Mr. McCool is a brother of C. A. McCool, ex-M.P. for Nipissing.

At the annual meeting of the Commercial Travellers' Association, which was held in Toronto recently, J. G. Cane, who is one of the veteran members of the Association and head of the firm of J. G. Cane & Co., wholesale lumbermen, Toronto, was re-elected a member of the Board of Directors. The forty-eighth annual report of the Board of Management showed a net surplus for the year of $120,106.00 and the total assets have now reached $1,636,943.00.

Francois Xavier Giguere who was a well-known resident of Quebec city, passed away recently in his 79th year. He had been for many years accountant for the firm of Simon Peters, lumber merchant, and was later connected with the firm of J. B. O. Gagnon in the same capacity. He was the father of Rev. Abbe Emile Giguere, one of the curates of St. Roch's parish and of Messrs. Odilon and Armand Giguere, as well as a brother of Mr. P. P. Giguere, Quebec. P. Q.

Many Lumbermen Honored in Elections

In the recent municipal elections in Ontario several retail lumbermen were elected to office.

J. A. Laberge, of Sudbury, is one of those who was returned by acclamation. He has been mayor of this progressive northern town for the past year, and has rendered capable service. He will again occupy the civic chair for 1921. Mayor Laberge is the youngest man ever holding the chief magistracy of Sudbury, being only 28 years of age.

Lieut.-Col. F. J. Carew, of the John Carew Lumber Company, Lindsay, who was a member of the council of that town during the past year, was re-elected in the recent contest. Mr. Carew is among the most progressive young business men of the county town of Victoria.

K. J. Shirton, of the Wm. Shirton Co., Dunnville, who is a member of the Executive of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association and one of the livest wires in the retail lumber ranks in the province, was elected Mayor of Dunnville. That the citizens of this progressive town will be given efficient administration and faithful service under the direction of Mayor Shirton, goes without saying.

J. T. Payette, of P. Payette & Co., Penetanguishene, who are well known throughout Canada as manufacturers of lath machines and other allied lines, has been elected Mayor of Penetanguishene. Mr. Payette has long been a popular resident of that progressive town and is public-spirited and enterprising. He has always been interested in good horse flesh and has in his day owned a number of the speediest animals that ever circled a track.

Chas. L. Waterous, of the Waterous Engine Works, Co., Limited, Brantford, was re-elected water commissioner in Brantford in the recent contest. He defeated David Graves, secretary of the Independent Labor Party, by three votes to one.

Lieut.-Col. W. J. Green, of the Green Lumber Co., of St. Thomas, has been re-elected a member of the Hydro-Electric Commission by acclamation for the year 1921.

James E. Gardiner, junior member of the firm of P. W. Gardiner & Son, Galt, was elected an alderman in Ward 3 of that city at the recent contest. Alderman Gardiner had the honor of heading the polls with a substantial majority over his next competitor. This is his first experience in public life. Mr. Gardiner is well-known in the lumber and woodworking trade and has for years travelled throughout Ontario and the Maritime Provinces in the interest of the firm.

Wholesalers Will Hold Annual

The annual meeting of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Incorporated, for the election of officers, receiving of reports, etc., will be held at the Albany Club, Toronto, on Friday, January 28.

Jarvis & Company, of North Troy, Vermont, have opened an office at 11 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal. They specialize in pulpwood.

William Rutherford, of Wm. Rutherford & Sons Company, Limited, has been elected a member of the Board of School Commissioners for the city of Westmount, P.Q.

The Hocken Lumber Co., Limited, Toronto, have recently started operations at their winter mill at Deer Lake, which is located 23 miles north of Parry Sound on the C.N.R. The capacity of the plant is about 40,000 feet a day and it is expected that the cut this season will run about 2,000,000 feet, all hemlock. The company have a large supply of logs on hand. The mill is equipped with a hot pond and is operating 11 hours a day owing to the limited period of winter sawing.

Good Points in Uniform Orders

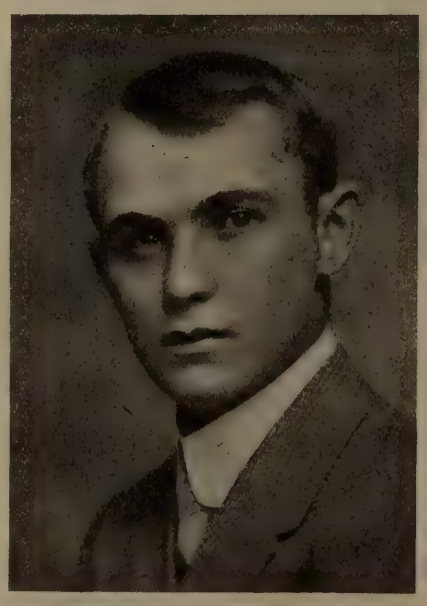
Some good points in uniform order blanks are: (1) A definite time for shipment is specified, thereby enabling the dealer to know approximately when his materials will be delivered, and further assisting him in making definite promises to his customers.

(2) A definite contract at the time the order is placed. This means that when a certain amount of material is specified, that amount will be shipped. It does not mean that if prices advance after the date of placing the order that 15,000 feet of lumber will be shipped instead of 20,000, which formerly could be secured at the same figure.

(3) Definite terms of sale are specified, such as 2 per cent. ten days from date of delivery, giving the dealer the advantage of possible delay in railroad shipment.

(4) It is a written confirmation of agreement with a representative of manufacturer that the order is accepted. This prompt acceptance saves delays to the dealer, in waiting for his order to be accepted by the manufacturer after the salesman has taken it, that mean money to him.

(5) It is protection in case material shipped is defective. The order blank specifies that any material received that is not up to the standard can be held for disposal of the manufacturer.



J. A. Laberge, Sudbury, Ont.
Who has been re-elected mayor of the progressive northern town for 1921

Lieut.-Col. F. J. Carew, Lindsay, Ont.
Retail lumberman who was re-elected as alderman in the recent municipal contest

Lumbermen Will Fight the Anti-Shingle Bill

Declare that Proposed Legislation is Unjust and Unnecessary—New Officers Elected by Lumbermen's Section of the Toronto Board of Trade

The annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Section of the Board of Trade, Toronto, was held on January 7th in the Council Chamber of that body. There was a representative attendance and A. C. Manbert, chairman, presided. An interesting report was presented by Secretary-treasurer H. Boultbee, showing a substantial balance on hand.

A long discussion took place relative to the function, usefulness and purpose of the Lumbermen's Section, which was organized a number of years ago and was a joint body of wholesalers and retailers. Weekly luncheons used to be held and later a Lumbermen's Credit Bureau was formed, and from this nucleus there grew forth the present strong branches of the industry in the Retailers' Association and in the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association. Each of these organizations is now in a flourishing condition. It was stated by Mr. John B. Reid that he thought the Lumbermen's Section, having accomplished its object, might well be disbanded. It had very little business to do now, but had carried out good work. During the first year or two much had been achieved in unity, co-operation and good ment Act, whereby a lumber dealer, so far as the business tax was concerned, would not be assessed on 50 per cent. of the assessed value of his premises, while a coal dealer got off with 30 per cent.

The discussion continued along general lines regarding the prestige, work and status of the Lumbermen's Section, and among others, who took part were: A. E. Gordon, W. C. Gall, A. C. Manbert, and it was finally decided by a unanimous vote that the section should continue.

The election of officers was proceeded with, and although Mr. Manbert was strongly urged to take the position another year, he stated that it would be impossible for him to do so.

The election and nominations then resulted as follows:

Chairman—W. J. Lovering.

Vice-chairman—T. A. Paterson (Mickle, Dyment & Son).

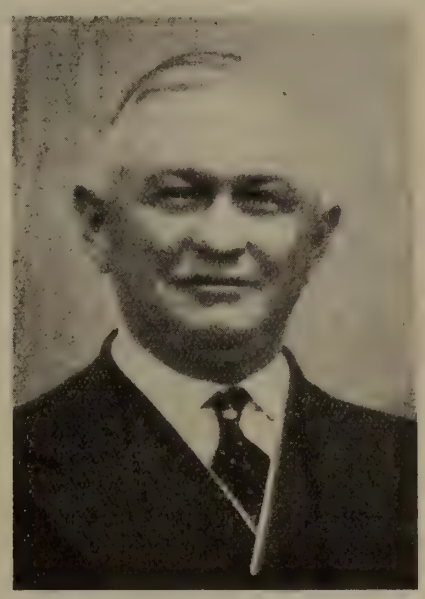
Secretary—Horace Boultbee.

Executive Committee—A. E. Clark, W. C. Gall, J. B. Jarvis, C. G. Anderson and Sam McBride.

Representative to Council of the Board of Trade—W. F. Oliver.

W. J. Lovering
Newly-appointed chairman of Lumbermen's Section of the Board of Trade, Toronto

T. A. Paterson
Newly-elected vice-chairman of the Section, who is widely known in retail ranks



Sam McBride
Newly-elected member of Executive and live representative on Exhibition Board

Hugh Munro
Late representative on the Council Board who is now in Southern California

will, and now there were separate associations of the retailers and the wholesalers, each enjoying strength and prosperity.

Sam. McBride, who was in attendance, said it was a big mistake to disband the Lumbermen's Section, which was one of the most important and influential in the Toronto Board of Trade. It was widely known and in a city of half a million population the lumbering interests should be actively represented in a great business aggregation like the board with its various activities.

T. A. Paterson also thought the Lumbermen's Section should be continued. It was a common meeting ground for both the wholesalers and the retailers, and there were many important issues which might arise, during the year.

A. E. Eckardt also endorsed the good work of the Lumbermen's Section of the past and thought it was still a necessary and a vital institution for the cohesion and unification of the lumber interests. Among matters which could be taken up, was fighting the proposed bill which will be introduced in the Ontario Legislature against the use of wooden shingles. He understood that while the exact provisions of the bill were not yet in draft form, the proposal was to hit the use of shingles for roofing of any new buildings, hereafter to be erected, nearer than 50 feet to an existing structure, and that it was also proposed that the same regulation as to distance be made to apply in all cases of extensive repairs. Such radical legislation as was mooted by the insurance men would be a hard blow to the retail lumbermen, who dealt largely in wooden shingles. The lumbermen should fight to the last ditch such an unjust piece of legislation as was outlined. Mr. Eckardt also thought other matters which might be taken up were to secure an amendment to the Assess-

Representative on the C. N. Exhibition Association—Sam McBride.

Representative on the Board of Arbitration—W. C. Gall.

Hugh Munro, the representative of the Lumbermen's Section on the Council of the Board of Trade for 1920 is spending several months in California, and was, therefore, not able to serve again. In his place W. Frank Oliver, son of Joseph Oliver, was nominated, and it is felt that if the lumbermen get behind him, they will have no difficulty in seeing that he is elected as their representative on this important body known as the Council. Mr. Oliver is one of the most popular young lumbermen in Toronto.

Sam McBride was commended for the good work he had done on the Canadian National Exhibition Board, as the representative of the Lumbermen's Section. He was also chairman of the Finance Committee of the C.N.E., of which for many years he has been a director. In a short speech, Mr. McBride stated that there had passed under his supervision during 1920 accounts amounting to $800,000, and that the board had had the pleasure of handing over to the Toronto city treasurer on the year's operations a cheque of $147,000. Extensive improvements were also being carried out to the grounds and buildings.

While other matters came up for consideration the principal one was along the line of opposing the introduction of the bill by the Ontario Fire Prevention League, which aims at suppressing and injuring the wooden shingle. The lumbermen intend to fight this measure from start to finish, and it is understood in their campaign they will enjoy the co-operation and support of several other important interests.

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber—Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

WANTED Birch, Basswood, Brown Ash, Soft Elm and other Hardwoods. We will contract with you for your Winter's cut.

GREIG, MORRIS LIMITED,
23 Jordan St.,
2-3 Toronto, Ont.

Auto To Exchange for Lumber

1919 Six Cylinder Seven Passenger Car. Thoroughly overhauled and in first-class condition. Value $2500.00. State kind of lumber you have to offer. Box 452, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 2

Wanted

4 foot Body Hardwood by the cord for firewood purposes, in any quantity. Advances made.

Toronto Timber & Cordwood Co., Limited,
24-3 95 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

Wanted

ROCK and GREY ELM 3¼" thick suitable for bending purposes.

Quote prices to

The St. Marys Wood Specialty Co.,
1-4 St. Marys, Ont.

PULPWOOD

We are open to purchase peeled Spruce and Balsam Pulpwood in carload lots. Quotations furnished on request.

The Jost Company, Limited,
285 Beaver Hall Hill,
1-t.f. Montreal, P.Q.

Pulp Wood

We are prepared to buy unlimited quantities of peeled poplar and hemlock and peeled or unpeeled spruce and balsam pulpwood.

ADVANCES MADE

Thompson & Heyland Lumber Company, Limited,
12-t.f. 123 Bay St., Toronto.

Lumber For Sale

FOR SALE—3000 Cords of Mixed White Birch and Tamarac, ready for shipment 10th December, 1920, at Stone Siding, A.E.R., 28 miles west of Sudbury. For further particulars apply to C. G. Hyett, Worthington, Ont., Soo branch C. P. R. 24-5

Pulpwood For Sale

1920-1921 Delivery

3,000-4,000 cords Spruce and Balsam.
1,000-1,500 cords Poplar.

JAMES THOMAS CLAIR,
11-t.f. Clair, N.B.

For Sale—White Ash

1 car each 1", 1¼", 1½" and 2" No. 1 Com.
1 car each 1", 1¼", 1½" and 2" No. 2 Com.

Dry Northern stock of good texture. Can ship immediately at attractive prices. Also have good stock other grades and thicknesses one inch to four inch. Address Box 426, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 23-2

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Baled Shavings

For sale at attractive prices. Send your enquiry to L. S. Barrand Planing Mills, Pembroke, Ont. 24-3

PILES FOR SALE—Norway Pine and Jack Pine Piles 30 to 60 feet. Wish to contract for a quantity of these, delivered on cars at Whitefish or on Vermillion River. Con. McGuire, Whitefish P. O., Ont. 24-3

Selected Trimmer Ends

8 to 10 cars White Pine Selected Trimmer Ends for sale. For prices and particulars apply JOHN B. SMITH & SONS, Toronto, Ont. 23-2

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

5/4 SPRUCE

We must move at once 77,000 ft. 5/4 x 4" & 5" Merchantable Spruce. Widths are separate. Wire or write for price.

Wilson & Greene Lumber Co.,
2-3 Syracuse, N. Y.

Dry Spruce

One Million Feet 1, 2, and 3" merchantable and culls. Also a few cars laths and shingles.

D. G. RHEAULT,
24-3 Mont Joli, Que.

Railroad Ties For Sale

Standard Railroad Ties for sale for immediate delivery. Also small ties suitable for sidings. Enquiries solicited.

ST. LAWRENCE LUMBER CO.,
22t.f. Quebec, Que.

Machinery Wanted

WANTED—Two heavy log or lumber trucks. Box 257, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-t.f.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—One or two Second Hand 30 or 32 inch Nailing Machines, preferably Morgans. Must be in first-class condition. Reply to D.G. Co., P.O. Box 669, Montreal, Que. 2

Wanted

An 18 x 18 or 18 x 20 Slide Valve Engine.
Box 441, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 1-2

Machinery For Sale

For Sale—Locomotive

One 28 Ton 3 Cylinder 8 x 10 Standard Gauge Lima Geared. Located in Canada.
Box 376, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont.
19tf

Engines and Boilers For Sale

1—No. 3 Jewell Engine 10 H.P.
1—Leonard Clipper Engine 60 H.P.
1—Leonard 8" x 10" Ball Automatic Engine.
1—McEwan Automatic Engine 11" x 10" R.H.
1—60" x 14' Horizontal Return Tubular Boiler 42-4" flues, full C.I. front.
2—Horizontal Erie Return Tubular Boilers, 64" x 16', 54-4" flues.

The above are in good condition and can be inspected at any time. Apply to Box 433, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 24t.f.

For Sale

15 H.P. 220 volts, 60 cycle, 3 phase Induction Motor complete with starter. This motor is good as new. Price $300.00

J. RODERICK & SON,
1-2 St. John, N. B.

For Sale

One Edison Electric Light System running 300—16 candle power lamps. Perfect condition $300.00
One Steam Engine, Bertram, 180 H.P., in good order $550.00
One 150 H.P. 13 x 27 x 30 Tandem Compound Wheelock Engine $1000.00

Large stock of electric motors of all descriptions at about 50% off value.

Apply L. S. Tarshis & Son,
402 Front St. East,
24-3 Toronto.

Wickes Gang and Engine

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam binder rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

ENGINE: Waterous engine, 125 H.P. rock valve cylinder 16 x 18", speed 200 revolutions per minute, intake 3½", exhaust 4½", fly wheel 6' in diameter x 22" face, balance wheel 7' in diameter x 7" face.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

Second Hand Machinery

We have over $250,000 worth of used machinery of all kinds for sale. Suitable for mines, quarries, railroads, pulp and lumber mills, etc.

Everything carefully overhauled at our shops before shipped.

Send us your inquiries.

R. T. GILMAN & CO.,
19tf Montreal.

MILES' BARGAINS

Wickes Gangs, 44", 40", 36", 26".
8' Garland band resaw.
8' Allis band mill.
7' Prescott band resaw.
Fischer slab resaw.
54" Mershon band resaw.
42" Invincible Sander.
No. 3C Mitts-Merrill hog.
Single band mill outfit complete.
3—72" x 18' 125 lb. Boilers.
500 KVA. Turbo generator, 480-60-3.
275 H.P. slip ring motor, 240/440-60-3.
20 x 42 Corliss engine.
1500 gal. Worthington fire pump.
14 x 14 x 16 Chicago air compressor.

MILES MACHINERY COMPANY,
1-4 Saginaw, Mich.

For Sale

Waterous Big Champion Edger for six saws, Waterous Log Kicker 10 inch cylinder with arms all complete, Waterous Ratchet Set works, Two single bevel friction live roll drives complete. For further information apply Conger Lumber Co., Ltd., Parry Sound, Ont. 22t.f.

Situations Wanted

HARDWOOD INSPECTOR, under National Rules, wants situation. Go anywhere. Box 453, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 2-3

Young Man, 29, with 10 years' experience in the Lumber Business, who can furnish a good recommendation, desires a position in an office where the are good prospects for advancement.
Box 447, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 2

Young man, 27, several years' general office and accounting experience, desires employment in lumber camp, preferably where his duties require him outside, such as scaling and working in the bush. Box 432, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 1-2

WANTED—Position as Foreman in Saw Mill, by first-class capable mechanic. Have had sixteen years' experience as Foreman in fast cutting mills. Can furnish best of references. Apply to Box 451, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 2-3

Young married man, 24, sober, both languages, five years' experience, desires employment with a lumber firm, preferably where he will travel, such as scaling and shipping lumber and pulpwood. Will go anywhere in Quebec or Ontario. Can furnish good references. Box 446, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 2

MILL ACCOUNTANT—Competent mill accountant, 15 years' experience in P. Q. lumber business, desires change present employment for a better one. Could leave on a month's notice. Conversant in both French and English languages. Can furnish highest references. If in need of one not afraid of work and able to show results apply to Box 439, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-1

Situations Vacant

Man wanted to take charge of Sash Department in a city planing mill. Must be competent and be able to run machines as well as lay out sash. Apply Box 132, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-t.f.

WANTED: Chief Draftsman by concern manufacturing very extensively, Sawmill and Pulpmill Machinery, Boilers, Engines, etc. Only those with suitable experience need apply.

Waterous Engine Works Company, Limited,
2-5 Brantford, Ontario.

Business Chances

Lumber Property For Sale

About 8,000 acres (held in fee) of lumber lands estimated to contain about 30,000,000 sp. feet of merchantable soft wood.

As a pulp wood proposition, this property should contain 60,000 cords or more.

Included with the lands, is a saw mill, equipped with Dutch furnaces, Waterous edger, planer and lath machine, and situated along the line of the C. N. Railway, the port lies within three miles of the mill, so that water shipments may be made as well as rail.

All the lands are within easy distance of the river, and stream driving does not exceed a distance of more than six miles.

For further information apply to

E. A. SMITH,
23t.f. Shediac, N. B.

For Sale

Planing Mill on Canadian National Railway Lines, between Levis and Mont Joli, doing a Milling In Transit business, working night and day, with work ahead, guaranteed for several months at profitable prices. Fully equipped with planer, sticker, ripper, re-saw; handling several cars daily, with siding capacity of five cars, which is shortly to be extended to nine cars capacity; right in the heart of lumber section where more than ten times mill's capacity has been refused due to over-taxing of mill. Mill built of cement with cement floor, with additional buildings for Sash and Door Factory or Box Factory attached, and sheds for piling, also with piling ground for around half of million feet of lumber. Sellers will guarantee work several weeks ahead. Price $30,000.00, on terms that will be satisfactory. A live man or group of men can easily clean up $20,000.00 a year net profit, and mill can be extended for increased business very easily up to ten cars per day. Principals only. If interested write to Box 430, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-4

Saw Mill For Sale By Tender

Tenders will be received by the undersigned to Jan. 31st, 1921, for that valuable saw mill and five acres of land, with cookery, sleep camp, stables, and several hundred feet of railway siding, situated at the Mississauga River, in that splendid Timber District on the Soo line of the C.P.R. between Blind River and Dean Lake, Ontario, the property of the Empire Timber Lumber & Tie Co., Ltd. This is one of the best lumbering locations on the North Shore.

This property is subject to a mortgage of Thirty-Five Hundred Dollars ($3,500) payable in four instalments due February, July, December, 1921, and May, 1922.

Enough timber such as Birch and soft woods can be obtained nearby to keep this mill running for years to come. It is fully equipped (steam) and in good condition and has a capacity of 15 M to 20 M feet per day.

Terms: Reasonable cash payment would be hequired and terms to suit could be arranged for balance. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. S. Stewart, Suite 408 Tyrrel Bldg., 95 King St. East, Toronto, Ont. 2

Miscellaneous

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the face of the envelope "Tender for Metagami Timber" will be received up till noon of Wednesday, January 19, 1921, for the merchantable timber of the pine, spruce, tamarac and cedar species growing on the Metagami Indian Reserve in the district of Sudbury province of Ontario.

Tenders should state the amount of cash bonus they are prepared to pay for this timber over and above dues payable under sworn returns furnished by a licensed culler of the timber cut each season.

The tariff of dues is as follows:—

Pine, $2.50 per M. f.b.m. or $25 per M. cu. ft.

Spruce, $1.25 per M.f.b.m. or $12 per M. cu. ft.

Tamarac and Cedar, $1.50 per M. f.b.m. or $15 per M. cu. ft.

All logs over 18 feet in length to be scaled under the cubic-foot standard and if the timber is taken out in the form of ties, poles, posts, etc., the tariff covering these wood goods may be had on application.

An accepted cheque on any Canadian chartered bank for ten per cent. of the amount of bonus tendered and made payable to the order of the undersigned should accompany each tender, which in the event of failure to carry out the undertaking will be forfeited to the Department.

Forty per cent. of the amount of bonus tendered must be paid within thirty days from the date of notification of acceptance of tender, and the balance or fifty per cent. must be paid within one year from said date and will be subject to interest at the rate of six per cent.

An annual license will be granted to the successful tenderer and the timber must be cut and removed under the regulations of the Department. Ten years will be allowed in which the timber must be cut and removed.

Any further information that is desired, together with plan of the Reserve and copy of the regulations may be obtained from the undersigned or from Mr. T. J. Godfrey, Indian Agent, Chapleau, Ont

DUNCAN C, SCOTT,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs

Ottawa, December 9, 1920. 1-2

Planing Mill For Sale

Planing mill, sash & door factory and contracting business. Pembroke, Ont. Building, etc., $15,000; equipment, $19,500; stock, $11,000. Established 48 years. Money maker. Immediate sale owing to owner's death. J. P. Lawrason, 25 Toronto St., Toronto. 2

ONTARIO

Sale of Timber

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Thursday, the 20th day of January next, for the right to cut the timber on Berth G.49, lying southeast of the MacAulay Lake in the District of Rainy River.

For conditions of sale and further particulars apply to Mr. W. M. Jones, Crown Timber Agent, Fort Frances, Ontario.

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.

Toronto, December 14th, 1920. 1-2

Wood in Freight Car Construction.

The fact that over two billion feet of lumber and timber are used annually in the United States for the maintenance of freight car equipment and for the construction of new cars, representing an annual outlay for material alone of over $5,000,000, is ample evidence of the importance of wood in this big industry, says Mr. H. S. Sackett, Asst. Purchasing Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, in an address this week in New York city before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

Statistics gathered by operating officials of some of the larger railway systems seem to indicate, says Mr. Sackett, that the cost of maintaining steel gondola cars over a period of years is greater than for composite (wooden and steel) cars of the same type. The data collected show that all-steel gondola cars in their 12 years of service cost over 36% more to maintain than did the composite gondola. The initial cost of the composite gondola car is less than the all-steel gondola, and the sides of the composite car do not bulge as do those of the steel car. Another advantage of the composite type is that certain properties in coal cause corrosion to steel, and wood is not affected by them.

In the case of closed-top cars, such as stock, box and furniture cars, under present railroading conditions, the understructure should be of steel, says Mr. Sackett, and the superstructure of wood. All steel cars are too heavy to be popular; in fact, no material yet discovered combines the properties of strength, lightness, availability and ease of working, such as are possessed by wood.

It is also rather curious that the salvage value of wooden cars is greater than that of steel cars. The wooden car may be quickly and easily repaired while the steel car is rehabilitated only at a high cost, or is scrapped.

Marketing Lumber in the Old Days.

In 1879 and thereabouts the marketing of lumber was conducted in a very different way from what it is to-day, said Mr. Edward Hines in a recent address before the National Association of Purchasing Agents in Chicago. Mr. Hines speaks from personal experience, having been employed in 1879 in the lumber market of the city, and he recalls having seen in one day at that time as many as 135 vessel loaded with lumber, tied along the Chicago River, awaiting buyers.

In those days the lumber was not stored and sorted into grades, lengths, widths, etc., ready for immediate consumption and marketed direct from the mill to the retail dealer and consumer, as it is now, but was manufactured all sizes and grades and thus shipped green from the saw on what were known as lumber schooners. Later small steam schooners were used, carrying from 150,000 to 350,000 feet and even 1,000,000 feet. This lumber was transported from various lake points to Chicago and was there placed in the hands of commission men to be practically auctioned off by them to the highest bidder from the various lumber yard dealers located along the river. These dealers at one time numbered nearly one hundred.

When a trade for the shipment was made, local inspectors were put upon the cargo to measure the lumber as it was unloaded over the side of the boat on to the dock and later the proceeds were sent to the mill man, less commission for the sale.

Compare this old-fashioned method of marketing, says Mr. Hines, with the present up-to-date methods of piling and sorting everything at the mill into grades, widths, lengths, etc., and marketing direct to a definite buyer.

Timber Situation in Great Britain

Timber is arriving from overseas in Great Britain in greater quantities than can be immediately absorbed, according to the United States Consul at London. The situation, he says, will remain unsettled as long as imports continue to arrive without an immediate market. Financial stringency is undoubtedly at the root of the unsettled situation, for the country's need of timber is greater than the supply. High prices of wood, heavy taxation, and general difficulties of transit and trading are also hindering commercial enterprise. There is a great slump at present in the furniture trade, due to high cost of timber, advancing wages and frequency of strikes. Casemakers and plywood merchants are doing but small trade. A fair demand however exists for all house-building sizes and for laths. Saw-mill men are well supplied with work in connection with house-building requirements.

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE

We have many attractive properties listed with us, for sale, in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, in both Freehold and Crown lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

NEW BRUNSWICK
Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

NEWFOUNDLAND
More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

ONTARIO
Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

QUEBEC
Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

Cruiser's reports and blue prints, where available, will be sent to Principals or their accredited agents.

R. R. BRADLEY
4 Hospital Street,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

MODERN MARINE MACHINERY
Automatic Steam Towing Machines, Ship Windlasses, Cargo and Deck Winches, Steam Capstans, Dock Gypsies, Steering Engines, Hydraulic Freight Hoists, etc.
Manufactured by
The Corbet Foundry and Machine Co. Limited, Owen Sound, Canada.

LOG STAMPS
Write us for particulars and prices
Superior Mfg. Co., Ltd.
93 Church St., Toronto

RAILS
New and Relaying also Frogs, Switches, Spikes, Etc. All sizes in stock. Also used
Locomotives, Logging, Box and Flat Cars, Hoisting Engines, Chain, Wire, Rope, etc.
R. T. GILMAN & CO.
MONTREAL, QUE.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

The general lumber market continues quiet and business for the most part is confined to sorting up and a few mixed carloads. There are, of course, many inquiries being received and a number of wholesalers report that the outlook is better for increased trade, but no particular revival is expected until March.

In the meantime the attitude of both buyer and seller is an expectant one. Some price-cutting is still going on and there is a disposition on the part of wholesalers and manufacturers to take less for the lumber than they were willing to accept a few months ago. The cuts, however, outside of hemlock and jack pine, have not been very heavy, and it is doubtful if the stock could be replaced at some of the quotations which are prevailing just now.

Producing costs are not likely to be as high next year, however, owing to greater efficiency on the part of men in the bush, a less nomadic spirit among lumberjacks and a general cut in wages which, in many instances, have been reduced 30 per cent to 50 per cent., and in most cases has been accepted. The reason, that bushmen have agreed to the cut, is due to the large number of men available and the fact that it has been recognized that $70 to $80 and $85 a month has been an abnormal figure. Even the men who received it, knew they were practically holding up the firm, especially if they were not rendering an adequate return. Flour, sugar and other supplies have also come down and it is not costing as much to board the men which, at the beginning of the season, ran as high as $1.15 to $1.25 a day. Oats are down in price and hay is about the same as a few months ago, but considerably higher than last year.

Some operators report that they are getting a greater output in four or five camps, well manned and aggressive, than they did last year with practically double the number. It is also reported that the men on the drives will not receive as much this spring, and there is likely to be a cut in the schedule for unskilled labor around the yard and mills, so that on the whole lumber will possibly be turned out somewhat less per M. than a year ago. Some have not yet reduced the prices on their high cost lumber but, it is said, a number will do so during next month in an effort to lighten up the load which they have been carrying.

While 1921 may not be any great money-making or epochal period owing to the process of readjustment and economic equalization it should, on the whole, prove to be a fair business year. All kinds of opinions are being offered regarding the future, so far as prices, production, demand, industry, buying, etc., are concerned, but those who take the middle course, believe that lumber will not be sold at the mills any cheaper than it is now and that as the summer months pass, there will be a gradual strengthening in values.

The recent reduction of 5 per cent. in freight rates is very small and practically amounts to only a cent or two a hundred on certain hauls. For instance, the rate from Vancouver to Toronto, under the 40 per cent. increase granted some months ago, was $1.05. To-day, with the 5 per cent reduction—and this means 5 per cent. of the 40 per cent. advance and not 5 per cent of 100 per cent., as many suppose—the levy is $1,03½. From many other points the reduction is even less. Much depends upon the route, competition, etc.

It is generally conceded that lumber prices will not be any lower than they are just now and business from this out is bound to improve. The worst of the depression has evidently been passed and the prospects for building operations and industrial activity grow brighter with each succeeding day.

A leading Ontario wholesaler, who returned from the West recently, stating that the hardest blow the lumber industry had received in years was the abnormal jump in freight rates. It was the straw which broke the camel's back, so far as the demand for forest products was concerned, and came at a most inopportune time, being an additional burden on the consumer just when values in other commodities were descending. He said the railways are recognizing this now and thought that they would, on certain hauls, particularly from the coast, make a reduction on cars that formerly returned from the coast, laden with lumber are idle now. Shipments of lumber are so few and scattered that as much business is not done in a month as was done in a single week before most B.C. mills had closed down. Owing to the high cost of production and the small purchases made, operators are content to mark time until there is a change in the general situation, which will justify resumption of activities in their big plants.

In hardwoods the demand is limited, and it is usually about this time that wholesalers are looking around for stocks, seeing what is being offered and making their plans and purchases for the coming season. Last year at this particular period there was a great scurrying for supplies on the part of the wholesaler. This year it is the manufacturers who are doing the looking around and the wholesalers are resting on their oars, content to let the other fellow take the risk and assume the burden. There is reported to be quite a shortage in good ends of thick stock, 1 in. and 2 in. birch, maple and elm. Oak is weakening and hardwood flooring dropping in price.

A wholesaler stated lately that during the past month if it was known that any firm was in the market for two or three cars of lumber, everybody was bidding for it, with the result that there was no stability in prices and the market was being upset to an unprecedented degree. A year ago, if it was known that a wholesaler or manufacturer had a few cars for sale, particularly in hardwoods, the bidding was all on the other side; consumers were clamoring and making offers that caused speculation to become rife and inflation to know no limits. Reaction was bound to come, and the sooner stabilized values are in evidence and the abnormal and fictitious give way to the genuine and the substantial, the better it will be for all concerned in the lumber line.

United States

With the opening of the new year all eyes are turned to the future in the lumber arena but it is too early yet to gauge the situation regarding what the coming months will bring forth. The whole attitude of the trade is well summed up in the remarks of a leading exponent who states that he is optimistic about the future of the lumber business and looks for better conditions in the spring. There is a necessity for more houses to be built everywhere and the demand for general forest products is expected to increase in the near future. While chary of making predictions, all members of big firms are expecting the best. It is believed that the end of the readjustment period is in sight and that a period of good business lies immediately ahead. The lumber industry is not down cast nor has it lost hope, according to reports received from various centres, the new year will be a Nineteen Plenty one, is the novel way in which one firm expresses its opinions regarding the future.

In regard to the hardwood situation the market is quiet, F A S and clear hardwoods are in somewhat greater demand than the lower grades and naturally the prices have remained firmer. In the south and east, production is at a low ebb and trading is not heavy. In some cases stocks are badly broken for assortment. The tone of the market is considered better than a short time ago. No increase in demand is expected for the immediate future. On the contrary, it is generally admitted that, with the inventorying period just ahead, continued quiet will be the rule, at least until the middle of January. After that time, it is generally felt that there will be some revival of buying but some members of the trade are disposed to believe that the first several months of 1921 will probably be rather slow. In th meantime, it is certain that very little hardwood lumber will be produced before spring. Orders are generally for one or two cars. indicating that consuming interests are buying only to meet pressing requirements. The exchange situation is so adverse that, although there are more inquiries from European sources, there is little actual business in immediate prospect. Stocks are somewhat below normal.

Predictions have been made from time to time that production at the end of 1920 would be a basis of 10 to 15 per cent. of normal. Some members of the trade here believe that output at present is slightly above these figures but even the most liberal authorities concede that hardwood output is not more than 20 percent of normal for this time of year. Logging operations are suspended throughout the southern field, with remarkably few exceptions, and it is pointed out that, with bad weather at hand and with so little incentive to manufacture more lumber, it will be impossible to increase output substantially even if conditions become sufficiently favorable to justify this course. Some members of the trade hold that there will be even greater curtailment during the first few months of 1921 than has been witnessed up to this time.

There have been some price recessions in hemlock quotations, especially in the lower grades and buying has been light. In southern pine, production is at a low mark. Many mills have shut down and will not resume operations until there is a radical change in conditions. It is felt by some that 1921 is going to be a reasonably good year. Stocks at the mills have been increasing and, should buying be resumed on a large scale, there is quite a reservoir of lumber to draw

View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres. F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr. W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

from and it is not thought there would be a soaring market such as existed some months ago.

In an excellent and thoughtful article by Dr. Wilson Compton, the manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association of the United States, on "Where does the lumber industry stand and when is business likely to pick up," he says in part, after carefully analyzing existing conditions: Everything points to a further accumulation of unsold stocks at the mills for the next three months; a further reduction in unfilled orders until April, 1921; a low level of lumber production for the next three or four months; a revival of active demand beginning about April, 1921, following the expected rebound of business generally from its present condition of depression.

When financial and general business conditions are such as to permit it, the demand for lumber and for many other building materials should be proportionately greater than for any other single group of commodities, because of the greater underlying and as yet unsatisfied need for construction. The lumber industry may perhaps be subjected to the same conditions of demand with which it was confronted in 1919. It will then, however, be much better able to meet this demand because of larger available stocks and probably more favorable conditions of production.

An analysis of the fundamental conditions does not indicate any likelihood of substantial increase in the movement of lumber or in the demand for lumber during the next three months; but thereafter a substantial revival of demand, upon a fundamentally sound economic basis may be expected with considerable confidence.

Great Britain

Trade during the past two or three weeks has been quiet owing to the holiday period and what will develop during the coming months cannot as yet be outlined with any degree of accuracy. Much attention is being devoted to the policy which should be pursued and it is agreed that business would be much more satisfactory with prices on a basis below the average of the past year.

Speaking along this line the Timber Trades Journal in a recent issue says: That in the long run present prices cannot be indefinitely maintained need not be argued; values have been forced up to an artificial level in the aftermath of the war.

Under certain conditions we might have another season of erratic markets, high values at first, while buyers struggled among themselves to get the pick of the productions, followed by a decline, with its inevitable losses when it was found that the consumption could not be maintained. Without imputing any but business motives to the exporters, it seems as if a great effort would be made to keep up free-on-board values, but the future rests much with buyers in Great Britain.

Despite the general monetary stringency in Sweden and Finland, the leading exporters in these countries appear to be in a fairly strong position, and so far they maintain that there will not be the slightest necessity to sell at anything less than this year's prices; they state that they are only making a reasonable profit at these figures, and that importers who want their goods must pay. We do not anticipate that any firms in England will be so speculative as to make purchases just yet, but the keenness always displayed to secure the best markets may prove a very severe stumbling block in the path of those who see the necessity of establishing a lower level of f.o.b. values.

In regard to imports of forest products a leading firm states that the past month the quantities were moderate but that business generally was dull and unsatisfactory. In the aggregate stocks are slightly reduced and that holdings are full in practically all varieties. It is urged that shippers should exercise caution in consigning, and, while the industrial position appears more stabilized, there are unsettling factors yet to be taken into account. In regard to Canadian woods so far as white pine from Quebec is concerned, Farnsworth and Jardine state that there was a small import, chiefly to Manchester. Deliveries were restricted. Stocks are heavy, and mostly in the hands of merchants. Waney Pine (First Class): The deliveries exceeded the import, but stocks are still high. The outlook is still restricted. (Second Class): Practically uncalled for. Square Pine, Red Pine: No enquiries. Oak: Manchester received the import, viz., 17,000 cubic feet, which came in on Manchester account. Deliveries were small, leaving stocks fairly substantial. Elm: Nominal import and consumption. Stocks, however, are not heavy. Large-sized, fresh square wood is asked for. Pine Deals: There was a substantial arrival list, and with deliveries failing to keep pace the stocks are increased. The demand continues fairly steady, and prices were well maintained. Spruce: About 1,200 standards arrived, of which only about 410 standards went into consumption. Present stock of 11,040 standards is heavy, but little change in value.

The import to the Mersey of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine deals shows a total of 7,202 standards. of which about 5,450 standards went into consumption. Stocks are consequently increased, now reaching the very heavy figure of 39,340 standards, fairly evenly distributed between Liverpool and Manchester. The demand was disappointing throughout the month, sales difficult to effect, and values fluctuated. With present heavy stocks little or no business for forward delivery was completed. A number of consignments by liners were offering, and a few forced sales made at lower prices, balance stores for shippers' account. Consignments should be discouraged for the present. Pine Deals: Import nominal, with a fair demand for the better shipments. Stocks are moderate.

The arrival of birch logs amount to 25,000 cubic feet to Manchester, all one contract. The consumption was disappointing. Stocks are moderate. Only wood in good condition and attractive size is enquired for. Planks: The import was small, and only exceeded by the deliveries. Stocks are heavy and more than sufficient to meet the limited quiet demand. Values are unsteady.

Market Correspondence

SPECIAL REPORTS ON CONDITIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD

Better Feeling Prevailing in Montreal Circles

Although business in Montreal continues to be slow, there is a decidedly better feeling in the market. The great majority of wholesalers express confidence that a turn for the better is not far off, and that there will be a bracing up of the demand. On the whole, 1920 was a good year, although the latter part was a disappointment to many firms, who had expected that prices would hold until this year. The break came almost suddenly and upset the calculations of a majority of wholesalers.

Preparations are now being made for the next building season. There are reports of many projects being prepared. Prices of several materials have already come down, and it may be expected that others will follow. Labour costs too will probably drop a little, despite the already expressed hostility of the unions to any cut in wages. It looks, therefore, as if building will be cheaper, and if this materializes there is almost certain to be an increase in construction. Of the need of more houses there can be no doubt—the great barrier to the work has been the heavy cost. The building permits for last month totalled $672,900, an increase of $14,499.

The inactivity in the lumber market applies to every department. It is not a question of price, but of disinclination on the part of the retail yards and of large consumers to buy.

During November last, pulpwood to the extent of 137,090 cords, valued at $1,948,241, was exported to the United States, an increase of 60,098 cords and $1,312,880 as compared with November, 1919. Exports of pulpwood for the eight months amounted to 915,336 cords, valued at $6,321,540, in the corresponding months of 1919 and 1,132,987, valued at $10,846,864 in 1918, all of which went to the United States. In November, pulp and paper exports advanced over 1919 by $6,338,445, of which paper secured $2,985,951, chemical pulp $3,333,718 and mechanical pulp $18,776. For the eight months the total was $118,303,918, a gain of $53,677,378, made up of an increase of $21,065,809 in paper, $24,527,882 in chemical pulp, and $8,082,687 in mechanical pulp.

The Lumber Market in Quebec is Very Quiet

The lumber market in the district of Quebec at the beginning of the new year has shown no signs of improvement and with little prospect of a change for the better in the near future. In consequence very little manufacturing is going on in comparison to the past few years and the curtailment in operations in the woods, has brought about a drastic drop in wages. The scarcity of labor that existed for some years past, has so eased that the trade is no longer troubled in this respect. In the meantime there have been very few logs cut in the woods or only enough to keep together the organizations of the big interests.

Quebec exporters interviewed in regard to the outlook for business next season, are not very optimistic, pointing to the political

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horizon in Europe and the unsettled condition of the world in general. Nevertheless, they are not altogether pessimistic and say they hope for a change and expect to be in a better position to judge in the month of March next when the cable advices will be arriving from the United Kingdom.

In the meantime one old Quebec firm, Dobell, Beckett & Co., have decided to go out of business. The news came as a great surprise to the trade in this city as the firm was besides being one of the oldest, one of the most reliable and doing a fine business.

The Quebec Government have under consideration a public bill dealing with legislation of charges in the Departments of Lands and Forests and Colonization Mines and Fisheries in connection with the administration in the regulations in the sale of timber limits, that will have important bearings on the timber limits of the Province of Quebec. On making inquiries at the Department of Lands and Forests, the "Canada Lumberman" was informed that the proposed legislation will in no way discriminate against the timber and lumber interests. In the past the Department of Colonization sold all lots to settlers on lands, and this conflicted to a large extent with the Department of Lands and Forests for the reason that, when the farmer sold lots it was without consultation with the latter department and, very often the Department of Lands and Forests had auctioned off timber limits, later to discover that the Department of Colonization had privately disposed of parcels of the land to settlers. This happened recently in the Abitibi district; consequently the Government came to the conclusion to draw a more definite line in the function of these two departments to obviate the chance of confusion and possible conflict in their public transactions.

The proposed bill provides that all land, wooded or otherwise, set apart for disposal to settlers, will come under the control of Department of Colonization, while the timber limits on Crown lands will be under the sole direction of the Department of Lands and Forests. The full text of the new bill has not as yet been drafted, inasmuch as there are considerable details under consideration to be approved.

Another essential section of the new bill to be legislated is the disposition of the Mines and Fisheries now under control of the Department of Colonization, which may be transferred to the Department of Lands and Forests. The Quebec Limit Holders' Association is very much concerned in the new bill, and the Government, with a view to making it as fair as possible to all concerned, have invited the Association to appoint a committee of five of its members to work with the departmental officers in the drafting of the bill, who now are giving their time and attention to the work. One of the evils to be guarded against in protecting the interests of the limit holders as well as the Government, is the influence of the rural members of the Legislation and the dishonest speculator under the guise of new settlers.

It has now come to pass that the greater part of freehold limits in the province have been almost fully exploited from which timber and pulpwood could be cut and exported to anywhere without Government interference. This situation of affairs naturally will engender a desire on the part of illegitimate new settlers to make a raid on Crown Lands and timber limits owned by private owners, who have already suffered to a very great extent by such inroads into their purchased rights.

The trade and limit holders will therefore observe that too much care cannot be taken in the drafting of the new bill to guard against the violation of vested rights. The government has been consulted in regard to a careful protection of the limit holder and has promised to do so. But the danger to be guarded against when the bill is before the public 'bills' committee and the legislation in session is the possible demand by members from the rural constituencies who may seek amendments, that so many thousand acres of Crown lands be allotted to each municipality for new settlers. Settlers or speculators, who may pay 30c per acre, after clearing the land of its timber at a large profit, may obtain a couple of crops of hay from the property without nourishing it, and then abandon the land. This has happened time and again and the Limit Holders' Association cannot be too careful in watching the legislation of the bill.

Conditions in Ottawa Trade Remain Unchanged

Conditions in the Ottawa lumber market during the first part of 1921 showed little or no change as compaared with the last two weeks of the old year. Orders and inquiries remained slow, and the most hopeful feature of the market, was the keeping up of prices and the occasional report from a dealer, that business showed a tendency toward picking up.

On the whole business for the first two weeks of the new year was slower than for a corresponding period in former years, but in face of all the depression, there was here and there a hopeful sign or note that indicated business would pick up. Whether optimism or speculation was behind the reports was hard to tell, but on the face of them, they did not seem justified in fact, by the events of the first two weeks of January.

At Ottawa the principal woodworking factories, or at least their sash and door departments remained closed, the probability was that they would not re-open until sometime in February. "God knows when we will open. It will not be until we land an order big enough to justify our plant reopening" was the comment of one of the heads of the principal woodworking factories, now closed down, to the correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman."

The one hopeful sign of the whole market, as before stated, was the continued holding firm of prices; white pine particularly. Dry pine stocks from what one can hear, are none too large to meet prospective requirements, and this perhaps accounts for the continuation of firmness in this grade.

That a drop in the price of lumber is coming in the Ottawa market, was conceded, by wholesalers and manufacturers, and signs of its approach became more manifest. One instance was the slashing of the wages of woods labor on January 1st from seventy to seventy-five dollars per month with board, to fifty and sixty dollars per month, and intimations were made that wages would show a further drop for newly employed hands.

The way the woods labor situation works out is this. Old camp employees who were employed say last September , say at $75 per month, and have stuck to their camp, and carry on until the bush operations cease, will get $75 and board per month. Those who "went in" in September and broke camp, say around the first of the year, will be paid off at sixty-five dollars or less.

Those who were employed around the first of the year were brought in at sixty-five dollars and if they stay until the end of the season they will receive this amount. If they go out before the end of the operations they will be paid off at the lower wage of fifty-five dollars.

Generally reports for the first two months of the year were that stocks while not large were adequate to meet any prospective demand. The domestic demand, it was reported in some quarters, increased, though not in very great volume. "We are taking orders for anything we have or can get. Everything from mill culls to good lumber. Outside orders are chiefly for mill run grades" was the summary one leading lumberman gave the whole market.

Log cut of the Ottawa Valley this year will only be about sixty per cent. of a normal cut as gauged by the standard of pre-war years. Lumbermen asserted in reply to criticisms that had been heard of their action in dropping the price of woods wages, that labor had only itself to blame.

"Last September every operator in the Ottawa Valley was in a competitive mood and was willing to establish more camps and get out a greater production than last year. Labor threw us down. Woodsmen working in the cities were either fascinated by the living conditions, or were lured by higher pay to stick to jobs they already occupied or thought with a labor shortage woods wages would go higher. The men fooled themselves. Without men we could not put in the camps we intended and in several cases we could not operate the camps we had put in. Consequently there was nothing to do, but curtail operations. The men began to pour in, but it was too late. We could not begin to open up camps and stock them at the end of October or the beginning of November" was the defence put up by the head of one of the bigger operating companies in the Ottawa Valley.

In addition to the "fat chewing" about the drop in wages, there were further "howls" heard about men going out of the bush at Christmas who were on the higher wage scale and before leaving being informed that if they cared to come back they would have to do so at the lowered rate.

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EDGINGS

A. C. Landry, lumberman and general storekeeper, of Mont Joli, Que., passed away recently.

The Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, East Angus, P.Q., have adopted for their trademark "The Bull Dog."

The Dominion Lumber Company, of Boston and Sydney, N.S., capital $100,000, has been granted a Massachusetts charter.

Price Brothers have the "Saguenay Crown" as a trademark; the Belgo Canadian Company, the "Lion"; the Laurentide Company, the "Moose Head."

Building permits involving expenditures of $1,277,277 were issued by City Building Inspector Barnes, of Victoria, B.C., during 1920, as against $526,141 in 1919.

Macamic Pulp & Lumber Company, whose headquarters are at Macamic, Abitibi County, Que., are contemplating erecting a sawmill at Bell River in Pontiac County.

Among the recent installations of the Yates H-6 Horizontal Rand Resaws are Austin & Nicholson for their new mill at Dalton, Ont., and Mr. A. B. Gordon for his mill at Callander, Ont.

Messrs. Boisse & Racicot, wholesale lumber dealers, Sherbrooke, P.Q., are contemplating buying a tract of land near Sherbrooke. It is their intention to erect a mill on this site early next year.

The 31st annual convention of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association will be held at the Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg, on January 26, 27 and 28, 1921. This will be known as the "Readjustment Convention."

Reorganization of the Warren Axe & Tool Co. has been announced, and T. J. Dillon of Welland, Ont., has been made vice-president. Welland and New York interests have united in the reorganization of the Pennsylvania firm.

The Miller Brothers Company, Limited, Montreal, were recently granted a federal charter of incorporation to manufacture and deal in boxboard, wood pulp and other paper boards. Capital $1,000,000. R. T. Heneker and H. N. Chauvin, King's Counsels, both of Montreal, are two of the incorporators.

Dominion Lumber Company, Limited, Quebec, have been incorporated under provincial charter to conduct a general lumber business, manufacturing and deal in lumber and other forest products. Capital $20,000. M. L. Beaulieu, and J. M. Bernier, both of Quebec, are two of the incorporators.

A. C. Reesor of Locust Hill, Ont., one of the enthusiastic members of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, passed away recently at his home in Locust Hill after an illness of some months. Mr. Reesor had been in the lumber business in Locust Hill for fifteen years. He will be very much missed.

The building record for Sarnia in 1920 was more than $100,000 greater than for 1919, according to City Building Inspector Harry Walton. Last year's total was $742,265. The 1919 total was $641,956. Five hundred and seventy-two permits were issued during 1920, compared with 424 for the previous year.

Caught under a falling tree, which men in his employ had been cutting down, Ernest Whitman, a lumberman of Lawrencetown, N.S., was crushed to death in the woods back of that place. Whitman's only brother was killed in the woods in a somewhat similar manner 34 years ago, when a lumber pile fell on him.

Kitchener's building permits for 1920 show an increase of $61,560 over those of 1919. During the past year buildings to the value of $1,238,002 have been erected in the city, while in 1919 the total was $1,176,662. Last year permits included 109 residences, 24 business buildings and an unusually large number of garages.

Manitowoc Shipbuilding Corporation, a corporation in the state of Wisconsin, has been granted an extra provincial license to carry on business in Ontario and to build, purchase, sell, operate and repair ships, barges, dredges and vessels of all kinds. The company is authorized to spend the sum of $40,000 in the province.

In a fire which completely destroyed the lumber camp of R. L. Dibble, near Smithfield, N. B., a little boy, the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Clements, of Shediac, N.B., camp cooks, was burned to death, and three men who tried to rescue the lad, suffered more or less, serious burns. All the buildings in the camp were burned to the ground.

A provincial charter has been granted to Pannill Door Company, Limited, Toronto, with a capital stock of $60,000. The company will take over the business of the Pannill Door Company and is empowered to manufacture, retail and deal in doors and sashes as well as conduct the business of general woodworkers, contractors and lumber merchants.

Reports received from the northern part of the province of Quebec, where Detective George Roy is carrying on a campaign against bootlegging and the selling of adulterated liquors for some of the large lumber corporations, are to the effect that within the last ten days he has arrested 25 law-breakers on various charges connected with the temperance laws.

No decision has as yet been arrived at by the Provincial Government of British Columbia, relative to representations made by many timber license holders for an extension of time within which to meet their arrears of license fees on holdings in the province. All timber license fees must be paid up by the end of 1920 or the licenses will revert to the Crown.

The Peninsula Lumber Company, Quebec, were recently granted a provincial charter of incorporation to conduct a general lumber business manufacturing and dealing in logs, pulpwood and other forest products. Capital $650,000. Sir Keith William Price, Guilford, Surrey, England and H. A. Colvin, Kingston, Ont., are among the incorporators.

The Dominion Government is following the example of the Provincial Government, and has started to wage war on its timber thieves. From the abandoned barracks at the Long Branch Rifle Ranges, near Port Credit, Ont.,

some $6,000 worth of new lumber has been stolen within the lasts three or four months. Three of the alleged thieves were arrested recently.

Work on the fibre board plant the first unit of which will cost a quarter of a million dollars will be commenced in Midland early in the spring if the ratepayers decide to give Manley Chew a fixed assessment of $25,000 for ten years. Mason & Co. of Manchester, Eng., to whom Mr. Chew sold his sawmills and limits a few months ago, are applying for an extension of the fixed assessment of $25,000 on the Midland purchases for eight years.

The Bentley timber limits and mill at St. Martins, N.B., was taken over recently by the Pejepscott Paper Company from A. F. Bentley & Son, Limited, and A. F. Bentley, ex-M.P.P. All the Bentley holdings in the eastern section of St. John county, with the exception of their general store, are reported included in the transfer. The deal involved the exchange of a large sum of money.

According to information given out by an official of the Department of Lands and Forests in Quebec, there has been a decrease of twenty-five per cent. in the production of lumber in the course of the present year. The drop is attributed to conservation and also the attempt on the part of the lumbermen to reduce the price of labor, which has already greatly decreased since last year.

F. Villeneuve, retail lumber dealer, of Walkerville, Ont., is erecting an attractive and commodious new office building. The downstairs portion will be devoted to business quarters, while upstairs there is ample space for storing his stock of doors. There is a driveway on both sides of the building. Mr. Villeneuve also intends erecting a new shed about 100 feet long, which will be equipped with all the latest facilities for housing his dressed lumber.

The employees of the pulp and paper companies of Montreal have formed a hockey league. Those comprising the league are the Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, McFarlane Sons & Hodgson, Abitibi Pulp & Paper Company, Howard Paper Mills, C. F. Dawson Company, and Canadian Export Paper Company. The officers are: Honorary patrons, C. Howard Smith, C. H. McFarlane, Charles F. Dawson, Carl Riordon, F. H. Anson and C. F. Steel; President, W. H. Aird; Vice-president, Allan Davis; secretary-treasurer, P. M. Fox.

The plant of the Riordon Pulp & Paper Co. of Merritton, Ont., has closed for an indefinite period. This was one of the first sulphite pulp mills established in Canada, and the output is about 30 tons a day. Only what staff is absolutely necessary is being kept on at the work. Several hundred men are temporarily out of employment owing to the comparative quietness in the sulphite market. There is a large stock on hand of the bleached product. Until demand reasserts itself, it is not likely that the Riordon plant at Merritton will resume operations.

The ratepayers of Midland, Ont., at the recent civic elections, carried a by-law to grant $25,000, fixed assessment to Mason & Co., who some time ago acquired by purchase the sawmills and large lumbering interests of Manley Chew, and will expend a large sum in extensions to the plant and facilities. Another by-law was also carried to grant exemption of taxation for a term of years to Manley Chew for the construction of a fibreboard plant, the first unit of which is to cost $250,000.

A charter has been granted to the Arbuthnot Lumber Company, Limited, with head office at 272 Princess St., Winnipeg, and a capital stock of $300,000, to acquire the business and assets of the John Arbuthnot Company, Limited, and to buy, sell and deal in lumber and building material, as well as carry on the production of timber, pulp, wood, and other allied lines, including logging operations and the building of dams, piers, docks, etc. The incorporators of the company are Frederick MacKichen, James Weir, John Meder and Thos. S. Minton, all of Winnipeg.

C. S. Battle, of Vancouver, who is a prominent lumberman, says that American engineers, representing the financial interests of Chicago, New York and Buffalo, are investigating the pulp-producing possibilities of British Columbia with the object of investing from $8,000,0000 to $10,000,000 in the industry. The investment will represent the taking over of the plant of the Beaver Cove Lumber & Pulp Company, together with other holdings of the company and the White Bros., of Boyne City, Mich., which, in the aggregate, total 5,000,000,000 feet of the finest stumpage in the Pacific Coast province.

E. W. Backus of the Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Company, Fort Frances, has been attacked several times by the Toronto Telegram, which has been publishing somewhat sensational articles under the heading "Province will lose Twenty-five Million or More by Drury-Backus Timber Limit Deal." "Biggest Scandal in the History of the Province." "Give American Millionaire Vast English River Area at Practically His Own Price," etc. Mr. Backus has taken exception to the nature of these articles in reference to the English River timber limits and has entered action for $100,000 damage against the publishers of the paper.

Head of the school of chemistry at Washington University and author of several books on wood distillation, Dr. H. K. Benson was a visitor recently in New Westminster, B.C., being the guest of Mr. Phillips A. Carleton of the Acetate Products, Limited. Dr. Benson, who was delegated by the United States government in 1916 to make a survey of the wood products plants at a time when the republic was planning on entering the war arena in Europe, was very much impressed with the possibilities of wood distillation in this area. While in Vancouver he was shown over the plant taken over by the Acetate Products, where preparations are well under way for construction of retorts.

The Russell Timber Co., of Port Arthur, are not going to allow the Ontario Government to get away with all the charges that have been laid against the company. They claim their business has been held up and that they have otherwise suffered much damage through the action of the attorney-general of the province. The Russell Company seeks to claim and obtain, if necessary, a fiat to counter-claim for $100,000 damages for unjust and wrongful acts of the attorney-general. The company also contend that while they cut several thousand cords of pulpwood, that it was cut through error of their agents and they are willing to have the damages determined by a proper tribunal. The Russell Timber Company also say that the Attorney-general of Ontario has been making use of its claim against them for ulterior purposes and is endeavoring in every way that is possible to proceed harshly against them and continue to attack them for the wrong-doing of other people rather than sueing such other people, who have, by such wrongful action, caused the company much loss and damage, and have also injured their credit.

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Let us quote on your requirements, sawn to order

Have arrangements for dressing in transit when required.

H. BOURGOUIN

Dominion Express Bldg., 145 St. James St., Montreal

We have ready for shipment at Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.

4ths AND BETTER SPRUCE

1 x 4 x 10/13	40,000 ft.	1¾ x 7 x 10/13	60,000 "
1 x 5 x "	40,000 "	1¾ x 9 & up	100,000 "
1 x 6 x "	40,000 "		
1 x 7 x "	20,000 "	2 x 4 x 10/13	25,000 ft.
1 x 8 x "	10,000 "	2 x 5 x "	80,000 "
1¾ x 4 x 10/13	25,000 ft.	2 x 6 x "	80,000 "
1¾ x 5 x 10/13	50,000 "	2 x 7 x "	90,000 "
1¾ x 6 x 10/13	65,000 "	2 x 8 x "	75,000 "

WE ALSO HAVE "B" & "C" GRADE IN 1", 1¾" & 2"

200,000 ft. 1 x 3 and up, 2, 3, and 4 ft. long. No. 1 and 2 Box Boards.

60% SPRUCE 40% RED PINE

500,000 1½" Mill Run Spruce Laths.—Dressing Facilities at Mill.

Saw Mill Exhausters

"By-Pass" Blower Systems are Indestructible

"By-Pass" exhausters will handle the green sawdust from your saw mill without clogging or trouble of any kind. Material does not pass through or around fan wheel. Fan is not overhung. Three bearings. No heating or shaking. The best and most economical system made today.

We manufacture and install systems complete

Write for information

Toronto Blower Company

156 Duke St., Toronto

Canadian Lumbermen at Ottawa

Thirteenth Annual Gathering Greatest Ever Held— Other Meetings That Will Come Off Soon

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association is being held at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, as January 15th edition of the "Canada Lumberman" goes to press. The attendance is the largest ever known in the history of the organization and the arrangements made by the reception committee in Ottawa are of a most pleasing and entertaining character.

The affairs of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association were never in better shape than they are to-day, and the reports presented all took a hopeful view of Canadian industrial conditions and an early revival in the lumber trade.

A complete and illustrated report of the proceedings will appear in the February 1st edition of the "Canada Lumberman," and will, no doubt, be read with much interest and appreciation.

The gathering this year was held several weeks earlier than usual, but this did not detract from its enjoyableness or success. The thirteenth annual session was in every way a credit to the great lumber interests of the Dominion.

The annual meeting of the Spanish River Boom Company, for the election of officers and receiving reports, will be held at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday, January 19th. The annual meeting of the Spanish River Improvement Company will also take place at the same time. In the afternoon the Mississauga Boom Company will meet for the election of officers.

The annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Credit Bureau will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, Toronto, on Friday, January 21st, at 2.30 o'clock for the election of officers and the receiving of reports, etc.

The Forests Conservation Conference of the Forest Productive Organizations of the Province of Quebec composing the Quebec Forest Protective Association will be held in the Ladies Ordinary, Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on Wednesday, January 19, 1921.

The principal subjects will be Forest Protection along the Railways and Wireless Telephony in regard to forests protection.

The woodland section of the Pulp & Paper Association will also hold their meeting on same date and place, and the Canadian Forestry Association will hold their annual meeting on the 20th.

The Retail Lumber Dealers of the Niagara District intend holding a dinner at the Clifton Inn, Niagara Falls, on the afternoon of Saturday, January 22nd, at 2 o'clock. This will be followed by a session for organization purposes, and it is expected there will be a large attendance. The committee in charge of arrangements are Messrs. Shirton of Dunnville, Rice of Welland and Barraclough of Cayuga. Mr. Harriman of Niagara Falls is looking after the local arrangements, and it is expected there will be a large and representative attendance.

The Buyer's Obligation in Lumber Purchase

Mr. Justice Weir, of Montreal, handed down judgment in the Superior Court recently in an action in which Edward M. Nicholson, of Montreal, et al. sued George Kersley for damages for having failed to execute his contract to deliver to plaintiffs from eight to ten thousand birch logs.

The contract was made on March 28, 1919, the logs to be delivered on board railway cars at Ste. Agathe, or Sixteen Island Lake or Montfort "as soon as the roads became passable." Defendant failed to make any delivery and the court held he was liable to plaintiffs for damages which were assessed at $7,930.83, Kersley having failed to prove to the judge's satisfaction that non-delivery resulted from force majeure, namely, bad condition of roads and scarcity of labor owing to the operation at the time of the Military Service Act.

The principal point of the case turned on the measure of damages. Defendant asserted that plaintiffs as buyers were obliged to prove the market price of birch logs at the time of the alleged breach of contract.

Judge Weir, in discussing this question, said that in the case of McGillis vs. Huot (29, S.C., 350-1906), it was held that the measure of damages for non-delivery of goods was ascertained by the difference between the contract price and the market or current price thereof at the time the breach of contract took place. This decision was followed by others which laid down the same principle with the definite addition that the burden of proof to establish the difference in market price rested upon the buyer.

His Lordship regretted to dissent from this opinion. He saw no reason to wander away from the law so clearly laid down in Article 1703, of the Civil Code, which provides that "the damages due to the creditor are in general the amount of the loss that he has sustained and of the profit of which he has been deprived." In the case of Werthein vs. the Chicoutimi Pulp & Paper Company (1911, A.C., 301), Lord Atkinson, speaking for the Privy Council, said: "It is the general intention of the law that in giving damages for breach of contract the party complaining should, so far as it could be done by money, be placed in the same position as he would have been if the contract had been performed."

This was equivalent, Justice Weir went on to point out, to "paying him the loss he has sustained and the profit of which he is deprived," according to the provision of the Code.

Defendant also objected that plaintiffs were not entitled to make proof of purchases made after the entering of the action in order to obtain the goods which defendant had failed to deliver.

Judge Weir ruled against defendant on this point also, and cited as applicable the finding in the case of Findley vs. Howard (58, S.C.R., page 516), to the effect that "in the action for damages for loss of future profits arising out of a wrongful breach of contract, events which happen between the date of the commission of the wrong and the time of the trial must be taken into account in estimating the loss for which the plaintiff is entitled to compensation, and determining what actually was the value of the contract to him at the date of the breach."

Judgment accordingly went against the defendant, who was condemned to pay to plaintiffs $7,930.83, with interest from October 26, 1918, and costs.

Late News Happenings of Interest

A by-law authorizing a fixed assessment of $150,000 for ten years on the operations of McLachlin Bros., Arnprior, was carried by the ratepayers recently. It is understood that McLachlin Bros. are seriously considering the construction of a large concrete dam 400 feet long across the Madawaska River, as well as the installation of an electric power plant. It is probable that later on a pulp mill may be erected.

M. M. Smith of the Dock & Mill Company, North Tonawanda, N.Y., accompanied by his wife and son, spent a few days recently in Toronto, calling upon members of the trade.

H. G. McCleary of Philadelphia, Pa., who represents the Union Lumber Company in that city, spent a few days in Toronto recently on business.

Conkey & Murphy, manufacturers of ties and lumber, Haileybury, Ont., have dissolved partnership and the business will be carried on by Mr. A. T. Murphy.

No decision has as yet been arrived at by the British Columbia government relative to representations made by many timber license holders for an extension of time within which to meet their arrears of license fees on holdings in the province.

All timber license fees must be paid up by the end of the year, or the licenses will revert to the Crown. Many of the holders who have been holding timber limits for years and have paid many thousands in fees are finding it almost impossible to secure money to meet the arrears which have accumulated against their holdings. Just what the total amount of these arrears are at present is not certain, but they will probably aggregate nearly a million.

Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, said that so far no decision has been reached by the Government as to whether the relief asked for would be granted and, if so, to what extent.

Exporting Pulpwood From Crown Lands

It is charged that the United States companies carrying on lumber operations in York County along the New Brunswick and Maine international boundary, are cutting pulpwood on Crown lands and exporting it illegally to the United States by hauling the wood through private lands to the border and making it appear as if it had been cut on privately-owned property, from which export is illegal. Councillor Wetmore, of York County Council, recently stated that the provincial government should take steps to prevent this illegal export of the raw profits of the province. Warden Everett of York County also declared that the resources of that district were being taken out while the legislators sat back and watched it going on.

NEW ZEBRA, WOOD, WESTERN UNION, and PRIVATE CODES USED.

Telephones:
1391 Long Distance.
400 Private Branch Exchange.

Cables:
"HILLAS," HULL

W. N. HILLAS & COMPANY

WOOD BROKERS

FOR EVERY CLASS OF TIMBER

***Head Office*: HULL, England**

To the Lumber Companies of Canada:

You have the Goods. Place your Lists with full particulars in our hands. We are in daily touch with all the Buyers in the United Kingdom.

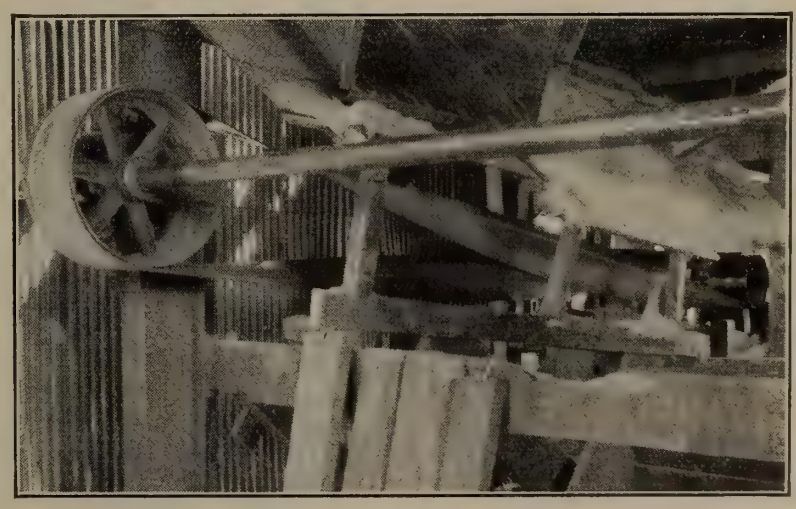
PLEASE NOTE. We pay cash against all documents, and take the whole of the Delcredere risk on Buyers.

The Economy Belt

Condor is often referred to as the Economy Belt because users get the most satisfactory service for their money. Condor is practically stretchless, it grips the pulleys and "wears like iron." A trial will convince you.

Specify Condor, the Original, Red, Friction Surface Belt.

Condor BELT



The illustration shows a Shingle Mill Drive.
The specifications follow:
Drive Pulley 30" in Diam. Speed 350 R.P.M.
Driven Pulley 16" in Diam. Belt Speed 2800 feet per min.
Horse Power used 80. Belt runs crossed.
Belt used—12 inch 6 ply Condor 56 feet long.
This belt is laced with raw hide "bootleg" fashion and has been in service 13 months without being replaced.

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

OTTAWA MONTREAL TORONTO NORTH BAY WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

LARGE STOCKS CARRIED

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

Prices in Carload Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto

White Pine;		
1 x 4/7 Good Strips	$125 00	$130 00
1¼ & 1½ x 4/7 Good Strips.	125 00	130 00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	150 00	160 00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	170.00	175.00
1¼ and 1½ x 8 and wider Good Sides	175 00	176 00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides.	180.00	190 00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	100 00	110 00
5/4 & 6/4 No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	105 00	115 00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	105 00	115 00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	68 00	70 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	69 00	71 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	69 00	71 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	73 00	75 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
1 x 12 Mill Run	76 00	78 00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	76 00	78 00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	54 00	56 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	48 00	50 00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	50 00	52 00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	51 00	52 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	38 00	40 00
1 x 10 x 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	45 00	48 00
1 x 4 and up 6/10 No. 3 Mill Culls	28 00	30 00
Red Pine:		
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	56 00	58 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	60 00	62 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	62 00	63 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	56 00	58 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	62 00	64 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	63 00	64 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	64 00	65 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	66 00	68 00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	90 00	90 00
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	90 00	90 00
Spruce:		
1 x 4 Mill Run	54 00	56 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	57 00	59 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	60 00	62 00
1 x 12 Mill Run Spruce	62 00	64 00
Mill Culls	46 00	48 00

HEMLOCK (M R)

(In car load lots f.o.b. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	40 00	42 00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	40 00	42 00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	45 00	47 00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	46 00	48 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	45 00	47 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 12 and 14 ft.	40 00	42 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 18 ft.	42 00	44 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 20 ft.	43 00	44 00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft.	36 00	38 00

FIR FLOORING

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2 Edge Grain	No definite prices yet prevail on B. C. forest products generally.
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2 Flat Grain	
(Depending upon widths)	
1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	
1¼ x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	
3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	
1 x 5 & 6 Fir Casing	
1 x 8 & 10 Fir Base	
1¼ & 1½ 8, 10 & 12" E. G. Stepping	
1¼ & 1½, 8, 10 & 12" F. G. Stepping	
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S.	
1¼ & 1½ x 4 to 12, Clear Fir, D4S	
XX Shingles 6 butts 1 to 2", per M.	
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in., per M.	
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2 in., per M.	

LATH

	F.O.B. Mill
No. 1 White Pine, 4 ft.	15 00
No. 2 White Pine, 4 ft.	13 00
No. 3 White Pine, 4 ft.	12 00
Mill run White Pine, 32 in.	7 00
Merchantable spruce lath, 4 ft.	8 00 up

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for carloads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

The prices quoted on imported woods do not include American exchange.

ASH, WHITE

(Dry weight 3800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$130.00	$ 80.00	$ 50.00
1¼"	135.00	90.00	55.00
1½"	135.00	90.00	55.00
2"	150.00	110.00	60.00
2½" and 3"	175.00	130.00	70.00
4"	175.00	130.00	70.00

ASH, BROWN

4/4	$140.00	$ 80.00	$ 50.00
6/4	150.00	90.00	55.00
8/4	165.00	90.00	55.00

BIRCH

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$150.00	$105.00	$ 60.00
5/4 and 6/4	160.00	115.00	70.00
8/4	165.00	120.00	70.00
10/4 and 12/4	175.00	135.00	85.00
16/4	180.00	140.00	90.00

BASSWOOD

(Dry weight 2500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	$120.00	$ 90.00	$ 60.00	$ 45.00
5/4 & 6/4	120.00	100.00	65.00	50.00
8/4	130.00	100.00	70.00	60.00

CHESTNUT

(Dry weight 2800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1"	$125.00	$100.00	$ 55.00
1¼" & 1½"	140.00	110.00	60.00
2"	145.00	110.00	65.00

ELM, SOFT

(Dry weight 3100 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	$120.00	$90.00	$60.00	$45.00
6/4 & 8/4	155.00	120.00	85.00	65.00
12/4	170	145.00	100.00	

GUM, RED

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	Plain 1s & 2s	Plain No. 1 Com.	Quartered 1s & 2s	Quartered No. 1 Com.
1"	$125.00	$ 90.00	$145.00	$115.00
1¼"	135.00	100.00	155.00	125.00
1½"	135.00	100.00	155.00	125.00
2"	165.00	125.00	175.00	130.00

Figured Gum, $10 per M. extra, in both plain and quartered.

GUM, SAP

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$70.00	$55.00
1¼" and 1½"	85.00	70.00
2"	90.00	75.00

HICKORY

(Dry weight 4500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$125.00	$ 75.00	$ 60.00
1¼"	150.00	105.00	70.00
1½"	150.00	105.00	70.00
2"	165.00	110.00	75.00

MAPLE, HARD

(Dry weight 4200 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Com. No. 1	Com. No. 2	Com. No. 3
4/4	$150.00	$ 80.00	$ 45.00	$ 25.00
5/4 & 6/4	160.00	110.00	70.00	
18/4	160.00	115.00	75.00	
12/4	170.00	120.00	90.00	
16/4	190.00	150.00	110.00	

SOFT MAPLE

The quantity of soft maple produced in Ontario is small and it is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices.

PLAIN WHITE & RED OAK

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$135.00	$ 95.00
5/4 & 6/4	145.00	105.00
8/4	155.00	110.00
10/4	165.00	120.00
12/4	165.00	120.00
16/4	175.00	125.00

WHITE OAK, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$190.00	$120.00
5/4 & 6/4	200.00	130.00
8/4	210.00	150.00

QTD. CUT RED OAK

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$170.00	$110.00
5/4 & 6/4	180.00	120.00
8/4	190.00	130.00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:	
1-in. x 7-in. and up	$150 00
1¼-in. and 1½-in., 8-in. & up	190 00
2-in. x 7-in. and up	200 00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up.	95 00
Pine good strips:	
1-in.	125 00
1¼-in. and 1½-in.	145.00
2-in.	150 00
Pine good shorts:	
1-in. x 7-in. and up	135 00
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.	110 00
1¼-in. and 1½-in.	135 00
2-in.	140 00
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	80 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	95 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	90 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	75 00
Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips	72 00
Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips	73 00
Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips	74 00
Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips	74 00
Pine, 1 x 8-in., s.c. 12 to 16 ft.	48 00 76 00
Pine, 1-in. x 10-in. M.R.	78 00
Pine, s.c. sidings, 1½ and 2-in.	75 00
Pine, s.c. strips, 1-in.	65 00
1¼, 1½ and 2-in.	70 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.	60 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5	62 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6	65 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11', 1"x10"	68 00
Pine box boards:	
1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	52 00
1"x8", 12'-16'	60 00
Pine, mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-ft. and up	55 00
Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.	45 00
O. culls r & w p	38 00 40 00

RED PINE, LOG RUN

mill culls out, 1-in.	36 00	52 00
mill culls out, 1¼-in.	36 00	52 00
mill culls out, 1½-in.	38 00	52 00
mill culls out, 2-in.	40 00	52 00
mill culls, white pine, 1"x7" and up		45 00

MILL RUN SPRUCE

1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	45 00	47 00
1"x4" and up, 12'-16'	45 00	47 00
1"x9"-10" and up, 12'-16'	49 00	51 00
1¼" x 7, 8 and 9" and up, 12'-16'	49 00	51 00
1¼ x 10 and up 12'-16'	49 00	55 00
1½" x 12" x 12" and up, 12'-16'	49 00	55 00
Spruce, 1-in. clear (fine dressing and B)	55 00	58 00
Hemlock, 1-in. cull	30 00	32 00
Hemlock 1-in. log run	40 00	42 00
Hemlock, 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'	48 00	53 00
Tamarac	29 00	31 00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	52 00	56 00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out	54 00	58 00
Birch, log run	48 00	50 00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2-in.	60 00	70 00
Ash, black, log run	62 00	65 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57 00	62 00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51 00	56 00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47 00	52 00

Lath per M:

No. 1 white pine, 1½-in. x 4 ft.	Open
No. 2 white pine	Open
Mill run white pine	Open
Spruce, mill run 1½-in.	11 00
Red pine, mill run	14 00
Hemlock, mill run	12 00 13 00
White Cedar Shingles;	
XXXX, 18-in.	12 00
Clear butt, 18-in.	10 00
18-in. xx	7 00
Spruce logs (pulp)	20 00 28 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Foot
First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. average, according to lineal	100 110
19 in. and up average	110 120

SPRUCE DEALS

(At Mill)

	Per M. Ft.
3 in. unsorted Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	$35 00 $37 00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	38 00 40 00
3 in unsorted Quebec, 9 in. wide	48 00 50 00

OAK

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.
According to average and quality 55 ft. cube	1 25 1 30

ELM

(At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet, cube	1 00 1 20
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 feet	90 1 00

BIRCH PLANKS

(At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft. 35 00 40 00

SARNIA, ONT.

PINE, COMMON AND BETTER

1 x 6 and 8 in.	$110 00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	130 00
1¼ and 1½ in. and up wide	180 00
2 in. and up wide	180 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	125 00
5/4 & 6/4 and up No. 1 and better	150 00
8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	150 00

No. 1 CUTS

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	115 00
1¼ in., 8 in. and up wide	125 00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide	125 00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide	130 00
2½ in. and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide	175 00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide	185 00

No. 1 BARN

1 in.; 10 to 16 ft. long	$80 00	90 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	85 00	95 00
2½ to 3 in., 10/16 ft.	90 00	100 00

No. 2 BARN

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	75 00	82 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	75 00	85 00
2½, 1½ and 3 in.	85 00	95 00

No. 3 BARN

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	68 00	74 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	72 00	75 00

BOX

1 in., 1¼ in. & 1½ in., 10/16' 60 00 62 00

MILL CULLS

Mill Run Culls 1 in., 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft.	$50 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	51 00

ST. JOHN, N.B.

From Yards and Mills

ROUGH LUMBER

Retail Prices Per M. Sq. Ft.

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh. Merch. Spr.	$47 00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge	49 00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 4 sides	52 00
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough	48 00
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6	50 00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7	55 00
2x10, 3x9	60 00
2x12, 3x10, 3x12, 8x8 and up	65 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4 & 5.	45 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x6	48 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x7 & up	50 00
Refuse Bds., Deals & Setgs.	32 00

Above random lengths up to 18-0 long.
Lengths 19-0 & up $5.00 extra per M.

For planing Merch. and Refuse Bds. add $2.00 per M to above prices.
Laths $10.00.

SHINGLES

	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	$8 50
" Clears	7 75
" 2nd Clears	6 50
" Extra No. 1	5 00
Spruce	5 00

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

No. 1 SPRUCE

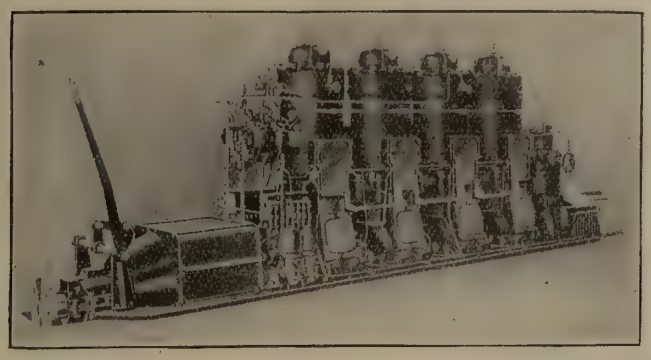
Dimension	S.1.S and 1.E 10 ft.	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.
2 x 4	$41	$40	$40	$41
2 x 6	42	40	40	41
2 x 8	43	41	41	42
2 x 10	44	42	42	43
2 x 12	45	43	43	44

Northern Spruce Mills stocks are depleted and quotations are afforded only for stock on hand. New lists are now being issued. tions are only nominal.

(Continued on page 82)

BOLINDER CRUDE OIL ENGINE

Most Efficient and Economical Power Equipment for Tug Boats and Barges



SWEDISH STEEL & IMPORTING CO., LIMITED
SHAUGHNESSY BUILDING MONTREAL

TUGS

FOR SALE

From 50 to 1500 horsepower. Salt Water equipment.
Also TOW BARGES.

KIRKWOOD STEAMSHIP LINE
14 PLACE ROYALE, MONTREAL, QUE.

Gunns

Gunns Good FOOD

"But we hae meat, an' we can eat,——."

This is the sentiment that prevailed in many lumber camps, as the hungry diners sat down to the Christmas "eats" supplied by Gunns.

Replenish your supply of the following; now:

Beef, Veal, Mutton
Barrelled Beef,
Barrelled Pork,
Dry Salt Meats,
Butter, Cheese,
Oleomargarine, Lard,
Eggs, Poultry, Headcheese,
Canned Meats, Mincemeat,
Pork and Beans
Beans, Sausages.

Gunn's Good Food—"touches the spot."

There is an appetizing smell from the kitchen where "Easifirst" Shortening is used.

GUNNS
LIMITED
WEST TORONTO

Excelsior Cutting Machinery

Manufactured By

The Elmira Machinery and Transmission Co.
Elmira, Ont.

Write for Circular and Prices

Proctor Veneer Dryer

Dries enormous amount of veneer perfectly flat and pliable at minimum cost, without check or splits. Send for catalog and list of users

PROCTOR AND SCHWARTZ, INC.,
FORMERLY PHILA. TEXTILE MACH. CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"Proctor" DRYERS

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

For 2 inches, rough, add 50 cents.
For S1E only add 50 cents.
For S1S and 2E, S4S or D&M, add $3.00.
For timbers larger than 8 x 8, add 50c. for each additional 2 inches each way.
For lengths longer than 20 ft., add $1.00 for each additional two feet.
For selected common, add $5.00.
For No. 2 Dimension, $3.00 less than No. 1.
For 1 x 2 and 2 x 2, $2 more than 2 x 4 No. 1.
For Tamarac open.

FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE AND LARCH

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the market at present the following prices can only be regarded as nominal.

Mountain Stock

No. 1 Dimension and Timbers

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 12/16 ft., S1S1E..	$44.75
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 10 ft., S1S1E ..	45.75
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 ft., S1S1E ...	43.75
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 18/22, S1S1E ...	46.75
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 24/32, S1S1E ...	48.75
2 x 10, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	46.75
2 x 10, ft., S1S1E	46.75
2 x 10, 18/22, S1S1E	47.75
2 x 10, 24/32, S1S1E	49.75
2 x 12, 8 ft. to 16 ft. S1S1E	46.25
2 x 12; 10, 18, 20	48.25
2 x 12; 24, 26, 28, 30, 32	50.25

B. C. COAST FIR

Dimension S1S and E.

2 x 4 in., 6 ft.	38.50
2 x 4 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	39.50
2 x 4 in., 16 ft.	40.50
2 x 4 in. 18 and 20 ft.	41.50
2 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	43.50
2 x 10 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	40.75
2 x 10 in., 16 ft.	41.75
2 x 10 in., 18 and 20 ft.	42.75
2 x 10 in., 22 to 32 ft.	44.75
2 x 12 in., 8 to 14 ft.	42.25
2 x 12 in., 16 ft.	43.25
2 x 12 in., 18 and 20 ft.	44.25
2 x 12 in., 22 to 32 ft.	46.25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 8 to 14 ft. ..	43.75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 16 ft.	44.75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4, 18 and 20 ft.	45.75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4, 22 to 32 ft.	47.75
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 6 x 16 ft.	46.00
6 x 6, 6 x 8 and 8 x 8, 18 and 20 ft.	46.50
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 22 to 32 ft. ..	47.50

Above quotations are on mixed car lots.
Straight cars can be bought for a little less.
Shingles, XXX B. C. Cedar, straight cars on 81c rate 5.20

Coast prices on Common listed, all current quotations f.o.b. 67½.

BUFFALO & TONAWANDA

WHITE PINE

Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/.	240 00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	240 00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	265 00
Selects, 4/4	215 00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	215 00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	215 00
Fine Common 4/4	165 00
Fine Common 5/4	175 00
Fine Common 6/4	175 00
Fine Common 8/4	175 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	125 00
No. 2 Cuts 5/4	135 00
No. 1 Cuts 6/4	135 00
No. 1 Cuts 8/4	140 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	90 00
No. 2 Cuts 5/4	110 00
No. 2 Cuts 6/4	115 00
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	120 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	77 00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	77 00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	79 00
Dressing 5/4	107 00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	107 00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	112 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	150 00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	150 00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	150 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	135 00
No. 2 Moulding 8.4	135 00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	140 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	92 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	85 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	87 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	76 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	78 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	61 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	64 00
Box 1 x 6 and up	53 00
Box 1 x 10	55 00
Box 1 x 12	57 00
Box .1 x 13 and up	60 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

MAPLE

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$ 90 00	$ 65 00	$ 45 00
5/4 to 8/4" ...	98 00	70 00	48 00
10/4 to 4"	100 00	72 00	50 00

RED BIRCH

1"	135 00	90 00
5/4 and up ...	140 00	95 00

SAP BIRCH

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"..	110 00	80 00	55 00
5/4 & up	115 00	85 00	60 00

SOFT ELM

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	85 00	65 00	40 00
5/4 to 8"	95 00	75 00	45 00

BASSWOOD

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"..	95 00	70 00	40 00
5/4 to 2"	100 00	80 00	42 00

PLAIN OAK

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	105 00	70 00	40 00
5/4 to 2"	115 00	80 00	45 00

WHITE & BROWN ASH

1"..	115 00	85 00	45 00
5/4 to 2"..	130 00	95 00	55 00
10/4 & up..	150 00	105 00	60 00

BOSTON, MASS.

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian white pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in carloads.

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the market at present the following prices can only be regarded as nominal.

White pine uppers, 1 in.	225 00
White pine uppers, 1¼, 1½ in... .. 2 in.	235 00 / 245 00
White pine uppers, 2½, 3 in.	265 00
White pine uppers, 4 in.	300 00
Selects, 1 in.	196 00
Selects, 1¼, 2 in.	200 00
Selects, 2½, 3 in.	235 00
Selects, 4 in.	245 00
Fine common, 1 in., 30 per cent. 12 in. and up	170 00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up	170 00
Fine Common, 1¼ to 2 in. ...190 00-200 00	
Fine common, 2½ and 3 in.	225 00
Fine common, 4 in.	235 00
1 in. shaky clear	95 00
1¼ in. to 2 in. shaky clear	100 00
1 in. No. 2 dressing	95 00
1¼ in. to 2 in. No. 2 dressing	95 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.	145 00
No. 1 Cuts 1¼ to 2 in.	165 00
No. 1 Cuts, 2½ and 3 in.	195 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	115 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in. 125 00-130 00	

Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	110 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	100 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	100 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	80 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	76 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	78 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	63 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	59 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	57 00

No. 1 Clear

Can. spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9 in.	100 00
1 x 10 in.	100 00
No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.	93 00
No. 1, 1 x 8 and 9 in.	96 00
No. 1, 1 x 10 in.	96 00
No. 2, 1 x 4 & 5 in. ..52 00	54 00
No. 2, 1 x 4 & 7 in.	56 00
No. 2, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	59 00
No. 2, 1 x 19 in.	62 00
No. 2, 1 x 12 in.	65 00

Spruce, 12 in. dimension	59 00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension	58 00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension	57 00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension	56 00
2 x 10 in. random lengths, 8 ft. and up 48 00	50 00
2 x 12 in., random lengths 48 00	50 00
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2x6, 2x7..38 00	42 00
3 x 4 and 4 x 4 in. 40 00	42 00
2 x 9 in. 45 00	48 00
All other random lengths, 7-in. and under, 8 ft. and up 48 00	50 00
5-inch and up merchantable Boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s. ...40 00	45 00
1 x 2	50 00
1 x 3	40 00
1⅜ in. spruce lath	8 50
1½ in. spruce lath	8 00

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	7 00
Clears	6 50
Second Clear	4 50
Clear Whites	4 50
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	4 50
Extra 1s (Clear whites out) ... 3 50	3 00
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in.	5 50
Red Cedar Eurekas, 18-inch, 5-butts to 2-in.	10 00
Red Cedar Perfections, 5 butts to 2¼	11 00
Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2 in. extra red cedar	5 25

St. Francis Basin Hardwoods
Tennessee Aromatic Red Cedar

For Prompt Shipment ***DRY STOCK*** ***Band Sawn***

SAP GUM

15,000'—4/4"—Fas
100,000'—4/4"—No. 1 Common & Selects
100,000'—4/4"—No. 2 Common
100,000'—4/4"—No. 3 Common
100,000'—5/4"—Fas
100,000'—5/4"—No. 1 Common & Selects
100,000'—5/4"—No. 2 Common
50,000'—5/4"—No. 3 Common
25,000'—6/4"—Fas
25,000'—6/4"—No. 1 Common & Selects
100,000'—6/4"—No. 2 Common
100,000'—6/4"—No. 3 Common

QUARTERED RED GUM

(Sap no defect)

30,000'—4/4"—No. 1 Common & Better
70,000'—5/4"—No. 1 Common & Better
75,000'—6/4"—No. 1 Common & Better

PLAIN RED GUM

50,000'—4/4"—Fas
100,000'—4/4"—No. 1 Common & Selects
100,000'—4/4"—No. 2 Common
100,000'—5/4"—No. 1 Common & Selects
100,000'—5/4"—No. 2 Common
50,000'—6/4"—No. 1 Common & Selects
50,000'—6/4"—No. 2 Common

QUARTERED RED GUM

50,000'—4/4"—No. 1 Common & Selects
25,000'—5/4"—Fas
50,000'—5/4"—No. 1 Common & Selects
100,000'—6/4"—No. 1 Common & Selects
30,000'—8/4"—No. 1 Common & Better

BLACK GUM

13,000'—4/4"—Log Run—Plain
50,000'—4/4"—Log Run—Quartered

We also have a good supply of other items in Hardwoods.
Write us for information and prices delivered your factory.
CEDAR, car load or less. Also mixed with Hardwoods.

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GENERAL OFFICE - MEMPHIS, TENN.

Band Mills:—PROCTOR, ARK. — CROOKED-BAYOU, ARK.

For the Important Bearings—
SOVEREIGN GENUINE
or HARD GENUINE.
For General Service—

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BEARINGS

The bearing is one of the most important parts of machinery—this is true in any industry—and the Lumber Trade is no exception.

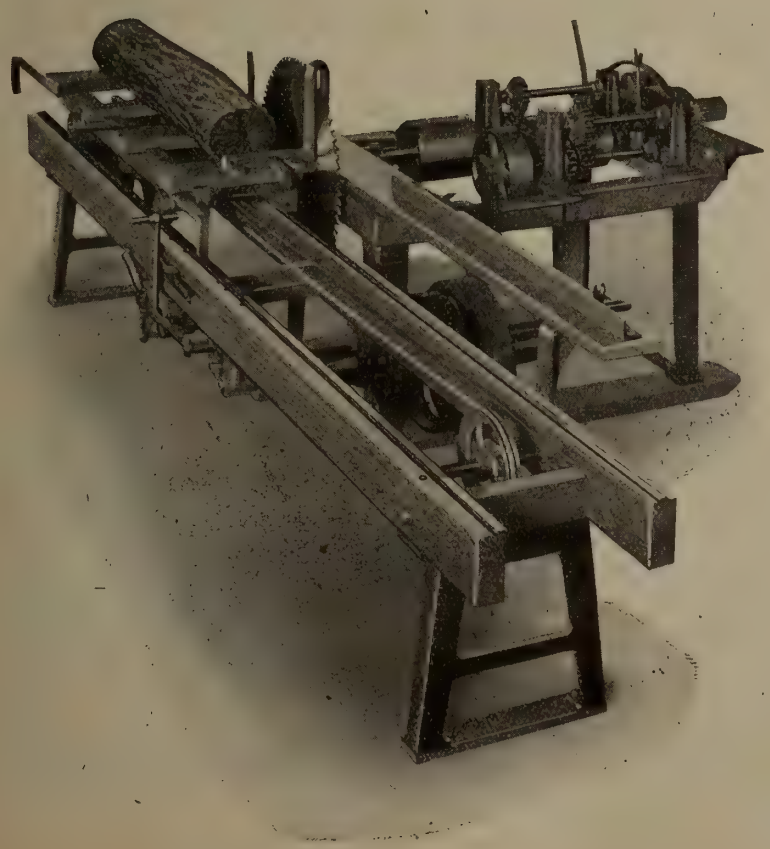
Line your bearings with scientifically made Babbitts alloyed under the "Stanley Process." It is an elemental fact that there is less friction generated by high grade babbitts;—when friction is lessened, the wear and tear on your machinery is diminished.

Babbitt is designed to avoid friction. A scientific alloy accomplishes this best by its smooth homogeneity.

Specify "Stanley Process" Babbitts

BRITISH SMELTING & REFINING Co. Limited.
Drummond Building Montreal.

Manufactures Lath Direct from the Round Log



No. 2 Combined
Lath Mill and Bolter

Illustration shows our No. 2 Combined Lath Mill and Bolter—A machine for manufacturing lath direct from the round log. The bolter is automatic and the mandrel carries a 24 in. saw. It is a machine for every modern sawmill and does rapid, continuous and thorough work.

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Take the place of high-priced labor, do more work, better work, and at less cost than man power.

They will either load or skid your logs much more quickly than men or horses could do it, and at less cost.

They are always on the job, ready to do their maxmium work at a minute's notice, and will do as good work at 20° below zero as on a hot summer day.

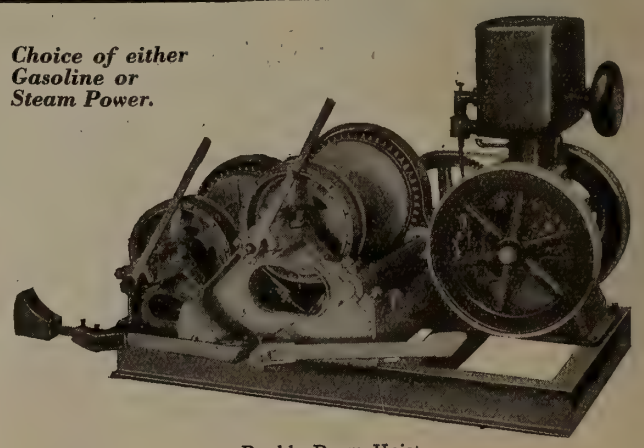
They will handle with ease, either loading or skidding, one large log or two or more small logs bunched together.

They are small, light, compact and easy to move around, and also easy to keep in good working order.

They are made in two styles—gear driven, as shown, with motor mounted on same bed as hoist, and belt drive, with motor on separate base.

Write for further particulars.

Choice of either Gasoline or Steam Power.



Double Drum Hoist

Marsh Engineering Works, Limited *Established 1846* **Belleville, Ontario**

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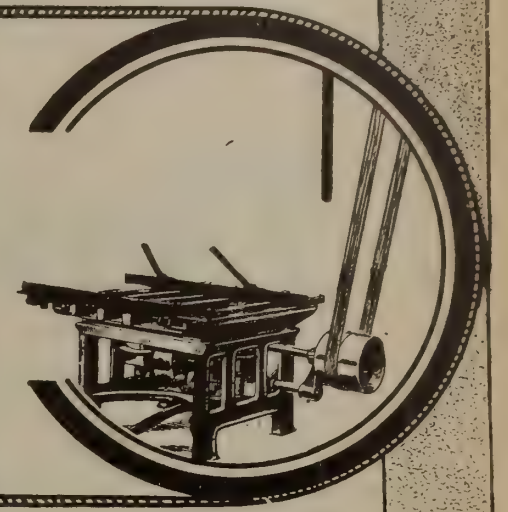

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According to the conditions under which the belt has to run, we recommend "Extra," "Standard" or "Acme Waterproof"—each brand the best quality, but each made for a different service

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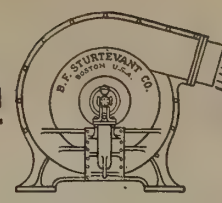

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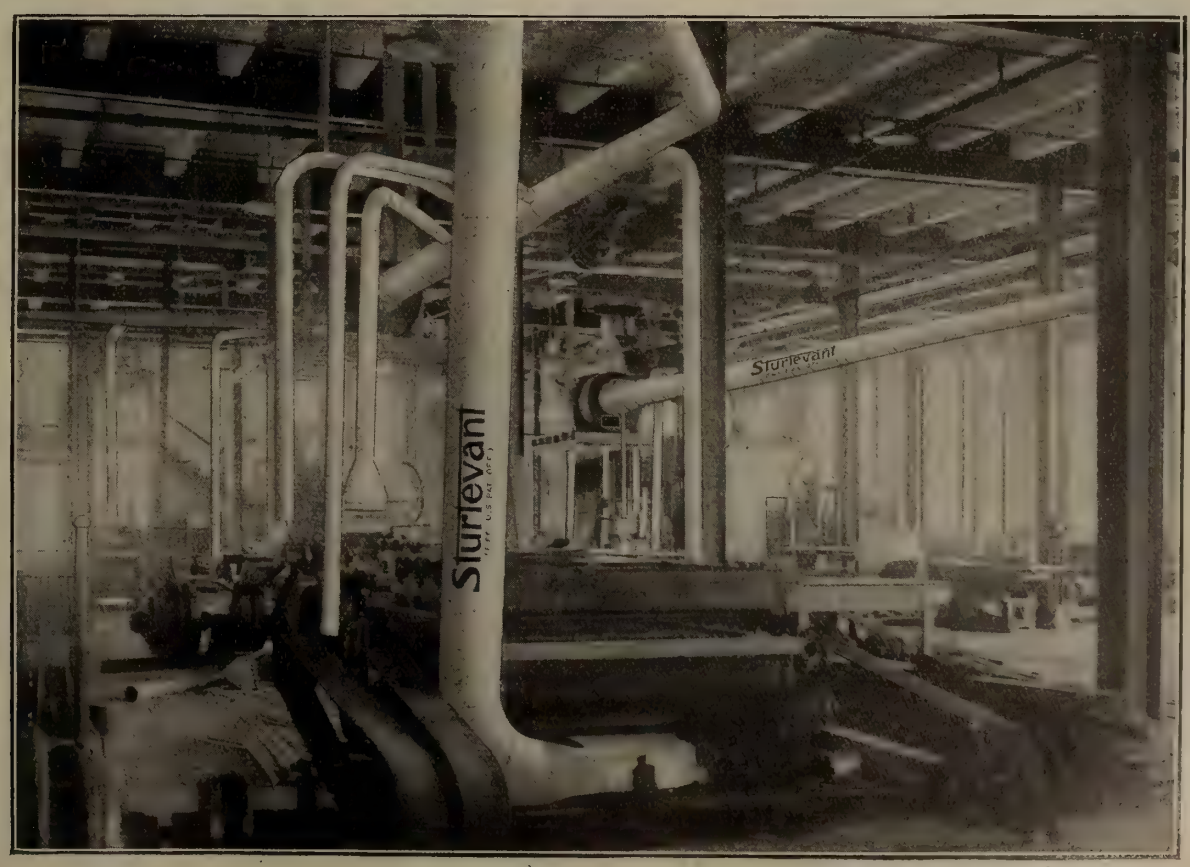

Interior of a Canadian Planing Mill

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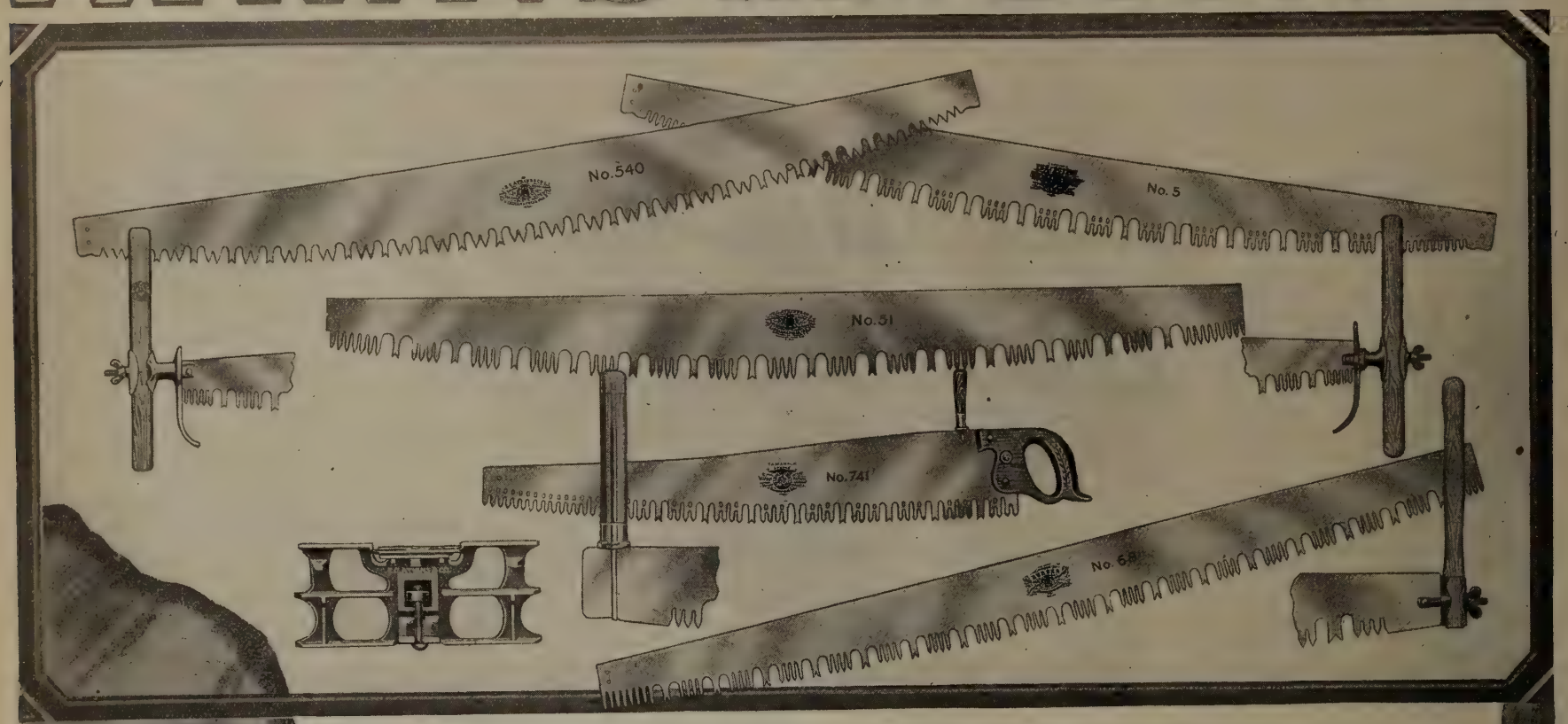

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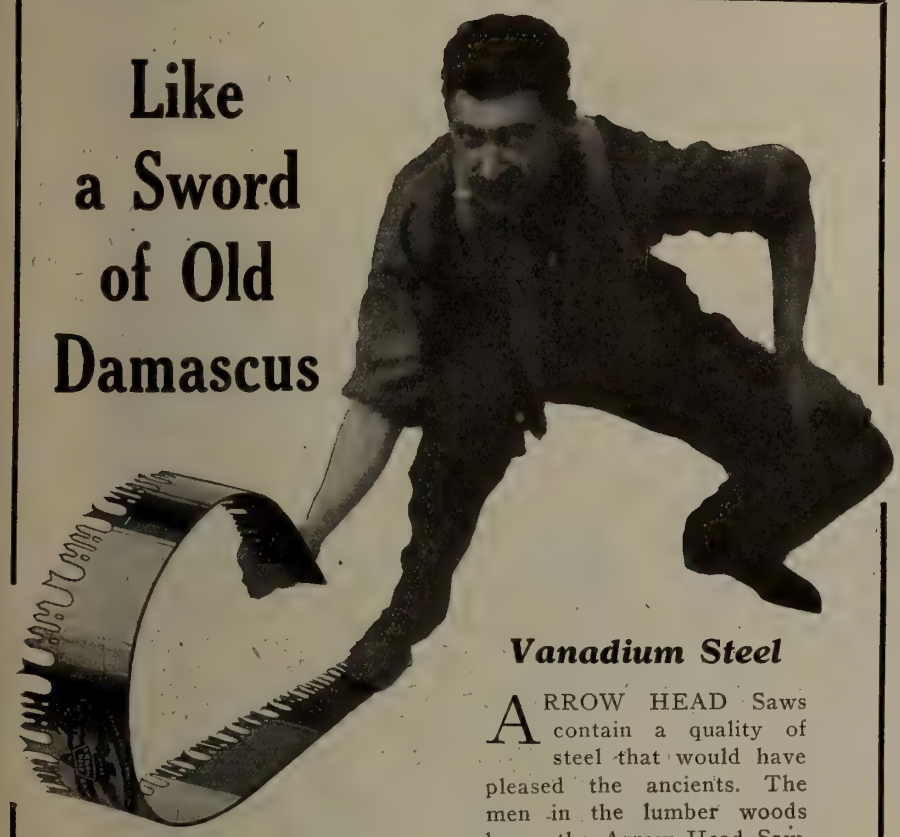

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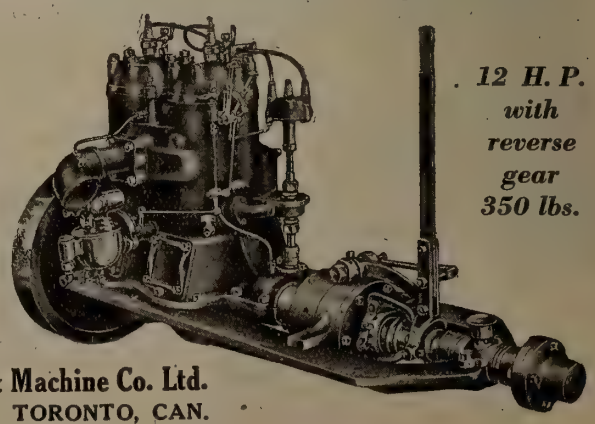

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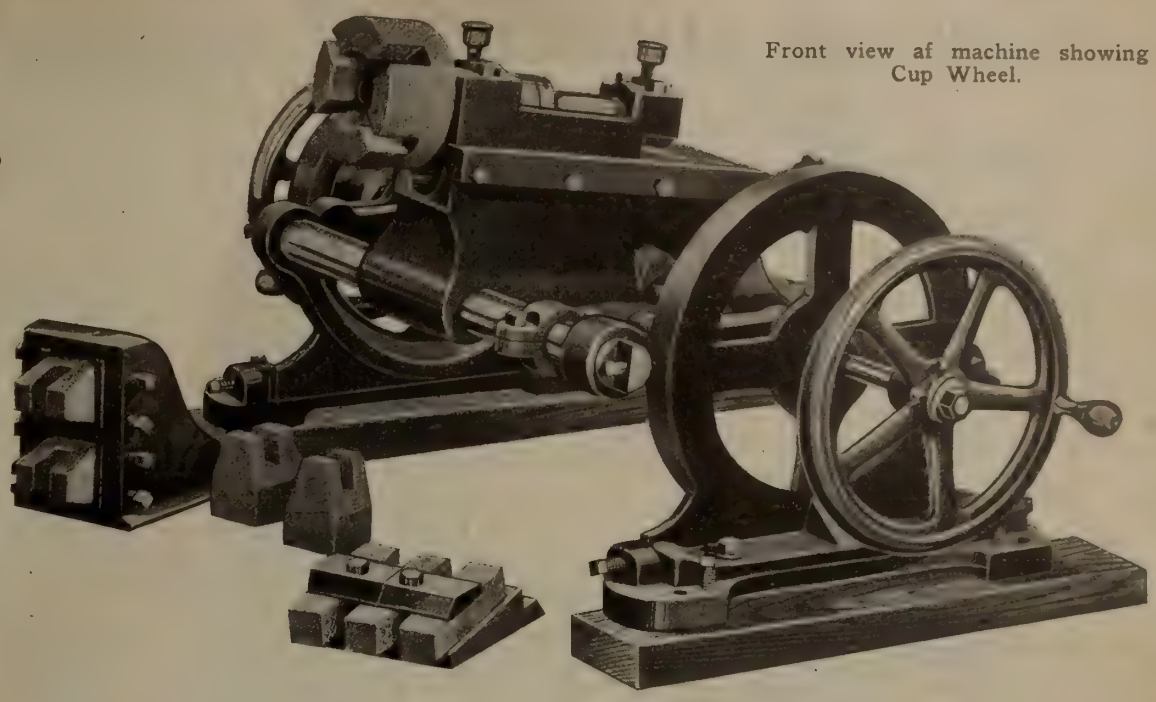

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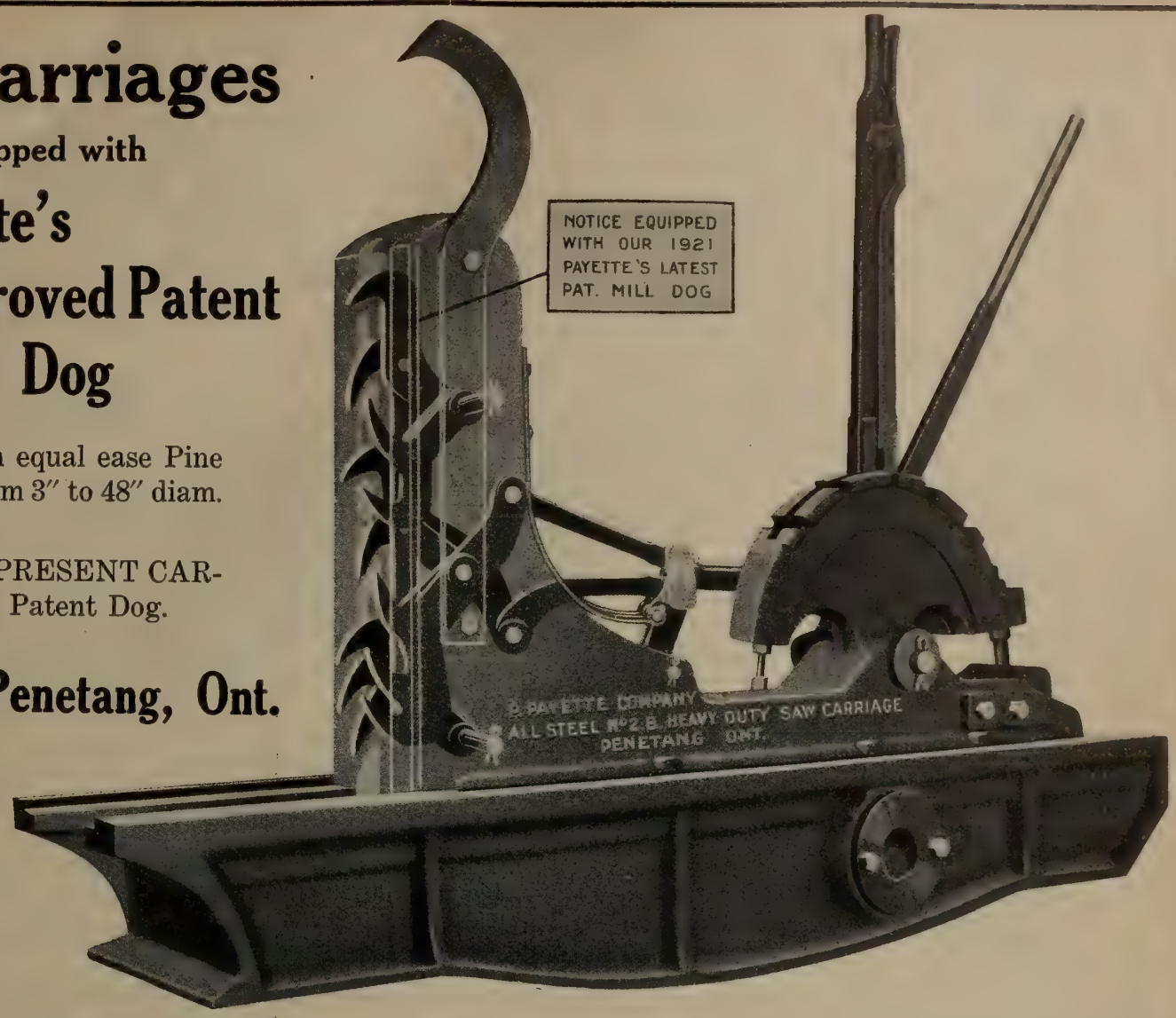
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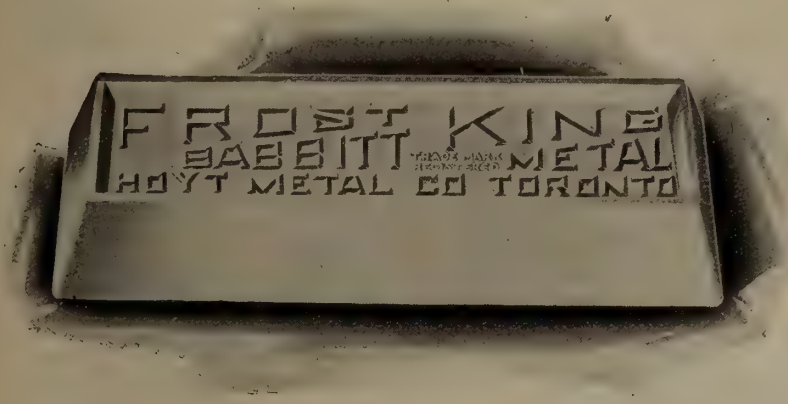
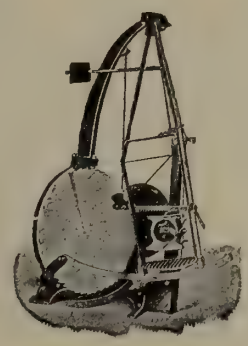


From your hardware dealer or direct from our nearest office

HOYT METAL COMPANY

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG



Gerlach Machinery

PRODUCES THE BEST as Well as the Cheapest

Tight or Slack Staves, Headings, Kegs, Barrels and Short Box Shooks

100% to 400% profit in Cooperage Stock today. Be wise and purchase the best Machinery.

Circular, Drag and Cylinder Saws.
Cylinder Saws Repaired

Dixie Portable Gasoline Drag Saw

Price with 1 saw blade and dry battery ignition system	$270.00
Price with 1 saw blade and Bosch Magneto ignition system	300.00
Price extra 5, 5½ or 6 foot saws, each	14.00
Price extra 6½ or 7 foot saws, each	16.00

The Peter Gerlach Co.

Established 1854
Cleveland, Ohio

Feeding Wide Gum Veneer into One of the Two COE DRYERS in the Plant of Nickey Brothers, Inc., at Memphis, Tennessee.

The results which they obtained from the first machine resulted in an unsolicited order for a second Coe Dryer the same year.

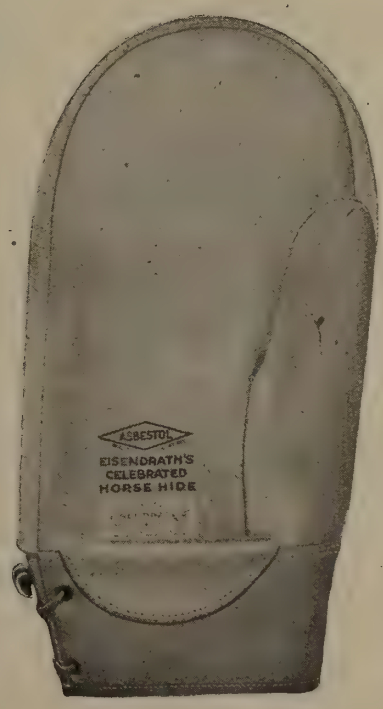
This Dryer is noted for—Its satisfactory service; its labor saving; the high quality of its product.

The Coe Manufacturing Company

Painesville, Ohio, U.S.A.

We build all the Machinery for a Veneer Plant

Represented in Canada east of the Rocky Mountains by
GARLOCK-WALKER MACHINERY COMPANY, LIMITED.
32 Front Street West, Toronto, Ont., Canada.



Tested by Time

ASBESTOL
REG. IN U.S. PAT. OFF.

GLOVES and MITTENS

There is no better proof that "ASBESTOL" is the most economical and practical work glove for your work than to point to its popularity among lumbermen in all parts of the country.

Your father before you wore "ASBESTOL"

Eisendrath Glove Company

2001 Elston Avenue - - Chicago, Ill.

PLANING MILL EXHAUSTERS
Toronto Blower Co.

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Mershon & Co., W. B.
Toronto Blower Co.
Yates Machine Company, P. B.

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Davies Company, William

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Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson
Auger & Company
Canadian Tie & Lumber Co.
Dupuis, Limited, J. P.
Eagle Lumber Company
Harris Tie & Timber Co., Ltd.
Long-Bell Lumber Co.
Long Lumber Co.
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McLennan Lumber Company
Terry & Gordon

PULLEYS AND SHAFTING
Canadian Link-Belt Company
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Green Company. G. Walter
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William
Jeffrey Mfg. Co.

PULP MILL MACHINERY
Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
Payette Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company

PULPWOOD
Bethune Pulp & Lumber Co.
Price Bros. & Co.

PUMPS
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Co., William
Smart-Turner Machine Company
Waterous Engine Works Company

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Gartshore, John J.
Sessenwein Bros.

RIP SAWS
Canada Machinery Corporation

ROOFINGS (Rubber, Plastic and Liquid)
Beveridge Paper Company

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Atlas Asbestos Company
Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co.
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Gutta Percha & Rubber Company

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Genoa Bay Lumber Company
Midland Woodworkers

SASH STICKERS
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Carborundum Company

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Disston & Sons, Henry
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Gerlach Company, Peter
Green Company, G. Walter
Hoe & Company, R.
Shurly Co., Ltd., T. F.
Shurly-Dietrich Company
Simonds Canada Saw Company

SAW FILING MACHINERY
GeBott Mfg. Co.

SAW MILL LINK-BELT
Canadian Link-Belt Company

SAW MILL MACHINERY
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Dunbar Engine & Foundry Co.
Fisher & Davis Mfg. Co.
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Hamilton Company, William
Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Company
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
La Compagnie Manufacture, F. X. Bertrand
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Mershon & Company, W. B.
Parry Sound Lumber Company
Payette Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company
Yates Machine Co., P. B.

SAW SHARPENERS
Canada Machinery Corporation
Hamilton Company, William
Waterous Engine Works Company

SAW SLASHERS
Hamilton Company, Wm.
Payette Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company

SHEATHING
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company

SHEET METALS
British Smelting & Refining Co.
Hoyt Metal Company
United American Metals Corp'n.

SHINGLES
Allan-Stoltze Lumber Company
Associated Mills, Limited
Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Canadian Western Lumber Co.
Cedar Products, Ltd.
Chalifour, J. George
Coast & Mountain Lumber Co.
Dominion Lumber Sales Co.
Donovan. J.
Dry Wood Lumber Co.
Eagle Lumber Company
Edgecumbe-Newham Company
Federal Lumber Company
Fraser, Limited
Genoa Bay Lumber Company
Gillespie, James
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Grier & Sons, Limited, G. A.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
Haydon & Co., J. Albert
Heaps & Sons
Heeney, Percy E.
Long Lumber Company
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McLennan Lumber Company
Miller Company, Ltd., W. H.
Musgrave & Co.
Reynolds Company, Limited
Rose, McLaurin, Limited
Snowball Co., J. B.
Terry & Gordon
Timms, Phillips & Co.
Vancouver Lumber Company
Victoria Lumber & Mfg. Co.

SHINGLE MACHINES
Marsh Engineering Works, Limited

SHINGLE & LATH MACHINERY
Dunbar Engine & Foundry Co.
Green Company, C. Walter
Hamilton Company, William
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Payette Company, P.

SHOEPACK LEATHER LACES
McCordick, F. C.

SHOEPACKS
Copeland Shoepack Company

SILENT CHAIN DRIVES
Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.

SLEEPING ROBES
Woods, Mfg. Company, Ltd.

SMOKESTACKS
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Marsh Engineering Works, Limited
Waterous Engine Works Company

SNOW PLOWS
Pink Company, Thomas

SOLDERS
Hoyt Metal Company

SPARK ARRESTORS
Jenckes Machine Company, Ltd.
Waterous Engine Works Company

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Barrett, Wm.
Bartram & Ball
Blair Bros.
Bourgouin, H.
Campbell, McLaurin Lumber Co.
Canadian Western Lumber Co.
Cane & Co., Jas. G.
Canfield, P. L.
Cedar Products, Limited
Chalifour, J. Geo.
Cook Bros.
Cox, Long & Co.
Dudley, Arthur N.
Dunfield & Company
Edgecumbe-Newham Company
Fraser, Limited
Fraser-Bryson Lumber Company
Gillies Brothers
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Goodday & Company, H. R.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
Hart & McDonagh
Hocken Lumber Company
Julien, Roch
Lay & Haight.
Lloyd, W. Y.
Loggie Co., W. S.
Long Lumber Company
Louise Lumber Co.
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McCormack & Stewart
McLennan Lumber Company
Muir & Kirkpatrick
Musgrave & Co.
New Ontario Colonization Company
Price Bros. & Co.
River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.
Rolland Lumber Co.
Rose, McLaurin, Limited
Russell, Chas. H.
Selander, Anton
Snowball Co., J. B.
Spencer, Limited, C. A.
Standard Export Lumber Co.
Stearns & Co., F. H.
Taft-Davis Lumber Co.
Terry & Gordon
U. G. G. Sawmills. Limited

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Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
Waterous Engine Works Company

STEEL PLATE CONSTRUCTION
Marsh Engineering Works, Limited

STEAM PLANT ACCESSORIES
Waterous Engine Works Company

STEEL BARRELS
Smart-Turner Machine Co.

STEEL DRUMS
Smart-Turner Machine Co.

TARPAULINS
Turner & Sons, J. J.
Woods Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

TANKS
Canadian Chicago Bridge & Iron Co.
Hogan, F. J.
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.

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Woods Mfg. Company

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Grant, Holden & Graham, Limited

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Austin & Nicholson
Bethune Pulp & Lumber Co.
Canadian Tie & Lumber Co.
Cedar Products, Limited
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Harris Tie & Timber Company. Ltd.
Long Lumber Company
McLennan Lumber Company
Miller, W. H. Co.
Price Bros. & Co.
Snowball Co., J. B.
Terry & Gordon

TIMBER BROKERS
Bradley, R. R.
Cant & Kemp
Farnworth & Jardine
Smith & Tyre, Limited
Wright, Graham & Co.

TIMBER CRUISERS AND ESTIMATORS
Sewell, James W.

TIMBER LANDS
Department of Lands & Forests, Ont.

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International Business Machine Co.

TOWING MACHINES
Corbet Foundry & Machine Co.
Payette Company, P.

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Hopkins & Company, Ltd., F. H.
Monarch Tractors

TRAILERS
Seagrave, Loughead Company

TRAINING COURSES
Chicago Technical College

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General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Hamilton Company, Wm.
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
Waterous Engine Works Company

TRIMMERS
Green Company. C. Walter
Waterous Engine Works Company

TUGS
West & Peachey

TRUCKS AND CONVEYORS
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TURBINES
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William

VALVES
Bay City Foundry & Machine Co.

VENEERS
Bury & Co., Robt.

VENEER DRYERS
Coe Manufacturing Company
Proctor & Schwartz Inc.

VENEER MACHINERY
Coe Machinery Company
Proctor & Schwartz Inc.

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Johnson, A. H.

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Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William

WELDING
Barton Electric Welding Co.
Hogan, F. J.
St. John Welders & Engineers

WHEEL GRINDERS
GeBott Mfg. Co.

WIRE
Laidlaw Bale Tie Company
Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.

WIRE CLOTH
Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.

WIRE ROPE
Canada Wire & Cable Co.
Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.
Dominion Wire Rope Co.
Greening Wire Co., B.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY
Canada Machinery Corporation
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Mershon & Company, W. B.
Waterous Engine Works Company
Yates Machine Company, P. B.

WOOD PRESERVATIVES
Beveridge Paper Company
International Chemical Company

WOOD PULP
Austin & Nicholson
New Ontario Colonization Co.
River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Showing No. 2 Power Machine

Strict Economy

You apply this principle when you install a

Cyclone Vegetable Peeler

15 Years on the Market

Cut down waste, labour and material. This machine pays for itself within a year and will last a lifetime.

That's Economy

JOHN BURNS & CO., 5 Bleury St. Montreal

WESTERN REPRESENTATIVE:
J. Campbell Munro & Co., 151 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Horse Blankets

JUTE - DUCK - WOOLLEN

All Sizes and Weights

Tarpaulins—Straw Ticks—Feed Bags
Waterproof Clothing

PROMPT SHIPMENTS

J. J. Turner & Sons, Ltd.

— Manufacturers —

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

PUT YOUR PROBLEM UP TO US

We are specialists in building locomotives. We build all types and sizes, also all kinds of repair parts for locomotives and tenders.

Our experience puts us in a position to give you expert advice as to what particular type and size of locomotive is best suited to your needs.

Put your locomotive problem up to us.

MONTREAL LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, LIMITED

DOMINION EXPRESS BUILDING, MONTREAL, CANADA.

CLIMAX GEARED LOCOMOTIVES

ARE BUILT FROM 12 TO 90 TONS

Get Catalogue "K"

CLIMAX MANUFACTURING Co., CORRY, PA.
CLIMAX LOCOMOTIVE CO., 67 COLUMBIA ST., SEATTLE, WASH.
VANCOUVER MACHINERY DEPOT, LTD., VANCOUVER, B. C.

MILLMEN

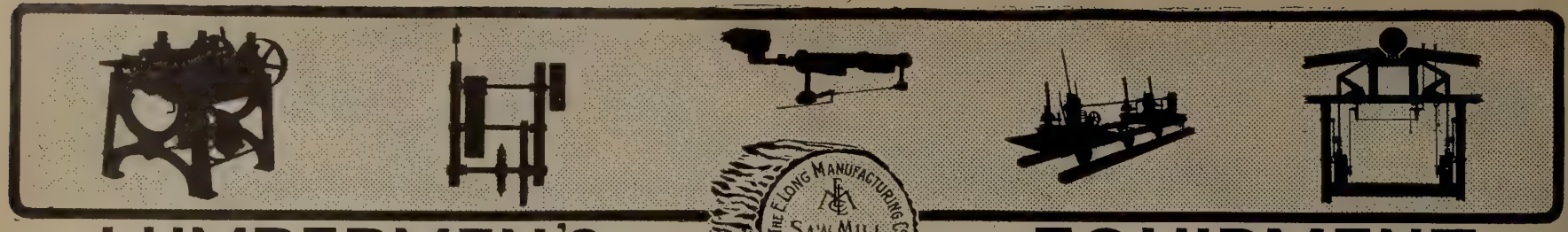
and others interested in Steam Power Plants

Whether you contemplate building a new or repairing your old power plant it will pay you to investigate our recently patented Steel Water-Jacket Furnace. This brickless furnace is built of heavy steel plates, spaced apart, forming a water jacket all around, carrying same amount of steam as boiler. Splendidly adapted for use of portable mills as it is easily moved and placed in position. Burns sawdust or mill refuse of any description, while at the same time it generates one hundred per cent. more steam than will any other type of furnace. Conforms to any style or type of boiler, either straight draft return or water tube.

Do you, or do you not want to save half your coal? It's up to you. Ask for particulars.

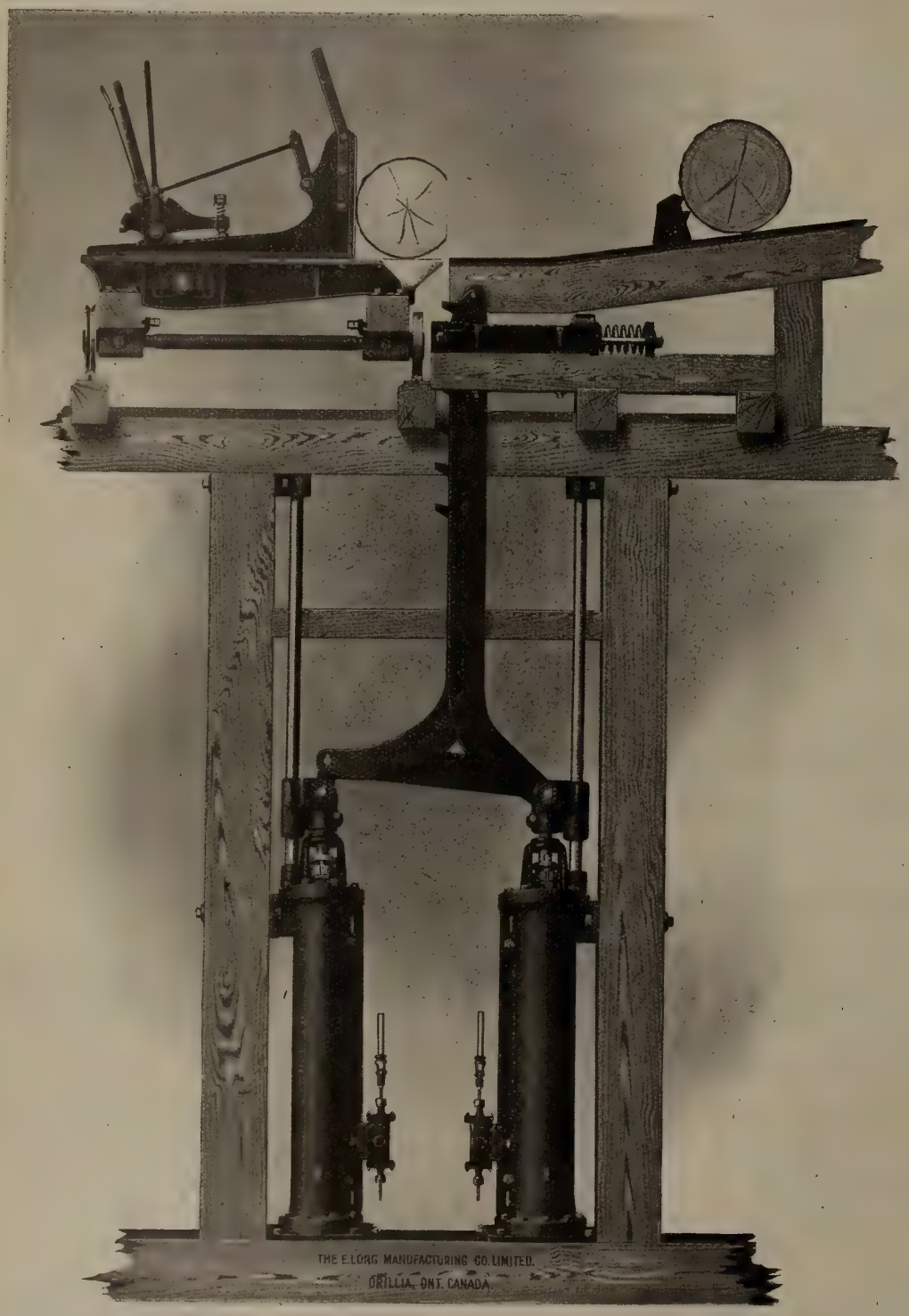
DEMING BROS.,

Woodstock - New Brunswick



LUMBERMEN'S EQUIPMENT

THE E. LONG MANUFACTURING CO. SAW MILL MACHINERY ORILLIA, CANADA



A familiar sight in many a mill throughout Canada is this Stationary Cylinder Steam Nigger.

And it is proving its worth to its owners day in and day out by the tremendous saving it effects.

If your men are still handling the logs by use of the old fashioned oscillating niggers, by friction or by hand there is a definite need for this machine in your plant.

Let us send you our catalogue describing it in detail together with prices and other information.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia **Canada**

Robt. Hamilton & Co., Vancouver
Gorman, Clancy & Grindley Ltd., Calgary & Edmonton
A. R. Williams Machinery Co. of Winnipeg Ltd.
Williams & Wilson Ltd., Montreal

Waterous "Trouble-Proof" Haulup Chains

The efficiency of your haulup depends directly on the strength and the wearing qualities of your log chain. Waterous Chains have more than their share of both. They are built of selected materials. The shop work on them is of the very best. They are tested and inspected before shipment.

Next time you order—think of "Trouble Proof"—and specify "Waterous."

Waterous Forged Bull Chain

This chain is forged from the best refined wrought iron. It is 6 inch pitch and is built in seven sizes, ranging in weight from 2½ lbs. to 15 lbs. per foot. Iron, steel and wood specials of various forms are supplied with this chain. It can be used on all size Bull Wheels and is also adapted for Rough Wood and Refuse Conveyors.

Short Link and Long Link Coil Chain

For strength and general usefulness this chain is hard to beat. Fifteen sizes are built ranging in weight from 150 lbs. to 2,335 lbs. per 100 feet. Only the best chain iron is used in its manufacture, welds are exceptionally long and carefully made, and all links are tested for size and uniformity before leaving the shops.

Waterous All Steel Haulup Chain

The heaviest, largest logs can be handled on this chain. It is the longest lived and cleanest chain we build. It is 8 inch pitch throughout and carries a heavy cast steel special spaced every 6 feet. Side bars, centre links, and connecting pins are all of steel, the links and bars being drilled for the reception of the pins.

We also build Malleable Log Chain, Roller Haulup Chain, Chain for Pulpwood and for Saw Dust Conveyors.

Any length can be supplied.

Our list of Specials, Sprockets, Idlers and Spools is exceptionally complete. These are are illustrated and described in our Chain Catalogue No. 108, which we will be glad to supply on request.

WRITE

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

Brantford, Canada

AGENCY—Molson's Bank Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.

BRANCH—Winnipeg, Man.

Pink's Lumbering Tools

The Standard Tools in every province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, etc.
We manufacture all kinds of lumber tools. Light and Durable.

Long Distance Phone, No. 87

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Sold throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.

The Thomas Pink Company, Limited

Manufacturers of Lumber Tools

PEMBROKE - - - - - ONTARIO

MADE IN CANADA

It's a Pink anyway, you take it, and it's the best Peavey made.

Not altogether what we say, but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

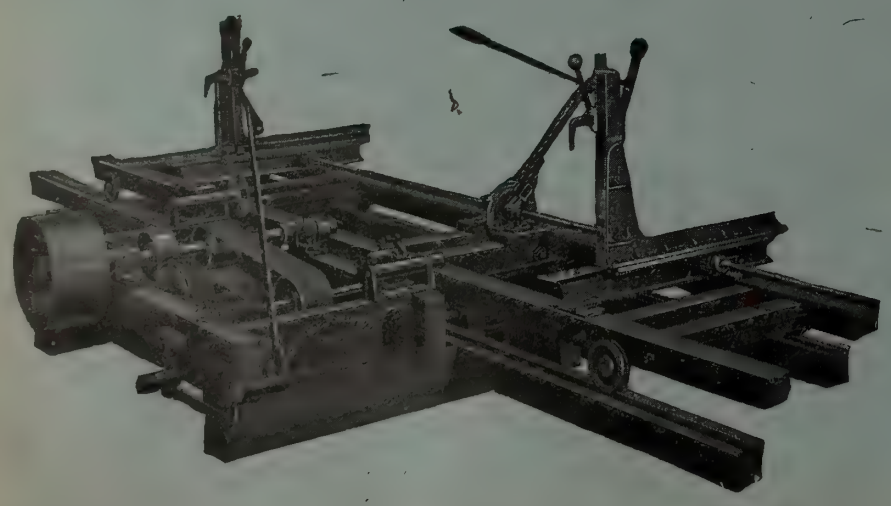
Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.

Montreal Toronto Winnipeg

The J. C. McLaren Belting Co. Limited

General Mill Supplies MONTREAL



TIE CUTTING

where you have from ten to twenty-five horse-power is most easily and efficiently done with a

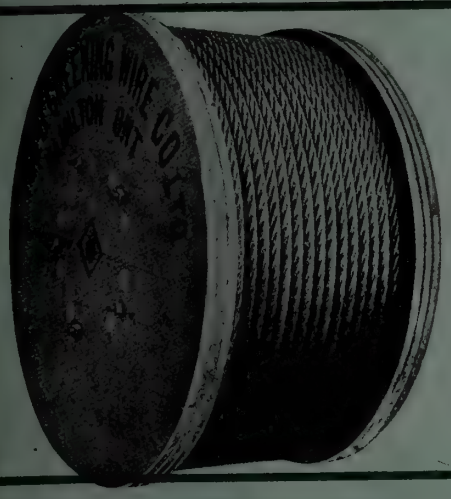
Fisher & Davis No. 1 Mill

You will appreciate its accuracy in sawing and the complete absence of those annoying and expensive breakdowns that characterize the cheap mill.
If you are interested in the highest class of Saw Mill Machinery, it will pay you to write to us.

Fisher & Davis Mfg. Company

935 N. Main St. - - St. Louis, Mo.

Canada Lumberman
Founded 1866



Haulage and Hoisting Ropes

Saw Carriage Ropes
Smoke Stack Stays
Standard or Lang's Lay
Wire Rope Fittings
Wire Rope Grease

The B. Greening Wire Co.
Limited
Hamilton, Ont.
Montreal, Que.

EDGAR D. HARDY JAS. E. REYNOLDS

E. D. HARDY & CO.
INSURANCE
Specialists in LUMBER and WOODWORKING Plants

HEAD OFFICE: OTTAWA, ONT.

A Fast Feed Matcher Head scientifically designed for matching from 300 to 800 lineal feet per minute.

The SHIMER Fast Feed Expansion Matcher Head
With 12 High Speed Bits

The head is built heavy where the strain is and is devoid of all angles or openings, which lessen the wind resistance and cannot block with shavings.
These advantages, combined with the Shimer expansion feature, make a combination that is hard to equal.
The straight knives are long, assuring length of service, while the circular knives can be set back, and the straight knives jointed; in this manner the whole width of the straight knives can be jointed at the one setting.
The circular cutter is then brought to its proper location.

The Cheapest and Best Head on the Market. WRITE FOR PRICES

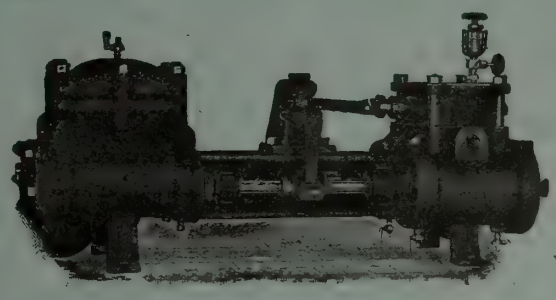
Shimer Cutter Head Co. of Canada, Ltd., Galt., Ontario

ASBESTOS

We manufacture practically every article that can be made of Asbestos—including

Asbestos { Packings, Boiler Gaskets, Pipe and Boiler Coverings

Atlas Asbestos Co., Limited, Montreal



SMART TURNER Steam and Power Pumps

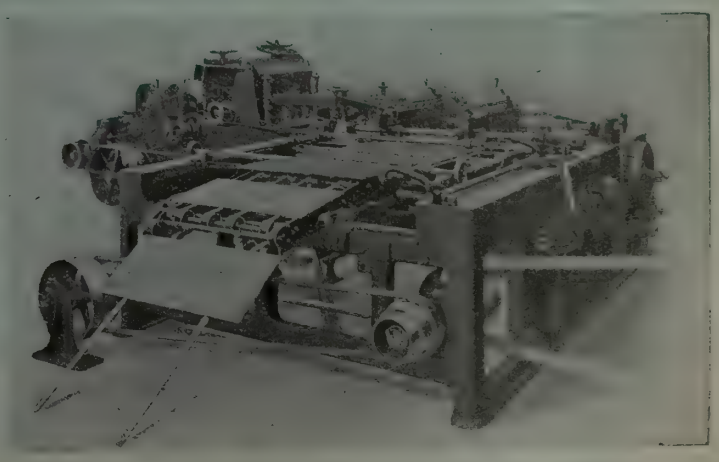
The Pumps for Long, Hard Service

The Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited
HAMILTON CANADA

BOLINDER'S Automatic Box Board Machine

A machine that converts narrow lumber into high grade box shooks at a minimum cost.
The machine takes rough boards and Planes, Dovetails, Glues, Joints, and makes up finished Box Sides and Ends to exact dimensions required.
The entire operation is performed automatically from the time the boards are fed into the machine until the finished box side or end is delivered.
Capacity up to 12,000 S. Ft. finished shooks per 10 hours, with only two men at the machine.

Swedish Steel and Importing Co., Limited
SHAUGHNESSY BUILDING, MONTREAL



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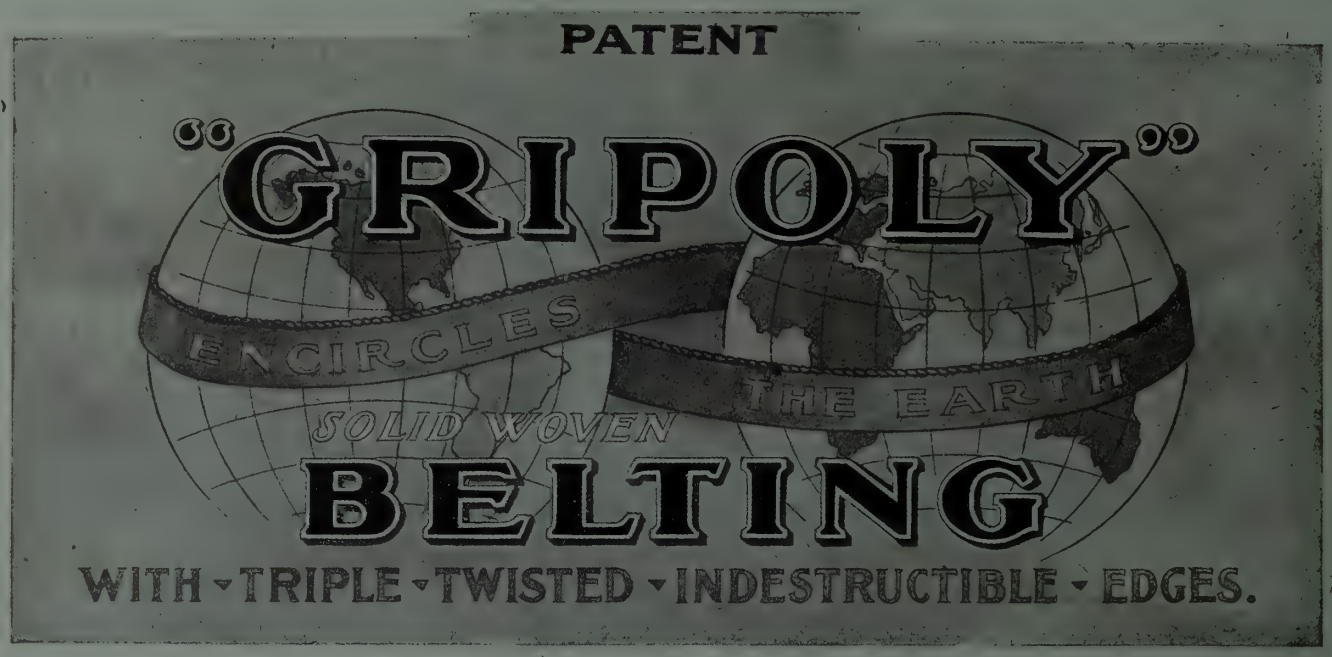
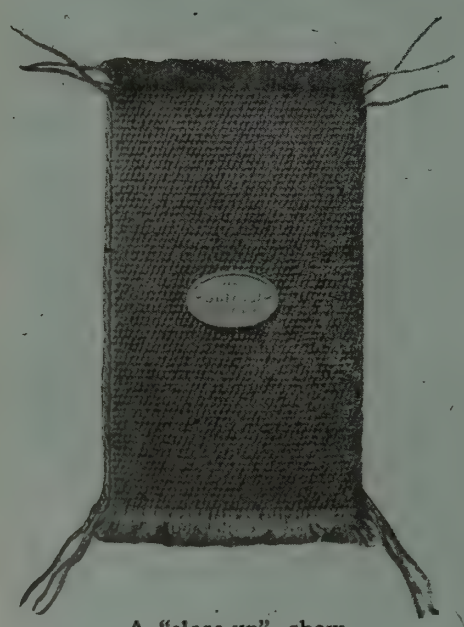
Defies Destructive Elements





A "close-up" showing the "Gripoly" triple-woven edges. Prevents wear from constant rubbing against guide forks, etc.

"Gripoly" is made in Great Britain by Lewis & Tylor, Limited

Belting, especially in lumber mills, is subjected to dampness, oil, heat and cold.

To illustrate the effect these have upon ordinary belting, we will quote:

"Leather belting is ruined by moisture.

"Heat separates Balata belting. Rubber belting is destroyed by oil, and grease, also by heat and cold."

"Gripoly" Belting is absolutely unaffected by any of these influences.

It never slips—thus conserves power. The edges are twisted and interwoven with the belt —they are indestructible.

Write to-day for booklet.

Stocked and Sold by

"CAM-FISH" CO., LTD.

Importers and Distributors of Engineering Supplies

70 King St. West Toronto, Can.

SPRUCE AND JACK PINE

Our stocks include all sizes in 1", 2" and 3".

WHITE PINE LATH

1½ x ⅜ x 4 ' Mill Run
1½ x ⅜ x 32" Mill Run

TAMARACK

1x3&up	Mill Run	11000′
2x4&up	"	12000′
3x3	"	38000′
3x3&up	"	14400′
3x5&up	"	6900′

Bartram & Ball Limited

511 St. Catherine St. W. — Montreal, Que.

Our Remanufacturing Plant at Levis is Now in Operation

We can now resaw and dress about eight cars per day. We will increase our milling capacity each month to take care of the business offered us. We solicit your orders for resawing and dressing.

STOCK AT LEVIS

1,200,000′	2 x 4	8 to 16′	Merchantable Spruce	350,000′	3 x 6	"	"
200,000′	2 x 6	"	"	300,000′	3 x 8	"	"
100,000′	2 x 7	"	"	380,000′	3 x 9	"	"
150,000′	2 x 8	"	"	290,000′	3 x 10	"	"
200,000′	2 x 9 &up	"	"	300,000′	3 x 11	"	"
300,000′	3 x 4	"	"	400,000′	1 x 12	12 to 16′	"
100,000′	3 x 5	"	"	200,000′	2 x 12	"	"

We have 3,500,000 ft. B. C. fir timbers in stock and can resaw these to your specification on short notice. We also carry flooring, ceiling and finish in fir and Hardwood and Cedar shingles.

Knox Brothers, Limited

513 DRUMMOND BLDG., MONTREAL

Mill P. O. Address: Box 27, Lauzon, Que. **Mill Telegraph Address: Levis, Que.**

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

BROWN ASH

		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1	in.	30,900	.....	17,000	12,000
1¼	in.	58,500	7,300	36,200	15,300
1½	in.	36,500	.....	35,000	7,500
2	in.	4,500	.....	20,000	2,000

WHITE ASH

		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1	in.	8,000	.....	54,000	65,000
1¼	in.	117,000	4,500	140,000	40,000
1½	in.	16,900	1,200	39,000	65,000
2	in.	38,300	500	91,000	96,000
2½	in.	38,500	.....	58,000	37,500
3	in.	71,500	.....	30,500	38,500
4	in.	12,000	.....	8,000	10.500

BASSWOOD

		1 & 2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1	in.	148,700	3,000	350,000	226,000
1¼	in.	130,000	14,000	277,500	97,800
1½	in.	84,600	.....	41,800	15,000
2	in.	81,900	.....	27,000	14,500
2½	in.	90,000	.....	13,900	15,000
3	in.	13,550	.....	10,500	5,900
4	in.	1,300	.....	450	.....

CHERRY

		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1	in.	187,500	182,200	98,500
1¼	in.	5,500	7,600	14,500
1½	in.	32,000	32,700	55,300
2	in.	.....	26,200	70,900
2½	in.	5,500	2,700	2,200
3	in.	28,700	3,500	2,300
4	in.	5,900	.....	500

CHESTNUT

		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	S. W. No. 2 Com.
¾	in.	500	40,000	55,000
1	in.	3,900	10,300	153,500
1¼	in.	161,800	88,200	219,200
1½	in.	90,500	62,000	.....
2	in.	59,200	17,300	126,200
2½	in.	4,000	1,150	500
3	in.	2,100	1,300	500
4	in.	1,500	300	.....

CYPRESS

		1 & 2	Select	No. 1 Shop
1	in.	.....	.....	.....
1¼	in.	.....	8,800	.....
1½	in.	17,100	5,200	18,000
2	in.	7,000	11,200	4,600
2½	in.	8,000	3,200	.....
3	in.	69,400	23,100	12,000
4	in.	10,300	.....	.....

SOFT ELM

		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1	in.	2,700	.....	.....
1¼	in.	41,500	38,200	6,800
1½	in.	12,500	16,300	5,400
2	in.	6,000	11,000	5,500
2½	in.	13,000	7,200	2,300
3	in.	26,280	8,500	8,000
4	in.	7,100	6,200	6,000

PLAIN RED GUM

		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1	in.	30,300	13,000	15,500
1¼	in.	.....	.....	.....
1½	in.	8,000	10,300	9,500
2	in.	4,500	3,800	7,500

FIGURED RED GUM

		1 & 2
1	in.	7,800

QUARTERED RED GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1C
4/4	9,000	20,000
5/4	8,100	3,800
6/4	3,900	4,500
8/4	19,100	11,500

SAP GUM

		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1	in.	3,400	6,000	200
1¼	in.	.....	800	.....
1½	in.	2,400	6,000	13,500
2	in.	.....	7,700	10,400
2½	in.	.....	1,500	1,200

QUARTERED SAP GUM

	1 & 2	No. 1C
4/4	.....	2,500
5/4	14,000	.....
8/4	2,000	400
10/4	350	29,000

HICKORY

		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1	in.	3,200	2,400	11,600
1¼	in.	.....	2,500	2,050
1½	in.	3,600	11,300	25,000
2	in.	2,400	17,200	16,200
2½	in.	7,000	13,000	4,700
3	in.	3,500	7,580	7,200
4	in.	300	.....	275

PLAIN RED OAK

		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
⅜	in.	24,200	.....	.....
¾	in.	40,000	74,400	21,200
⅝	in.	.....	87,000	53,600
1	in.	135,200	133,000	152,400
1¼	in.	90,700	2,000	2,200
1½	in.	168,900	68,200	40,000
2	in.	158,100	188,800	71,000
2½	in.	78,100	24,000	3,100
3	in.	31,800	18,500	7,000
4	in.	20,600	8,900	.....

PLAIN WHITE OAK

		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
⅜	in.	1,000	.....	.....
½	in.	.....	.....	.....
⅝	in.	21,150	1,000	16,900
¾	in.	30,900	150,000	46,000
1	in.	26,300	119,000	80,200
1¼	in.	39,300	11,000	6,000
1½	in.	105,500	80,000	18,000
2	in.	94,000	131,000	60,000
2½	in.	166,800	56,500	3,000
3	in.	106,800	65,800	14,400
3½	in.	5,500	3,000	1,500
4	in.	77,000	22,500	6,000

QUARTERED RED OAK

		1 & 2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾	in.	700	5,700	400
1	in.	24,200	10,500	1,400
1¼	in.	3,000	3,000	500
1½	in.	350	500	100
2	in.	1,000	7,400	.....

POPLAR

		1 & 2 18" & up	1 & 2 13" & up	Box Boards	Bright Saps
1	in.	.....	50,000	3,000	44,200
1¼	in.	2,800	4,300	.....	.....
1½	in.	6,300	.....	.....	5,000
2	in.	.....	6,600	.....	.....
2¼	in.	.....	8,800	.....	.....
3	in.	.....	33,900	.....	3,600

		Stained Saps	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
⅝	in.	.....	300	600
1	in.	22,000	208,900	167,000
1¼	in.	2,000	17,600	26,000
1½	in.	4,700	17,000	22,500
2	in.	.....	3,500	24,500
2½	in.	3,700	4,000	500
3	in.	2,500	12,000	47,000
4	in.	.....	.....	1,000

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Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.
Baker Brook, N. B.	C.N.Ry., Temiscouata Ry.
Blaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
Fredericton, N. B.	C.P.Ry and C.N.Ry.
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We have absolutely no connection with or interest in any other firm bearing a name similar to ours.

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OTTAWA

White Pine, Red Pine and Birch

Export Trade Specially Attended To

SPRUCE and CYPRESS

ALWAYS ON HAND

A large quantity of every description

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Roch Julien

76 St. Peter Street - QUEBEC

CABLE ADDRESS: "LUMBEROLL"

A B C 5th EDITION

The

Rolland Lumber Co.

LIMITED

62 St. James St.
Montreal, Que.

Export and Domestic

White Pine and Spruce

Basswood

1 in., 1¼ in., 1½ in., 2 in.,
Dry Basswood

Dry Birch Stock

All thicknesses and grades in

Maple, Birch, Elm, Basswood and **Brown Ash**

Spruce, Hemlock and Pine

Can saw to order at MacDonald's Siding

Let us quote on your requirements

HART & McDONAGH

Robinette Chambers, Cor. Bay and Temperance Sts.
TORONTO, ONT.
Phone Adelaide 44

DRY HARDWOODS FOR FEBRUARY SHIPMENT.

1	car	8/4"	Beech	No. 2 C & B, 20%	No. 2 Com.
1	"	4/4"	Beech	No. 2 C & B, 30%	No. 2 Com.
8	"	12/4"	H. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 10%	No. 2 Com.
4	"	10/4"	H. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 20%	No. 2 Com.
8	"	8/4"	H. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 20%	No. 2 Com.
3	"	4/4"	H. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 35%	No. 2 Com.
4	"	12/4"	S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 15%	No. 2 Com.
4	"	8/4"	S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 20%	No. 2 Com.
1	"	5/4"	S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 20%	No. 2 Com.
2	"	4/4"	S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 35%	No. 2 Com.
3	"	12/4"	S. Elm	No. 2 C & B, 15%	No. 2 Com.
5	"	8/4"	S. Elm	No. 2 C & B, 15%	No. 2 Com.
6	"	4/4"	S. Elm	No. 2 C & B, 25%	No. 2 Com.
1	"	4/4"	S. Elm	No 3 Common Crating	
4	"	4/4"	Maple & Beech, Common Crating		
1	"	4/4"	Hardwood		
2	"	4/4"	Oak, Mill Run, (Canadian)		
2	"	4/4"	Basswood, No. 1 C & B		
1	"	4/4"	Elm, No. 2 & 3 Common		

Subject to prior sale. We solicit your enquiries.

PEDWELL HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

Ft. Spadina Ave. - TORONTO

ROBERT BURY & CO.
(CANADA), LIMITED
1 Spadina Avenue - TORONTO

English Office:
BOOTLE, LIVERPOOL

Eastern Branch:
369 St. James St., MONTREAL

Lumber Yards, Dry Kilns, Dimension Mill, and Veneer Warehouse at Toronto

Our Dry Kilns have a capacity for drying 200,000 feet per month. We will dry your transit cars.

All Canadian and American Hardwoods

MAHOGANY (250,000 feet all sizes and grades)

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS

We carry in our sheds a few thousand feet each of Kiln dried Hardwoods in the following:

1" 1½" 2"	WHITEWOOD
1" 1½" 2"	PLAIN WHITE OAK
1"	QTD. WHITE OAK
1" 1½" 2"	RED GUM
1" 1½" 2"	BIRCH
1" 1¼" 1½"	BASSWOOD
1" 1¼" 1½" 2"	MAHOGANY AND WALNUT

Have just unloaded a car of 3/8" and ½" Fir Door Panels.

VENEERS Rotary Cut, Sawed and Sliced every description

THREE PLY FIR PANELS

All grades carried in Quarter Sawn White Oak, Gum, Poplar, Walnut, Canadian and Michigan Maple, Birch, Basswood, Elm, Ash, White Maple, Quartered Maple and White Basswood

We Specialize in Mixed Shipments of Dry Hardwoods, Veneers and Panels

This is a good time to conserve your capital by making your purchases in this manner.

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver

MANUFACTURERS OF

Douglas Fir, Spruce, Cedar and Hemlock Lumber

Rough Timbers, Dimension, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Interior and Exterior Finish of all kinds including Mouldings. Fir, Spruce and Cedar Lath

Prompt shipment of Fir timbers in all sizes and up to 100 feet in length

AIR DRIED CEDAR SHINGLES

We specialize in supplying air dried Cedar Shingles, these cost more than kiln dried Shingles but make a better roof and last much longer

Stock on Hand in Kitchener

7,000 ft.	4/4 Sap Gum, No. 1 Com. and Selects.	50,000 "	6/4 No. 2 Com. & Sd. Wormy Chestnut.
9,000 "	8/4 Qtd. Red Gum, No. 1 Com. and Btr.	12,000 "	5/4 FAS Chestnut.
5,000 "	5/4 Plain Oak, FAS.	10,275 "	5/4 No. 1 Com. Chestnut.
30,000 "	6/4 Plain Oak, No. 1 Com.		Odd lots of No. 1 Com. Chestnut 4/4, 6/4 and 8/4.
30,000 "	6/4 Plain Oak, FAS.	1,847 ft.	3/4 No. 1 Com. and Btr. Qtd. White Oak.
30,000 "	8/4 Plain Oak, FAS.	69 "	4/4 FAS Qtd. White Oak.
50,000 "	8/4 Plain Oak, No. 1 Com.	2,065 "	4/4 No. 2 Com. Qtd. Wht. Oak.
12,000 "	8/4 Plain Oak, Sd. Sq. Edge.	1,000 "	3/4 No. 1 Com. and Btr. Plain White Oak.
1,200 "	4/4 Plain Oak, No. 1 Com.	2,624 "	3/4 FAS Sap Gum, 13/17".
15,000 "	4/4 Tenn. Red Cedar Boards, No. 1 Com. and Btr.	2,152 "	3/4 Select Sap Gum, 3/12.
35,000 "	4/4 Qtd. White Oak, FAS.	5,573 "	3/4 Select Sap Gum, 12" & up.
35,000 "	4/4 Qtd. White Oak, No. 1 C.	470 "	5/4 Select Sap Gum.
7,000 "	4/4 No. 2 Com. & Sd. Wormy Chestnut.	15,000 "	12/4 No. 1 C. and B. Hard Maple.
23,000 "	5/4 No. 2 Com. & Sd. Wormy Chestnut.	15,000 "	4/4 No. 2 Basswood.

PERCY E. HEENEY, Wholesale Lumber

207 Weber Chambers, KITCHENER, Ont.

I HAVE IT

All Grades in White Pine Lath A Specialty

Milling in Connection

E. J. MOORES, Jr.

MIDLAND CANADA

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Planing Mill Stock

CYPRESS

Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

Yellow Pine Finish

Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind

Stock Widths 4/4 5/4 6/4 8/4 by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12"

Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM

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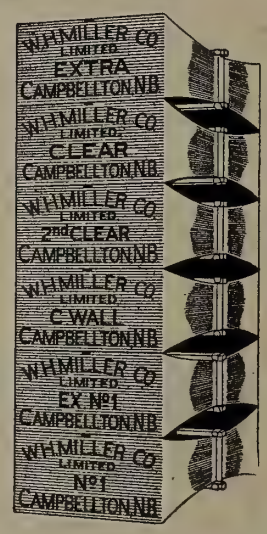
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W.H.MILLER CO. LIMITED. No1 CAMPBELLTON,N.B.

We Specialize in—

New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles

We also manufacture

Spruce and Pine Lumber, Lath, Cedar Ties, etc.

Shipments by Rail and Water.

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Manufacturers of

SPRUCE

Lumber Lath Pulpwood

Head Office and Mills at:

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Also Mills at:

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Wholesale

100 M 1″ L. R. Birch M. C. Out
20 M 6/4 " " " " " "
50 M 2 " " " " " "
45 M 3 " " " " " "

Cut from Good Logs

ALSO WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE

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High Grade
Nicely Manufactured
Soft Textured
Appalachian Hardwoods

ALABAMA HEWN OAK TIMBER:—
HARDWOOD LOGS:—

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Exporters Mobile, Alabama, U.S.A. Cables "Taylor, Mobile"

The Oliver Lumber Co.

of Toronto Limited

We have in our Toronto yard.

70,000 ft. 4/4″ No. 2 Common & Better Soft Elm.
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35,000 ft. 10/4″ No. 2 Common & Better Birch.
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We can give American shipments with 24 hours notice.

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WHOLESALE LUMBER

Hemlock, Spruce, White Pine, B.C. Products, Hardwoods, Shingles, Lath

316 Bloor St. Phone College 7686 Toronto, Ont.

250M feet 5/8 x 3″ wider 6/18′, Merch. Spruce.
Average length 12 feet.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA WESTERN HEMLOCK

There's a real profit for dealers in British Columbia Western Hemlock, not only because it is a reasonably priced wood but because it is actually capable of rendering a quality of service exceeded by no other wood in uses for which it is recommended, and that's what will hold your trade for you.

BRITISH COLUMBIA WESTERN HEMLOCK is excellent for framing, sheathing, flooring, inside and outside finishing, lath and scores of other uses. Maybe you didn't know all this but it is so, having been demonstrated time and again and proven by Government Statistics.

We'll be glad to send you British Columbia Western Hemlock in mixed carloads, along with our other BIG CHIEF Brand Specialities—British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles—and Cedar and Fir Lumber in all sizes known to high-class manufacture.

Vancouver Lumber Company, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

SALES OFFICES at WINNIPEG, Man., TORONTO, Ont., CHICAGO, Ill.

If You want the Best Value in Lumber Obtainable in the Mountains, Your Choice Should be

Golden Spruce

GOLDEN AIR-DRIED SPRUCE is unequalled for your requirements in Boards, Shiplap, Shelving, Flooring and Siding, and you can rely upon getting DEPENDABLE GRADES.

EASTERN RETAIL DEALERS will find 1 x 8 GOLDEN EXTRA SELECT SPRUCE BOARDS an exceptionally good seller. Can be worked to any pattern desired. Supplied either 3/4 or 25/32" thickness. Try some.

We also manufacture Fir and Cedar.
Spruce, Fir and Cedar Lath.

Just another reminder. Our stock always comes to you bright, clean, and newly milled, being run through the planing mill at time of shipment.

With a daily nine-hour cutting capacity of 180,000 feet, and a stock of 10 to 20 million feet at all times, we are in position to give prompt shipment. Urgent orders given special attention.

Send Your Enquiries to

Columbia River Lumber Co., Ltd., Golden, B. C.

affiliated with and represented jointly by salesmen of

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CLEAR FIR TIMBERS

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Long Fir Timber Planking Decking

Cutting orders for 2″ in long lengths either Common or Clear (obtained as side cut).

Planer capacity 6″ x 30″. We do not operate dry kiln, but can arrange to air-dry in our yard to requirements.

Our Mill is on Canadian Pacific Railway with Rail Connection (Five Miles) to Tidewater on Alberni Canal. Navigable for all Vessels

BAINBRIDGE LUMBER CO., Limited

Cable Address: Bainbridge Lumber, Victoria. **Bainbridge, B.C.** Telephone and Post... Service at Bainbridge

Our new planing mill recently completed.

BUY B.C. FIR and HEMLOCK

We solicit correspondence and inquiries from

THE EASTERN CANADIAN TRADE

For fir yard stock, B. C. or Hemlock Shiplap and Boards, timbers any size and length up to 90 feet.

We also specialize in mixed cars of high-grade fir uppers and mouldings and are also manufacturers of fir doors.

Robertson & Hackett Sawmills, Ltd.

Established 1888

Mills and Office: FALSE CREEK, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Red Cedar Bevel Siding and Shingles

Clear Fir

Flooring Ceiling and Finish

Rough or Dressed

Cedar Boards

Fir Dimension

Dressed to Eastern Standard Sizes

Ample Stocks **Dependable Grades**

Prompt Shipments

Underhill Lumber Co., Ltd.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Heaps & Sons

Limited

SHINGLES

B. C. LUMBER and TIMBERS

Wire us for quick action

METROPOLITAN BUILDING **VANCOUVER, B.C.**

Ivan D. Smith Lumber Co.

Wholesale

Pacific Coast Timber Products

FINISH, FLOORING, CEILING, ROUGH CLEARS TIMBERS, DIMENSION, SHIPLAP, BOARDS, *RED CEDAR SHINGLES*

Dependable Grades ***Efficient Service***

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512 Standard Bank Bldg. Vancouver, B.C.

Allen-Stoltze Lumber Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALERS

FIR
TIMBERS
DIMENSION
BOARDS
SHIPLAP
FINISH

CEDAR
BEVEL SIDING
SHIPLAP
BOARDS
FINISH

"Arrow Brand"

Red Cedar Shingles

SPRUCE
Timbers
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Dimension
K.D. Rough
or
Dressed

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Genoa Bay

Fir
Lumber & Timber
Cedar Shingles
Kiln Dried
Stock

A large stock of well made lumber guarantees your requirements.

Genoa Bay Lumber Company

Genoa Bay, B. C.

Dealers in Lumber, Lath, Cross Arms Mouldings, Doors Sash, Shingles

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Dry Western Hemlock Boards and Shiplap

Also 4/4 K. D. Hemlock Clears, Rough

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

R. P. Shannon Lumber Company

408 Pacific Building - - - VANCOUVER, B. C.

Our NEW TIMBER MILL

(Capacity 100,000 Feet Ten Hours.) NOW IN OPERATION

We solicit your enquiries for

Heavy Construction Material and Yard Stock

ANY SIZE TIMBERS UP TO 100 FT.

Give us an opportunity to prove to you that we have earned a reputation for Quality and Service.

Timberland Lumber Co., Limited

Head Office: Westminster Trust Bldg., NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.
Mills at South Westminster, on B.C.E.R.
Shipments by C.P.R., C.N.R., G.N.R., N.P.R., and C.M. & St. P. Ry.

British Columbia Forest Products

Fir Western Hemlock Spruce

With modern equipment and shipping facilities we are in a position to handle your orders in a satisfactory manner.

Our stock undergoes careful supervision to ensure QUALITY LUMBER.

Daily Capacity 135,000 ft.

Canadian Puget Sound Lumber & Timber Co.

VICTORIA——————————————B.C.

Thurston-Flavelle, Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively

Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the "Thousand"

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles. Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

Full particulars from our Eastern Agents.

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British Columbia Spruce

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Rough or Dressed

K.D. Spruce Shelving

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"Organized to Serve"

Crating Spruce

We are shipping into Eastern Canada in very large quantities, an excellent grade of

Mountain Spruce
Crating Material

Let us send you a sample car.

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Toronto Office:
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Dominion Lumber Sales Limited

Sole selling agents for two Saw Mills
also two Shingle Mills

Fir Timbers a Specialty. Heavy construction material in any size and long lengths, rough or sized to requirements.

Long Fir Joisting Rough or Sized

No. 1 or No. 2 common Fir Cedar or Spruce Boards, rough or dressed to B.C. Standard or Eastern Requirements. ∴

Cars of Cedar, Fir, Shiplap and Boards always in transit

We have four cars of 1″ No. 1 Com. B. C. Spruce 6″, 8″, 10″ & 12″ wide ready to be shipped, Will dress to 1-3/16″—one side or four sides

Ontario Representatives:

Dominion Forest Products Co.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

DOUGLAS FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE *and* CEDAR LUMBER

RAIL SHIPMENTS TO ALL PARTS OF CANADA AND UNITED STATES

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WANTED

Birch, Basswood, Brown Ash, Soft Elm,

AND OTHER HARDWOODS

We will contract with you for your Winter's cut.

GREIG, MORRIS LIMITED

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REGISTERED H.B. P.K. TRADE MARK

HALL BROS. LIMITED

LUMBER & TIMBER

TORONTO CANADA

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

ALL FOREST PRODUCTS

We Specialize in Canadian Hardwoods and Ship Timber

Correspondence Solicited

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Telephone Main 2806 Cable Address "Halbro" Toronto

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Office: Castle Building,

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Wholesale Lumber Dealers and Selling Agents for

FRASER & CO.

Mills at Deschenes, Quebec

White Pine
Red Pine, Spruce
Lumber *and* Lath

B.C. Forest Products

We solicit your enquiries for following in all grades and thicknesses—

Fir and Cedar Lumber
Red Cedar Shingles

Drywood Lumber Company, Limited

Successors to

Western Crown Lumber Company

ROGERS BUILDING - - - VANCOUVER

Merchantable Spruce
FOR SALE

150 M ft. 1" x 6" 10 ft & up.
35 M ft. 2" x 3" "
30 M ft. 2" x 12" "
18 M ft. 3" x 3" "
35 M ft. 3" x 9" "

Ready for shipment.. Export orders can get prompt shipment. For prices apply

Standard Export Lumber Co., Ltd.

406 Board of Trade Building MONTREAL

H. M. ELLIS, LTD.

Manufacturers of

Long Fir Timbers

Mill: Lombard, B. C. Office: 118 Pacific Bldg., Vancouver

Jos. A. Likely, Limited

Lumber and Timber Merchants

British Columbia Fir Lumber and Timber, and Oregon Spars

850 Hastings St. W. ***VANCOUVER, B. C.***

J. Burstall & Co.

Purchasers and Shippers of all kinds of Timber and Lumber

HEAD OFFICE:
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J. Burstall & Co., Ltd.

57 GRACECHURCH STREET
LONDON, E.C. ENGLAND

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1 x 4	White Pine	6/4 x 4	White Pine 1 x 4 & up Norway
1 x 5		6/4 x 6	2 x 4
1 x 6		6/4 x 8	2 x 6
1 x 8		2 x 4	2 x 8
1 x 10		2 x 6	2 x 10
5/4 x 4		2 x 8	3 x 7 & up
5/4 x 5		2 x 10	3 x 8
5/4 x 6		3 x 8	3 x 10
5/4 x 8		3 x 10	
5/4 x 10		3 x 12	
5/4 x 12			

4/4, 5/4, 6/4, and 8/4—No. 1 and No. 2 Culls.
No. 1 White Pine 4 ft. Lath.
No. 2 White Pine 4 ft. Lath.
No. 3 White Pine 4 ft. Lath.
Also Merchantable Spruce Lumber and Lath

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Office: Stair Building
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AND COMPANY

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SPRUCE AND PINE

New Brunswick Agent
F. E. NEALE,
Chatham, N.B.

Head Office: QUEBEC, P.Q.

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for Immediate Shipment

WHITE PINE

1 car of: 1″ x 8″ —12/16′ Outs Mill Run.
1 car of: 1″ x 10″—12/16′ Outs Mill Run.
2 cars of: 1″ x 6″ — 6/11′ Outs Mill Run.
2 cars of: 1″ x 8″ — 6/11′ Outs Mill Run.
1 car of: 3″ x 7/10″—10/16′ 3rds.
1 car of: 1″ x 4″ & up 6/11′ Mill Run.

1920 SAWING, WHITE PINE

3″ x 7″ & up—6/8′ Mill Culls.
3″ x 7/10″—9/16′ Mill Culls.
3″ x 12″ & up—9/16′ Mill Culls.
3″ x 7/10″—10/16′ 4ths.
3″ x 11″—10/16′ 4ths.

For personal service, close prices and prompt shipments
WRITE

J. C. BARTRAM

JACKSON BLDG., OTTAWA

BUFFALO FOR HARDWOODS

"LET BUFFALO DO IT"

Do you want prompt shipment?

25 railroads enter Buffalo. A steady stream of loaded cars arriving in the city makes it possible for Buffalo dealers to reload such cars for their customers.

This great market is continually buying and toning up assortments. Buy your hardwood in Buffalo.

T. Sullivan & Co.
HARDWOODS
We Specialize in Brown Ash and Elm
Car or Cargo Shipments
COR. NIAGARA AND ARTHUR STS.

Atlantic Lumber Company
HARDWOODS
WEST VIRGINIA SOFT RED AND WHITE OAK
Our Specialty: West Virginia and Pennsylvania Cherry
055 Seneca Street

Miller, Sturm & Miller
1142 SENECA STREET
Hardwoods of All Kinds

Yeager Lumber Co., Inc.
SPECIALTIES
Oak, Poplar, Ash, Maple
932 Elk Street

STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY
Hardwoods
Prompt Shipment { From Buffalo Yards or from Mill direct to you
8 MILLION FEET DRY STOCK ON HAND
1333 Clinton St.

G. Elias & Bro., Inc.
Estableshed 1881
All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber
And in addition we carry a full line of White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Fir Timber, Lumber, Millwork and Boxes—Maple and Oak Flooring
Careful attention to mixed car orders.

Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Co.
J. B. WALL, Pres. M. M. WALL, Treas.
T. H. WALL, V.-Pres.
940 SENECA ST.
We Specialize in White Ash, Oak & Maple
We also handle a complete stock of Quartered Oak, Maple, Poplar, Red Cedar, etc.

Hugh McLean Lumber Co.
Hardwoods of All Kinds
Our Specialties—QUARTERED WHITE OAK, SAP AND RED GUM
940 ELK STREET

Taylor & Crate
Hardwoods of All Kinds
A stock of 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet of hardwoods carried at all times at our two big Buffalo Yards
Established 50 Years
RAIL OR CARGO SHIPMENTS

Blakeslee, Perrin & Darling
A Complete Stock of Seasoned Hardwoods
including Ash, Basswood, Birch, Cherry, Chestnut, Cypress, Elm, Gum, Hickory, Maple, Plain and Quartered Oak, Poplar and Walnut.
1100 Seneca Street

Immediate Shipment

3 cars each 1x6&12 No. 1 Common Fir Boards. Dressed one side ¾".
1 car each 1x8&10 No. 2 Com. Dressed one side ¾".
3 cars 1x6, No. 2 Com. Dressed one side¾".
1 car 1x8, No. 2 Common Fir Boards. Dressed one side 13/16".
4 cars each 1x6, 8&10, No. 1 Com. Fir Shiplap. Dressed one side ¾".
3 cars 1x6, No. 2 Common Fir Shiplap. Dressed one side ¾".
1 cars 2x4, No. 1 Common Fir Dimension. Dressed one side and one edge. Finished 1⅝x3⅝.
2 cars 2x4, No. 2 Com. Finished 1⅝x3⅝.
1 car 2x8, No. 2 Common Fir Dimension. Dressed one side, one edge, Finished 15/8x7½.

R. G. CHESBRO Lumber Manufacturers' Agent
PHONE MAIN 5345
Bank of Hamilton Bldg., TORONTO

Keewatin Lumber Co., Ltd.

Get Our Quotations For
2 x 4 AND WIDER IN RED PINE AND SPRUCE DIMENSIONS.
Dry White Pine Common Boards
Also BOX and CRATING STOCK in PINE, SPRUCE and POPLAR

We Manufacture White and Red Pine, Spruce and Poplar Lumber, Boxes, Shooks, Lath and Ties.

Saw Mills, Planing Mills and Box Factories at Keewatin and Kenora, Ont.

General Office: KEEWATIN, ONT.

For Prompt Delivery of
Hemlock, Spruce, Lath Pulpwood and Hardwoods
Dressed and Ripped to Order

We specialize in Hemlock and Spruce Timbers and have excellent facilities for quick shipment—rail or water delivery.

Tell us your requirements

Fassett Lumber Co., Limited
Fassett, Quebec

J. B. Snowball Co.
Limited
CHATHAM, N. B.

Everything in Lumber

SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES FOR
Spruce, Pine, Hemlock, Lath, Shingles, Railway Ties

Planing and Resawing Plant in connection with Mills

JAMES C. McCUAIG & CO.
Room 302, Jackson Building
OTTAWA ONTARIO

Dealers in Lumber, Lath Pulpwood, Spruce and Pine Logs

WE WANT TO SELL
At Attractive Prices

ONE CAR 3" BIRCH
TWO CARS 2" BIRCH
ONE CAR 1" No. 3 COMMON BIRCH
TWO CARS 1" NO. 2 COMMON BIRCH
TWO CARS 1" NO. 1 COM. & BETTER

Immediate Shipment

Russell Harris Lumber Company
34 Victoria Street, Toronto. Telephone Main 4700

The Harris Tie & Timber Co., Ltd.
The C. E. Fleming Tie & Lumber Co., Ltd.
The Poupore Lumber Co.

Railway Ties, Cedar Poles and Posts, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Pulpwood

197 SPARKS STREET **OTTAWA, CANADA**

HARDWOOD LUMBER

THIRTEEN BAND MILLS
SIX PLANING MILLS
ELEVEN FLOORING UNITS

ANNUAL CAPACITY:
130,000,000 feet.

Lumber generally is now being sold by the producer at less than the cost of production.

We have closed all our sawmills and planing mills.

Our yards are full.

Consumption of lumber is slow.

Authorities say that stocks of lumber in the hands of dealers and consumers are far below normal.

Everyone knows the extent of the arrearage in building and construction lines.

The subnormal consumptions of the past must be made up, some time in the future by an extra or abnormal consumption.

These fundamental facts are so plain, and the deductions therefrom so obvious, that we would doubt the value of the business of any one who required to be told, the obvious thing to do under present conditions.

No one can doubt the wisdom of buying at present figures. Conditions, however, are such that consumers are and will be more exacting in respect to quality and service.

OUR LUMBER IS UNSURPASSED IN INTRINSIC QUALITY;

OUR MANUFACTURES ARE STANDARD;

OUR SERVICE IS THE SYNONYM OF EFFICIENCY.

W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, Columbus, Ohio

Canadian Representative: JOHN HALL, 160 Huron Street, Post Office Box 32, Toronto

R. IMRIE LUMBER COMPANY

Room 22, Canada Permanent Building, 18 Toronto Street, Toronto

TEL. ADEL. 580.

For Immediate Shipment

BONE DRY SPRUCE

40 M. 2 x 10—10/16, over 80% 16 ft. Mill Run Spruce.
120 M. 2 x 8—10/16, over 80% 16 ft. Mill Run Spruce.
80 M. 2 x 6—10/16, over 80% 16 ft. Mill Run Spruce.
20 M. 4 x 4—10/16, over 80% 16 ft. Mill Run Spruce.
18 M. 2 x 4—10/16, over 80% 16 ft. Mill Run Spruce.

SPRUCE & JACK PINE

40 M. 2 x 5—10/16 Mill Run.
20 M. 2 x 7—10/16 Mill Run.
40 M. 2 x 4—10/16 Mill Run.
20 M. 2 x 6—10/16 Mill Run.
20 M. 4 x 4—10/16 Mill Run.
40 M. 1 x 4 & up Mill Cull. (10% No. 2 in.)
20 M. 6 x 6(6 x 8, 8 x 8, 8 x 10 Mill Run.

ALL SIZES SOUND WORMY JACK

Any of the above can be dressed in transit.
PHONE for our prices before buying elsewhere.

Lumber Wanted

If you have a nice small block of good Jack Pine, Hemlock or Spruce, well manufactured and in shipping condition, let us have the particulars and sizes, with your very lowest price and we can handle it if anybody can.

EXCELSIOR LUMBER CO.

Address 33 Richmond St., Toronto **Phone M. 3551**

W.C. Edwards & Co. Limited

Lumber Merchants & Manufacturers

OTTAWA -:- CANADA

White and Red Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Lath, Shingles, Boxes,
Box Shooks, Factory Material

Shall be glad to quote on your requirements. **Planing Mill, Ottawa and Rockland**

Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.

BATHURST, N. B.

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

— of —

Pine and Spruce

SAWN LUMBER

Lath and Shingles

LEIGH LUMBER CO.

33 Richmond St. West, Toronto

Good Quality, Dry Stock and Prompt Shipment

4000 feet	8/4 x 7 up 10/16 White Pine good sides.
14000 feet	6/4 x 4 to 12, 10/16 White Pine dressing 7 better.
20000 feet	1 x 7 up 6/16 White Pine 1, 2 and 3 cuts.
6000 feet	1 x 4 up. Clear and clear face Red Pine.
12000 feet	2 x 4 up. Clear and clear face Red Pine.
16000 feet	8/4 White Oak. 1 com. and better.
8000 feet	4/4 White Oak. 3 com. and better.
15000 feet	8/4 Soft Elm. 1 com. and better.
5000 feet	12/4 Soft Elm. 1 com. and better.
12000 feet	4/4 Soft Elm. 3 com. and better.
20000 feet	4/4 Ash. 3 com. and better.
40000 feet	6/4 Basswood. 1 com. and better.
20000 feet	4/4 Basswood. 3 com. and better.

S. A. L.

Quebec Spruce, Ottawa Valley White Pine Always on Hand

CAR LUMBER A SPECIALTY

B.C. FIR AND CONSTRUCTION TIMBER

Any stock of Canadian and American Hardwoods. Prompt shipment to any point in Canada or United States. Call, Write or Phone. Phone Main 7121

ANTON SELANDER

103 St. Francis Xavier Street, - MONTREAL

STOCKS WANTED

in

Spruce, Jack Pine, Hemlock, Cedar Posts

LET US KNOW WHAT YOU HAVE TO OFFER

McCORMACK & STEWART

Bank of Toronto Building - HAMILTON, Canada

John Harrison & Sons Co.

Saw and Planing Mills Limited

OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Timber Ties | Posts Shingles | Hardwood Pine | Hemlock Cedar

Interior Finish, Sash, Doors, Etc.

Oak, Maple and Birch Flooring.

At greatly reduced prices

Try Us Once—Satisfaction Guaranteed

JH&SCo

FOR SALE

3 Million ft. Spruce 1, 2 and 3 inch, merchantable fourths and culls.

150 M. 1 in. merchantable pine 4 in. & up.

350 M. 2 in. " " 4 in. & up. 8 ft. & up. 75% 6 in. & up. Average length 12 ft.

200 M. 3 in. merchantable pine 3 x 7 & up. Average length 12 ft., average width 11 in.

W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.

Head Office Chatham, N.B.

Mill - - Inkerman, N.B

E. M. NICHOLSON & Co.

WHOLESALERS OF CANADIAN HARDWOODS

201-2-3 Board of Trade Building, Montreal

STOCK READY FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT—

White Ash

11,000′ 4/4″ No. 2 C&B

Brown Ash

60,000′ 4/4″ No. 1 C&B
16,000′ 6/4″ No. 1 C&B
8,900′ 8/4″ No. 1 C&B

Soft Elm

45,000′ 4/4″ No. 2 C&B
21,000′ 6/4″ No. 1 C&B
22,000′ 8/4″ No. 1 C&B

Basswood

75,000′ 4/4″ Fas & Sel.
100,000′ 4/4″ No. 1 & 2 Common
75,000′ 6/4″ No. 1 Com. & Selects.
50,000′ 6/4″ No. 2 Com.
40,000′ 8/4″ No. 1 C&B

Beech

65,000′ 4/4″ Log Run

Maple

75,000′ 4/4″ Log Run

Birch

30,000′ 4/4″ FAS
90,000′ 4/4″ No. 1 Com.
150,000′ 4/4″ No. 2 Com.
75,000′ 10/4″ Fas & Sel.
125,000′ 12/4″ No. 1 Com.
100,000′ 8/4″ Fas & Sel.
150,000′ 8/4″ No. 1 Com.
100,000′ 8/4″ No. 2 Com.
250,000′ 12/4″ Fas & Sel.
100,000′ 16/4″ Fas & Sel.

UNDER NATIONAL RULES

Let Us Quote on Your Requirements.

British Columbia Forest Products

The British Columbia Lumber Commissioner

is now located in new offices at

No. 1 Adelaide St. East, Ground Floor

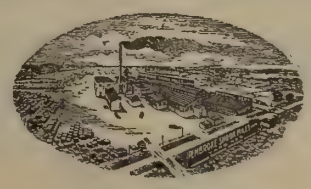
and will be pleased to meet dealers and others interested in

BRITISH COLUMBIA WOODS

PHONE MAIN 6872. NOTE—We do not quote prices.

Pembroke Shook Mills Ltd.

PEMBROKE - ONTARIO



Producers of

Lumber, Box Shooks, Baled Shavings, Etc.

"Send us your enquiries"

Bethune Pulp and Lumber Co.

LIMITED

Huntsville - Ontario

We manufacture band sawn hardwoods, from logs taken from our own timber lands. Our specialty is

BIRCH

which contains a large percentage of red in 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4 & 4" mostly No. 1 Com. & Btr. with National Inspection Rules of Grading. We also saw some basswood, ash & maple. Have ready for prompt shipment 1" & 2" dry

SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK

in all widths. Send us your inquiries for pulpwood, railway ties and car timbers. Good car supply and dressing facilities here.

THE

GALL LUMBER CO.

Limited

HARDWOOD LUMBER

Office, Yards and Dry Kilns

TORONTO, CANADA

Hewn Timber and Lumber

Stock Always in Transit

Hard Body Maple Cordwood for Sale

We are still open to buy Hard Maple Cordwood

TORONTO TIMBER & CORDWOOD COMPANY, LIMITED

C. W. JAMES Jr., President

95 King Street East - TORONTO

Phone Main 3437

G. S. LAY D. H. HAIGHT

LAY & HAIGHT

34 Victoria Street, Room 21

TORONTO, ONT.

White Pine Red Pine Jack Pine Spruce

AT WHOLESALE

We are in the market for any of the above stocks. Correspondence solicited.

We have a large Stock of Quebec Spruce ready for shipment at St. Moise, P.Q.

Mill Run 700,000 ft.

Separated 1500,000 ft.

Also N.B. and Quebec Cedar Shingles

INQUIRIES SOLICITED

The J. Robert Landry Co. Limited

Wholesale and Export Dealers in Lumber and Pulpwood

704 Drummond Bldg. Montreal P.Q.

"More power to the pick—more swing to the shovel, more action to the axe—more strength to the saw."

Better Sleep — Greater Efficiency

Welfare Workers in Industrial Plants, Lumber and Construction Camps Vouch for this Statement and Employers of Labor Know It Is True

WHEN employers of skilled and unskilled labor thoroughly understand and appreciate the value and importance of sound, restful sleep, and provide suitable sleeping quarters, there will be less discontent and greater efficiency among their workers.

Deep, sound, health-building sleep is necessary to the proper functioning of brain, nerve and muscle. It is vital to the health—physical and mental activities of all men —in all walks and stations in life. It is especially necessary to the production efficiency of men who labor.

In industrial dormitories, lumber and railroad construction camps; wherever the value and importance of *good sleep* is appreciated, Simmons Steel Bunks are usually specified and most used.

These standardized Bunks, in single or double-deck units solve the problem of the "right sleep for the men" in a practical way.

Write today for full information regarding our sanitary, comfortable, and serviceable standardized Steel Bunk Units. Complete data, specifications and illustrations of all styles, furnished promptly upon request.

SIMMONS LIMITED

Executive Offices-Montreal

MONTREAL. TORONTO. WINNIPEG. CALGARY. VANCOUVER

SERVICE STATIONS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance

U. S. EPPERSON UNDERWRITING COMPANY

ATTORNEY IN FACT

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L. L. SEIBEL, Kansas City Mo. President Fort Smith Lumber Co.

INSURANCE BUILDING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENT
December 31, 1920

ASSETS:			
Cash on Hand and in Banks			$1,013,372.71
Bonds:			
State of Louisiana 5s	$ 54,198.08		
City of Dallas, Texas, 4½s	40,300.80		
Kansis City Terminal Railway Company 1st Mtg. 4s	28,754.36		
Sedgwick County, Kansas, 4s	15,923.63		
City of Omaha, Nebraska (Water Works), 4½s	40,503.32		
City of Los Angeles, California (Elec. Plant), 4½s	50,000.00		
Canada-Southern Railway Company 5s	26,280.12		
United States Government Liberty Bonds:			
1st Issue, Converted 4¼s	25,000.00		
2nd Issue, Converted 4¼s	75,000.00		
3rd Issue, 4¼s	277,848.83		
4th Issue 4¼s	100,000.00		
Victory Loan, 5th Issue, 4¾s	140,000.00		
Thrift Bonds	1,851.06		
Canadian Victory Bonds, Due 1934 5½s	99,276.92		
Canadian Victory Bonds, Due 1924 5½	24,557.70		
City of Seattle, Washington (Light and Power), 5s	19,956.52		
City of Charleston, So. Carolina (Water Works), 4½s	23,929.75		
City of Minneapolis, Minnesota (School), 3½s	8,324.90		
City of Minneapolis, Minnesota (Appraisal), 4s	2,933.40		
City of Minneapolis, Minnesota (Street Imp.), 4¾s	13,047.66		
Kansas City, Missouri, School District 4½s	24,886.66		
South Dakota, Rural Credits 5s	24,937.74		
Province of Ontario, Canada 6s	48,560.00	$1,166,071.45	
Accounts Receivable—Deposits in Course of Collection, etc		456,972.49	
Accrued Interest Receivable		14,776.71	$2,651,193.36
LIABILITIES:			
Losses in Process of Adjustment		$ 54,920.00	
Administrative Expense		87,548.74	
Surplus and Reinsurance Reserve		2,508,724.62	$2,651,193.36

COLLECTIVE STATEMENT
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
January 10, 1905, to December 31, 1920

INCOME:		
Net Deposits Collected	$9,018,402.14	
Deposits in Courses of Collection	437,743.68	
Interest Collected	408,711.83	
Interest Accrued, Not Due	14,776.71	$9,879,634.36
EXPENDITURE.		
Losses Paid	$5,470,626.97	
Losses in Process of Adjustment	54,920.00	
Savings Returned	1,633,284.16	
Legal Expenses, Taxes, etc	124,529.87	
Administrative Expenses	87,548.74	$7,370,909.74
SURPLUS AND RE-INSURANCE RESERVE (Amount to Credit of Subscribers' Accounts)		$2,508,724.62

After an examination of the books of account of the Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance, we certify that the above statement of Assets and Liabilities is a correct presentation of the financial condition of the Alliance at December 31, 1920; and that the statement of Income and Expenditure is a true and correct statement for the period covered; and further certify that the books of account and records have been kept in strict accordance with the Power of Attorney and Policy-Contract between the individual subscribers and U. S. Epperson Underwriting Company, Attorney.

January 7, 1921.

SMITH, BRODIE & LUNSFORD
Certified Public Accountants.

EQUITABLE TO ALL PARTICIPANTS — LIMITED EXPENSES, LOWEST COST
LEGAL EVERYWHERE — ABSOLUTELY SOUND
LOSSES FAIRLY SETTLED AND PROMPTLY PAID

LUMBERMEN'S UNDERWRITING ALLIANCE

U. S. EPPERSON UNDERWRITING COMPANY, Attorney-in-Fact
2nd FLOOR INSURANCE BUILDING

Kansas City, Mo., January 1, 1921

TO SUBSCRIBERS LUMBERMEN'S UNDERWRITING ALLIANCE:

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

In submitting our sixteenth annual statement for the year ended December 31, 1920, we feel assured that you will share our gratification at the very satisfactory saving, the continued growth and the increased strength of the ALLIANCE.

SAVINGS:

1920 added another year of saving to that made for our subscribers in every single year of the sixteen years' existence of the ALLIANCE. The percentage of gross earned deposits saved to subscribers is **33.44%**. This saving is based on earned income; in other words, it is the proportion of all income earned during the year 1920 saved to subscribers.

During last year **$264,466.11** was paid to subscribers saving dividends, bringing the total amount of dividends paid up to **$1,633,284.16**; and there remains to the credit of subscribers earned surplus, or saving of **$1,681,103.41**, making the saving to subscribers for the sixteen years, **$3,314,387.57**. In addition to this splendid saving, subscribers have been paid during this period fire losses of **$5,525,546.97.**

GROWTH:

The volume of insurance in force has passed the one hundred million mark. The amount in force at the close of 1920 was **$109,705,814.22**; at the beginning, **$81,904,048.52**; an increase for the year of **$27,801,765.70.** This growth exceeds the phenomenal record for 1919; it is the largest increase for any single year. There are now **1,011** subscribers, which means that there has been a net increase during the year of **147.**

STRENGTH:

The unquestioned soundness of ALLIANCE indemnity is safeguarded and guaranteed by the large annual income and **$2,651,193.36** of ready resources consisting of the following:

Cash in Banks		$1,013,372.71
High Grade Bonds and Accrued Interest		1,180,848.16
Premium Deposits in Course of Collection		456,972.49
		$2,651,193.36
After deducting the unpaid losses of	$54,920.00	
And the amount due Attorney for administration expense	87,548.74	142,468.74
There remains a surplus and re-insurance reserve of		$2,508,724.62

The re-insurance reserve is composed of the unearned deposits on live policies. These amount to **$827,621.21**, leaving a remainder of the surplus and re-insurance reserve of **$1,681,-103.41**, which is the net earned surplus on hand.

FIRE PREVENTION SERVICE:

The lumber industry, along with other business, experienced in 1920 changed levels and conditions. The year came in with peak prices and a demand which could not be supplied; it ended with prices ranging below cost of production, with the demand almost nil. Thus the fire hazard was more than normal in the first half of the year, because of inefficient labor and exerting of every effort to speed up production. The hazard was more than normal again at the close of the year, because there was little demand, resulting in the exercise of rigid economies. Notwithstanding this the ALLIANCE made a splendid showing for the year.

We wish to impress upon subscribers the importance of using all available means to prevent fires. We urge that no one neglect the care and order of his property and the maintenance in perfect order of the protective equipment. Inattention to these vital safeguards will prove to be false economy and result in the fire dragon taking more than his usual toll. Our inspection force has taken up the work this year in full swing and we earnestly seek the co-operation of subscribers in the prevention of fire.

We hope the best use will be made of the educational fire bulletins. Prompt action on the recommendations of inspectors and careful study of the conditions which have caused fires or prevented the control of fires, as reported in the Bulletins, will be a vital factor in keeping the losses down to the minimum.

DIVIDENDS:

Again the excellent saving makes possible the payment of the usual regular annual dividends. Checks will be mailed just as soon as the amount to be paid each subscriber is determined in accordance with Clause Eight of the Power of Attorney and the checks can be written.

U. S. Epperson, President
U. S. Epperson Underwriting Company,
Attorney and Manager,
Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance.

UES-O

OUR GROWTH

RISKS INSURED — **INSURANCE IN EFFECT**

23 — $475,500.00 — JAN. 10, 1905
At Commencement of Business.

57 — $ 1,214,850.00 — JAN. 9, 1906
At End of First Year.

135 — $ 4 315,413.99 — JAN. 9, 1907
At End of Second Year.

213 — $ 9,048,451.86 — JAN. 9, 1908
At End of Third Year.

267 — $12,255,362.78 — JAN. 9, 1909
At End of Fourth Year.

312 — $16,050,448.38 — JAN. 9, 1910
At End of Fifth Year.

321 — $20,147,984.70 — JAN. 9, 1911
At End of Sixth Year.

364 — $23,851,676.89 — JAN. 9, 1912
At End of Seventh Year.

384 — $26,325,502.22 — JAN. 9, 1913
At End of Eighth Year.

428 — $29,612,154.08 — JAN. 9, 1914
At End of Ninth Year.

487 — $34,491,471.79 — JAN. 9, 1915
At End of Tenth Year.

539 — $38,294,946.29 — JAN. 9. 1916
At End of Eleventh Year.

557 — $40,278,921.64 — DEC. 31, 1916
At End of Twelfth Year.

624 — $49,292,357.17 — DEC. 31, 1917
At End of Thirteenth Year.

725 — $62,819,426.25 — DEC. 31, 1918
At End of Fourteenth Year

864 — $81,904,048.52 — DEC. 31, 1919
At End of Fifteenth Year.

1011 — $109,705,814.22 — DEC. 31, 1920
At End of Sixteenth Year.

Insurance Coverage Extended to Owners of Lumber Manufacturing Properties that are Physically and Morally Eligible.

Licensed in Canada and Registered in Provinces.

Address all communications respecting insurance to Insurance Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Simonds Inserted Tooth Cut-Off Saws on Greatest Slasher Rig

Sixteen 42 inch Simonds Inserted Tooth Cut-Off Saws operating on one slasher rig is probably the record number of this type of saw doing business in any pulp mill in the world.

These saws are operating daily in the mill of the Crown-Willamette Pulp & Paper Company, Oregon City, Oregon. They are 42 inches in diameter, 6 gauge and were selected from the regular Simonds stock and not made to special order. As there was no paper mill at that time that had a complete slashing rig made up of Inserted Tooth Cut-Off Saws, these 16 Simonds were selected for a trial by the Crown-Willamette Company. They at once justified their selection and gave excellent results, proving that the Simonds Inserted Tooth Saws cut easier and smoother, and eliminate slivers which generally come out at the end of the cut when other saws of a different design were used.

Simonds Canada Saw Company, Limited

VANCOUVER, B. C. MONTREAL, QUE. ST. JOHN, N. B.

DAVIES

LUMBERMEN'S SAUSAGES

Made specially for use in the Camps, particular care being taken to put in same only such material as will ensure satisfaction. The quality is kept at a standard, and the flavour is sure to please. Packed in suitable containers. Tubs where desired, into which product is sealed by lard, or frozen if necessary.

We are also prepared to offer a very satisfactory line of Jam Compound, which is most suitable for use in construction and lumber camps. Write us for price and size of package.

A full range of Pork and Beef is now being carried, with special prices ready for car load buyers. We solicit your enquiries, as our prices are in line and quality right.

Write or wire us (at our expense) for prices, particularly if you are needing beef. Our position on beef is very good.

Orders by mail given preferred attention.

THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO

MONTREAL SYDNEY, N.S. HAMILTON

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

The National Lumber Journal for Forty Years

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MACLEAN PUBLICATIONS, Limited

THOS. S. YOUNG, Managing Director

HEAD OFFICE - - - - 347 Adelaide Street West, TORONTO

VANCOUVER - - - - - - - - - Winch Building
MONTREAL - - - - - 119 Board of Trade Bldg.
WINNIPEG - - - - - Electric Railway Chambers
NEW YORK - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 296 Broadway
CHICAGO - - - - - - - Room 803, 63 E. Adams St.
LONDON, ENG. - - - - 16 Regent Street, S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Canada, United States and Great Britain, $2.00 per year, in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $3.00.

Single copies 15 cents.

"The Canada Lumberman" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills etc. "The Canada Lumberman" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and " For Sale" advertisements.

Authorized by the Postmaster-General for Canada, for transmission as second-class matter.

Vol. 41 Toronto, February 1, 1921 No. 3

Broad Policy in the Lumber Line

Expansion and confidence, co-operation and service are the watch-words and slogan of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. At the recent convention, held in Ottawa, representative manufacturers and wholesalers gathered from various portions of the Dominion to take counsel together, relate their troubles, exchange their views, and confer regarding prospects for the coming year. The utmost harmony prevailed, a spirit of goodwill was evidenced everywhere, and while it was admitted on all sides that conditions were quiet and the cut this year would not be nearly as large as the one of last season, yet withal it was felt that 1921 would be a prosperous period for the operator, the wholesaler and the retailer.

The delegates all had confidence in themselves and faith in the industry, backed by a thorough conviction that conditions in Canada are, in spite of economic excrescences, fundamentally sound. There was no note of pessimism and no blue ruin talk; in fact, there was a quiet confidence which betokens steadiness of purpose, conservatism and sane judgment.

In times of stress and strain, difficulty and danger, there are two factors which often lead to unpleasant results. One is the plunger, the speculator and the gambler, and the other is the mark-timer, the grouch and the dyspeptic. He who takes a middle course on such occasions, is one who generally comes out right in the end. Taking thought of the morrow and shaping one's course and conduct in accordance therewith, is good business and wise precaution at a time when there is some uncertainty and probable danger ahead. To-day is not a time for violent action or great slaughter sales in the lumber arena.

The needs of the country in the construction line are great. Never was there such an urgent call for the products of the forest, and while the generous demand, that is bound to come, may be delayed there is no doubt that it will manifest itself sooner or later. In the meantime, stabilization of prices and production is highly desirable. President McLachlin ably summed up the situation, in so far as the future is concerned, when he stated that replacement values must continue high till a cut of lower-priced logs can be made, and that there could not be a serious drop in the cost of production till the logs taken out next winter reached the mills. He also emphasized the fact that wood is and always will be the best and cheapest material for the size and price of the average house now most in demand. The president struck a high note when he said that the broad policy of the business world must be a steady and not a hasty decline in prices and that each individual problem had a bearing on the industry as a whole.

January, 1921, finds the Canadian lumberman facing the future with calm assurance and a firm resolve that he will play the game in the best interests of the industry and the welfare and uplift of those associated with him in the great and growing problem of supplying the wants, not only of Canada but of other nations, with the wood of Canadian forests.

There is no reason from gloom, no basis for prejudice, no ground for distrust and no foundation for depression. Readjustment is proceeding slowly, but surely. The displacement caused by a five-years' war cannot be made right in less than half that time, and there are bound to be ebbs and flows in the stream of business more sudden and surprising than in normal times. Underneath it all there is a firm faith and a strong hope that with a broad gauge business policy, a fair measure of confidence, closer co-operation and a more sincere desire to render service and strike an even balance between production and sales, everything will come out alright.

There is no danger but that the lumber industry will weather the storm and will add its quota in aiding the return to normal business activity and prosperity. The lumbermen have always played the game and played it openly and honestly, and in the somewhat precarious period through which they are passing, they will not fall asleep at the helm and will meet each situation as it arises with courage, optimism and vision.

Should Kill Anti-Shingle Legislation

Writing to the press on the proposed anti-wood shingle legislation, A. E. LePage, who is a widely known bungalow specialist of Toronto, says: "It is with a great deal of surprise and indignation that I learn that the Legislature is contemplating a measure to prevent the use of wooden shingles on account of their fire menace.

"Surely such a ridiculous move is not being seriously contemplated. There are enough restrictions and price holdups to stand in the way of builders now without legislation of this kind.

"As far as Toronto is concerned, I think you will find that there have been very, very few fires caused through the use of wooden shingles, and to eliminate their use would immediately cause another rise in the building cost, as slate, tile and metallic or asbestos roofing (the only absolutely fire-proof materials), are high in price, and the elimination of wooden shingles would make a tremendous demand on the different styles of ready roofing, so that in all probability the prices would be advanced on them, and to my mind the most of them are more inflammable than shingles. I think that you will find that the fire underwriters' laboratory tests in the United States will bear me out.

"For the sake of all the people that contemplate building this year, and from the fire hazard point of view, I certainly hope that you will enquire carefully into this matter and do everything to have a thorough investigation before such legislation is passed, and greatly oblige"

"A traveller in the North country was treed by 17 wolves for 24 hours. Finally 15 of the wolves disappeared and were gone for eight hours, when they reappeared, accompanied by two beavers. The assistants proceeded to cut down the tree." A traveller, who heard this recently, did not disbelieve the story, but he was worried because the story failed to tell what happened to the man.

Great Gathering of Lumbermen in Ottawa

Most Representative Assembly in History of Association—Traffic Bureau will be Established—Next Convention in Toronto—Many Live Topics Discussed

The largest, most enthusiastic and most successful convention ever held in the thirteen years history of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association took place on January 12th and 13th at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Over 200 delegates were in attendance, many of them being accompanied by their wives. Numerous important matters were discussed and an aggressive stand taken on a number of leading issues.

The most outstanding feature, perhaps, of the convention was the decision to establish a Traffic Department in the near future and place an expert in charge of this branch. The details will be carried out by the new Executive.

Other live topics under consideration were the opposition to the proposed anti-wooden shingle legislation in Ontario, a protest against the re-enactment of the Excess Profits Tax, the necessity of greater production and stabilization of trade conditions in the Dominion, and opposition to any increase at the present time in the rates of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario.

The federal government was also commended for its action in holding hearings throughout Canada in an effort to make the customs tariff "non-scientific in construction and application," while the importation of unnecessaries and luxuries should be discouraged. The text of the resolutions passed on these and other subjects will be found on another page.

The discussions at the business sessions were ably conducted. The expressions of opinion were hearty and general ad there was a spirit of unity, optimism and co-operation evidenced which marks a ew epoch in the welfare and status of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association which has now become a great national body.

A detailed report of the agenda is published in this issue of the "Canada Lumberman," and will, no doubt, be read with interest in view of the vital matters that were brought to the attention of the industry.

The social features of the convention were admirably arranged and formed a delightful part of the proceedings. The people of Ottawa and members of the Ottawa Valley Lumbermen's Association did everything in their power to make the visit of the delegates a memorable one, and in no previous gathering since the inception of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association in 1908, have the business and entertainment of the representative assembly been surpassed.

Dan. McLachlin, of Arnprior, Ont.. president of the Association, was particularly anxious to retire, believing that the honor should go round and that the precedent, of a two-year term should be abolished. He thought that interest in the C. L. A. would be greatly increased by the presiding official holding office for one year only. While the subject was under discussion, W. E. Bigwood of Toronto took the chair and among the speakers were A. E. Clark, Gordon C. Edwards, and others, who said that in view of the many important matters to come up during 1921 there should be no change in the personnel of the presidency. Mr. McLachlin's suggestion that the president be elected for only one year could go into effect in 1922, but during the coming year it was not advisable for the reasons outlined, to make any change. Mr. McLachlin had devoted much time and attention to the duties of the position. It was moved by Mr. Clark and seconded by Gordon C. Edwards, that Mr. McLachlin remain in the chair for another year. This motion was carried unanimously and the result was received with much applause. Mr. McLachlin was then sent for and escorted to the chair and modestly remarked that he would have to obey the will of the majority and continue in the office for another term. He expressed his deepest thanks for the unexpected honor.

The Officers and Directors Elected

The following are the officers elected by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association for 1921:—

President, Dan. McLachlin, Arnprior, Ont.

First Vice-president, A. E. Clark, Toronto.

Second Vice-president, A ngus McLean, Bathurst, N.B.

Hon. Treasurer, R. G. Cameron, Ottawa.

Secretary, Frank Hawkins, Ottawa.

The seven new directors elected to serve for the next three years, were as folows:—

Ontario, E. R. Bremner, Ottawa; Dan. McLachlin, Arnprior.

Quebec, David Champoux, Restigouche; Brig.-Gen. J. B. White, Montreal; George W. Grier, Montreal.

New Brunswick, J. Fraser Gregory, St. John, N. B.

Alberta, Manitoba and British Columbia. E. C. Knight, (Vancouver Lumber Co.), Vancouver, B. C.

The retiring directors were, E. R. Bremner, Ottawa; D. McLachlin, Arnprior; W. C. Laidlaw, Toronto; George W. Grier, Montreal; David Champoux, Restingouche; J. Fraser Gregory, St. John, and Sir. D. C. Cameron, Vancouver.

Toronto was selected for the next convention. It is five years since the gathering met in the Queen City. The representatives from Toronto assured the delegates that everything possible would be done to make the 1922 gathering a signal success. The motion to hold the convention in the Capital of Ontario was made by A. H. Campbell, of Montreal, and seconded by Gordon C. Edwards, of Ottawa, and carried unanimously after A. C. Manbert and A. E. Clark had strongly presented the claims of Toronto to be the Mecca of such an influential and progressive body as the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. It was also stated that the new seventeen storey addition to the King Edward Hotel would be completed before the next annual meeting and that every facility would be placed at the service and convenience of the visitors.

There was some informal discussion about the exact date of the next meeting, but the matter was left in the hands of the new Executive. The gatherings have always taken place early in February but the change this year to the middle of January was a welcome one. It is probable that in future the annual conclave of the lumbermen will eventuate two or three weeks earlier than the usual date.

Able Address by Mr. McLachlin

The report of Dan McLachlin, of Arnprior, Ont., president of the C. L. A., was an interesting summary of the present situation and outlook, and was as follows:—

To the Officers and Members of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association:—

Gentlemen,—In calling the meeting to order for our 13th annual convention, I greet you as an association that has progressed greatly during the year just closed. We are larger to-day than ever before and our ability to benefit our members has increased with our numbers. Our usefulness is greatly increased by the active interest of our members.

The change in general business conditions since our last meeting in Quebec has disturbed the lumber trade in common with the the rest of the commercial world. We should remember, however, that there is no surplus lumber to be disposed of, as existing stocks and probable production for 1921 are both far below the pre-war average. The country is seriously underbuilt, which should indicate a good demand for lumber when cement, hardware and labor are available for house construction at prices that are somewhat more reasonable. Wood is and probably always will be the best and cheapest material for the size and price of house now most in demand.

No Need to Slaughter Stocks.

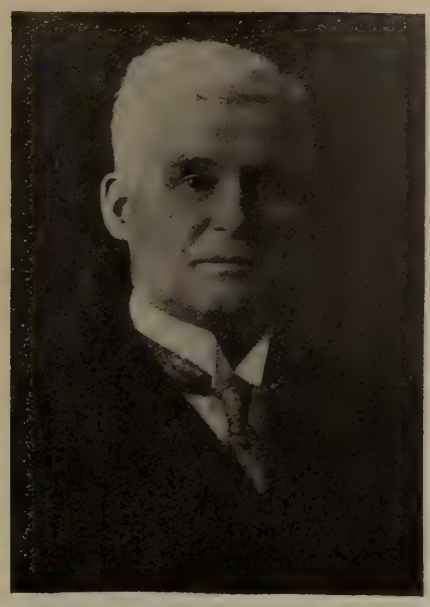
There is no reason to slaughter lumber prices, as the cost of production is still at the highest level ever known to the trade, and replacement values must continue high till a cut of lower priced logs can be made. The log cut is an annual crop, so there cannot be a serious drop in the cost of production till the cut of next winter reaches the mills.

We are on our way to a pre-war basis though the adjustment will be a slow one and must come in order from the source of supply down the channels of distribution to the consumer. But no buyer may expect substantial reductions until freight charges are subject to the same revision as other services and commodities. The cost of living has started down and abundant crops insure against anything but a downward trend for the next year.

The broad policy of the business world must be a steady but not a hasty decline in prices, all reductions to be warranted by replacement values. The broad policy is clear but the details require that most careful consideration and scrutiny which only a gathering such as this can give to them. Each individual problem has a bearing on

Dan. McLachlin, Arnprior, Ont.
Re-elected President of C. L. A.

A. E. Clark, Toronto, Ont.
Newly elected Vice-Pres. of C. L. A.



Angus, McLean, Bathurst, N. B.
Re-elected Vice-Pres. of C. L. A.

R. G. Cameron, Ottawa, Ont.
Honorary Treasurer of C. L. A.

our trade as a whole and the free discussion of lumber questions must benefit us all.

Good Clearing House for Ideas.

The value of an association such as ours is great in many directions, but I often think that it serves us best as a clearing house of opinions. We each have individual problems which, after all, are very similar to the other man's, and a solution that answers for one may often be altered to fit your case or mine. Each comment, that is given on the various points as they arise, will directly benefit us all and a query may aid in the solution of a knotty point.

I regret to record the loss to our association through the death of Mr. Wm. Power, and old and valued friend and member.

The detailed report of your executive committee and the secretary's report will lay before you our activities during the year.

In conclusion, I wish to thank my fellow directors and members for cheerful and able assistance and counsel in the various matters that arose during the year, and to acknowledge with thanks the energy and ability of our honorary treasurer, our secretary and the staff.

Executive Committee Reviews Work

Your Executive Committee has to report as follows:

There are no old subjects to be brought forward from the last annual report but we have to report the conditions as they exist to-day. As you all know, the Business Profits War Tax was revised by Chapter 36, 10-11 George V, assented to July 1st, 1920. We need not repeat the revisions of the act, as no doubt they are all familiar to you. Our information is that the Business Profits Tax may be discontinued entirely at the next session of Parliament, but it will probably help matters along in this direction if a strong resolution is passed by this association objecting to a continuance of the Business Profits Tax.

It is to be noted that after a careful canvass of the industrial leaders in all sections of the United States the Excess Profits Tax in that country is in bad favor everywhere, and that in lieu thereof a gross sales tax was favorably regarded as a substitute.

Sales Tax—Labor Conditions.

When this Sales Tax, which became effective May 1st, 1920, came before us, in the interests of the association we had a number of interviews with the Dominion authorities regarding our industry, and we believe that as a result a proper understanding of the rules and regulations adopted by the department was the more readily realized by our members.

The British people are to-day paying taxes up to 35 per cent., including local taxes. In other words, mills, shops, factories, railways and ships are working eight months for themselves and four months for the Government. One firm has paid as much money in excess profits duty as seven times its capital. Another firm, consisting of five partners, after paying its rates and taxes, found that they had made seventeen cents per hour whilst their employees were earning forty-three cents per hour. These are conditions which our labor friends would be well advised to consider very carefully.

Labor conditions have changed rapidly in the past months. In view of the cost of living, which is still high, although falling, all labor adjustments should be along the lines of increased efficiency rather than drastic wage reductions. That wages will fall is inevitable and the reductions should be parallel to commodity prices.

Lumber Exports of Past Period.

The lumber industry has been doing its part in an endeavor to restore normal conditions and get back to a reasonable rate of exchange. Our exports of boards, planks and other sawed lumber to the United States for the nine months ending September were:—

1918	$26,991,453
1919	22,320,210
1920	45,098,839
In Laths—	
1918	$ 814,334
1919	1,884,562
1920	3,651,975
In Shingles—	
1918	$4,537,672
1919	5,594,908
1920	9,530,038

Of course, undoubtedly the higher prices had something to do with these figures, but the actual shipments were very considerably increased.

Our European export trade cannot be said to have regained its normal position owing to the fact that there are still millions of feet of British Government owned lumber piled on this side awaiting shipment, and until the British pound sterling is restored to its pre-war value it makes it increasingly more difficult for Canadian exporters to sell in that market.

We think that an exhaustive investigation should be held to inquire as to the species of imports Canada is making. We feel that a large percentage of such imports are either luxuries or non-essential. It is inconceivable that we are importing so enormously of what we regard as raw materials, manufacturing it in Canada and then re-exporting it in the form of manufactured goods at prices which leave us so enormously a debit country. We feel strongly that the Government should take drastic action in this case to enforce that the Canadian dollar shall be worth the equivalent of 100 cents of any country's money.

Your particular attention is called to the fact that there is a proposal to create in the United States a Foreign Trade Financing Corporation with a capital of $1,000,000,000 for the purpose of providing credits for foreign sales. It is further stated that the Lenine grant to American interests through Washington D. Vanderlip in Western Siberia are valued at $3,000,000,000 and the present time is regarded as opportune for the United States to open up a trade with Russia, and the probabilities are that this will be done within six months.

The Tariff and Traffic Bureau.

Notwithstanding the fact that tariff investigations have been held at various points in Canada during the year this association has refrained from making any representations thereat. We think, in view of the conditions that exist, that a change in the fiscal policies would only invite trouble and probably retaliation. At the same time the recent Emergency Tariff Bill introduced into the United States House of Representatives at Washington can be regarded as an indication that the incoming administration will undoubtedly carry out their pledges and introduce tariff revision.

We have had several inquiries during 1920 with reference to

whether or not we had a branch devoted to the investigation of freight traffic charges and the making of claims for overcharges in such cases. We lay this matter before you for your consideration. Your Executive Committee, however, may say that arrangements can be made whereby such work can be performed by an expert tariff man who is valuable and who would be glad to undertake the work in his spare time. In this way there would be no additional cost to the association, and we believe that it would come to be regarded as a distinct advantage in co-operative service to our members.

The Attack on Wooden Shingles.

As you are all probably aware, Mr. J. B. Laidlaw of Toronto, who is manager of the Norwich Union Insurance Co., of Canada, read a paper at the Second Annual Meeting of the Ontario Fire Prevention League in Toronto, October 5th last, entitled, "The Fire Menace of the Wooden Shingle Roof." The following resolution was adopted at that meeting:

"That the Ontario Fire Prevention League request the Legislature of Ontario to pass an act, to be of general application in every part of the province, and with no exceptions, to prohibit the use of wooden shingles or other combustible material as a roof covering on any building hereafter erected nearer than fifty feet to an existing structure, and to prohibit the extensive repair of any existing roof covering composed of wooden shingles or other combustible material."

The statements made by Mr. Laidlaw were so manifestly absurd and unjust that we wrote a letter to Mr. Arthur Hewitt, the president of the Ontario Fire Prevention League, protesting against any action being taken by them with regard to requesting the legislature of Ontario to pass such an act, and a copy of this letter was also forwarded to the Prime Minister, the Honorable E. C. Drury. Beyond the mere acknowledgment of our letter and a promise to reply to it we have had no further word from the president or secretary of the Ontario Fire Prevention League, and as we have in the meantime obtained a lot of very valuable information we think that a strong resolution opposing such vicious legislation as this should be adopted at this meeting and forwarded to the Ontario Government, as we are satisfied that such legislation would not be in the interests of the public and if adopted by the province of Ontario might also be introduced in other provinces and similar legislation enacted there. We are astounded at the statements contained in Mr. Laidlaw's paper.

Lumber for Building Purposes.

That lumber for purposes of construction is still by far the cheapest form of building even at the alleged high prices of lumber is evidenced by the reports which have been made from time to time on this subject in the United States.

The percentage of lumber and mill work runs all the way from 22 up to about 34 per cent. of the total cost of buildings in various parts of that country and it has been found that taking a wood frame construction as a base, cement stucco on wood lath costs 11 per cent. more, cement stucco on metal lath 18 per cent. more, brick veneer on lath 190 per cent. more, solid brick 128 per cent. more, hollow tile 56 per cent. more. We are indebted to the American Lumberman for these figures.

The Invasion of Southern Pine.

We have received several letters from members calling our attention to the fact that southern pine is alleged to have been coming to Canada in the last few months, particularly into the province of Ontario, in very large quantities, and suggested that some steps should be taken against the dumping of this material into Canada at this time. Our reports do not indicate that this import has been exceptional up to the end of August last. Since then of course there may have been considerable change, but we would call attention to the fact that according to the Monthly Trade Barometer issued by the Southern Pine Association the production of southern pine for the month of October was only 68 per cent. of normal, shipments only 65 per cent. of normal, although stocks showed 7 per cent. over normal. This is to be accounted for by the fact that our southern friends lacked orders which only amounted to 51 per cent. of normal during that month. We regard this merely as a passing phase, and in view of the undoubted fact that there is practically a house famine in the United States, we can see nothing else than that there must be in the near future a very heavy demand upon Canada to help supply these most pressing needs. The exhaustion of southern pine, if not its rapid extinction, may be gauged from the following extract taken from the bulletin issued by the Conservation Commission of Canada:

Exhaustion of Southern Pine.

"According to a bulletin just issued by the Spruce Production Corporation of the United States War Department, only four mills out of 2,043 southern pine mills have timber supplies (southern pine) which will last more than twenty years. More than 1,600 mills will have exhausted their supplies in five years or less, and more than 1,900 mills in ten years or less. Attention is drawn to the fact that this rapidly approaching depletion, coupled with an expanding world market for timber, is bound to result in heavier demands upon the great timber areas of the Pacific coast and Canada. The present generation of timbermen in Canada will probably benefit as a result. This benefit may be extended to posterity if the short-sighted policy of the southern lumbermen is avoided."

Insurance and Telephone Rates.

We sent out a circular in April last advising that there was a proposal on foot to tax unlicensed insurance companies, that is to say, to tax the net cost to the assured having cover in unlicensed companies not to exceed in any case 15 cents per $100 of insurance. This legislation did not pass. We do not know the reason why but it is altogether likely that a revised law may be passed at the coming session. The idea is not to discourage the use of unlicensed insurance but to control their operations in the same way that old line insurance companies are controlled by the insurance department. Of course the companies can, if they so desire, secure registration in Canada in which case the proposed tax would not operate.

As this association is Dominion-wide, and inasmuch as the Bell Telephone Co. does not operate in all provinces it was decided that the association would not make any representation to the Board of Railway Commissioners regarding the proposed increases.

We have received a letter from the secretary of the Canadian Standards Association asking us to nominate one of our members to the committee having in charge the contemplated preparation of specifications for wood poles for transmission lines. In this connection we have also received a number of inquiries during the year as to whether we had adopted grading rules for various kinds of lumber and we have received also from the secretary of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association copy of a resolution adopted by that body as follows:—

"That the association appoint a committee on the subject of lumber grading rules, this committee to have power to confer with representative committees from the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association on this subject and that we recommend that a joint committee for this purpose should consist of about nine members, three to be elected from each of the three associations."

The question is again put before you as to the advisability of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association formulating and adopting uniform grading rules for lumber.

We have adopted a crest and we hope that it meets with your favor. You will find in your places here a circular letter advising that electrotypes of this can be obtained by leaving your order either at the registration booth or with the secretary. The electrotypes will cost a dollar each and we would urge that our members use them in printing their stationery, etc., to identify them as being members of this association. The steel dies for embossing are also available and cost $7.00 each. We trust there will be a generous response and full use made of this idea.

In handing over the duties imposed upon us to our successors we can only urge that the high standard adopted by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association at its inception has in our hands, we trust, not suffered. Our membership is larger to-day than ever it was and the influence of this association is now most firmly established. But the responsibility rests with each individual member not only to maintain that high standard but on all possible occasions to elevate that standard and let it be known that this association stands for a high moral tone in business life.

Transportation Committee Discusses Rates

Your Transportation Committee has to report as follows:—

In our report presented at the last annual meeting of this association it was pointed out that in addition to the increases in freight rates authorized during the period of the war, first 15 per cent. with a maximum of 1 cent per 100 pounds, that your committee had been advised that the railways would make application for a still further increase of from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. As you all know, the application was made by the railways for an increase of 30 per cent., subsequently increased to 40 per cent., and after hearing evidence in various parts of the country the board finally decided to allow 40 per cent. of an increase from August 26th, 1920, to December 31st, 1920, and after that date the 40 per cent. increase to be reduced to 35 per cent., this on traffic east of Fort William. West of Fort William the increase was 35 per cent. to December 31st, 1920, to be reduced to 30 per cent. after that date.

In the previous 25 per cent. increase, western rates coming east instead of being subject to the flat percentage increase the territory was divided into zones and 5 cents a hundred pounds increase was the

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Re-elected Director of C. L. A.

George W. Grier, Montreal, Que.
Re-elected Director of C. L. A.

highest increase on through rates from the Coast east. In the order of the board allowing the last increases the flat percentage has been allowed to all rates and there has been no maximum established.

The result of these various increases is that a 10 cent rate prior to the war is now 19½ cents. In other words, rates have been advanced 95 per cent., that is computing the present advance as having been reduced from 40 per cent. to 35 per cent.

These rates are to remain in effect and are subject to revision by the board in accordance with the following paragraph quoted from the order:

"The Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern companies will be required to furnish to this board monthly statements of their operating revenues and, should this board, at any time before July 1, 1922, be of the opinion that a greater or less amount of money is being paid to the railway companies than is actually necessary to enable them to maintain a reasonable degree of operating efficiency, this board reserves to itself the right, at any time, on notice, to readjust the rates to meet the conditions then existing."

The question of the application of percentage increases to western rates has been the subject of a reference to the Privy Council who directed that the Board of Railway Commissioners re-open the case and discuss the question of the eastern and western rates. The position taken by this association with regard to the increase in rates was that we did not oppose an increase as such but that we insisted that if given the increase the railways should improve the service. We were not in a position to say whether 40 per cent. was too much owing to the lack of information, but left it to the board to determine the matter on its merits after taking all the evidence.

Weighing of Cars and Estimated Weights.

The Canadian Freight Association filed Tariff No. 14, covering the weighing of freight traffic effective May 25th, 1920. The Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of Ontario have had this matter up and as the chairman of our Transportation Committee is also a member of the Transportation Committee of the Ontario Wholesale, to avoid covering the same ground we left the discussion and adjustment of this matter to them. There are some features about Tariff No. 14, which we think should be taken up by this association as there are a number of points which might possibly work hardship on the lumber industry. For instance, the allowance of 500 pounds for variation in the tare of a car owing to the accumulation of debris, etc., has been absolutely wiped out. Paragraph four of Clause 24 on page 13 reads in part as follows: "Estimated allowances adequate to the actual conditions in each case." But there is no provision as to who is to make this allowance, where or when it is to be done, which means that it will not be done. The provision also for making a charge for the weighing of cars on track scales which also includes a switching charge is a matter which should receive your attention, and the making of a switching charge where weighing or re-weighing is concerned is, in our view, a dangerous proceeding as it may lead eventually to the making of a switching charge where switching may be necessary in addition to the ordinary movement of a car. The estimated weights also contained in this tariff should be subject to considerable revision.

Increase in Export Rates.

Whilst the Board of Railway Commissioners were sitting in Ottawa during August the railways had filed tariffs becoming effective August 20th, 1920, which had the effect of raising rates on lumber for export via Atlantic ports. We did not consider that this was a proper proceeding as undoubtedly the effect of the tariff then filed was to increase rates. The effective date was, therefore, postponed by the board and although there have been several attempts to get together so as to discuss the question with the railways we have been unable to do so owing to one interest or the other not being able to be present. The suggestion now is to meet after the 15th of January and discuss this matter thoroughly with the representatives of the railways.

The Prepayment of Freight.

Considerable discussion has been had on this subject, but inasmuch as the freight on lumber is not prepaid only in exceptional cases we were not very much interested. The question, however, of the payment in United States currency for the Canadian portion of the haul is a matter of principle upon which this association should express itself. The question was before the Board of Railway Commissioners on the 14th December and the board frankly told the railways that they must find some solution of the difficulty. Where members of this association will be interested in this matter is that a regulation calling for the payment of the Canadian portion of the haul in Canadian currency and the United States portion of the haul in American currency it might possibly have the effect of smashing all through rates between Canadian shipping points and American destinations. At the time this report is written the railways were instructed to appear before the board again and if they have not found some solution the chairman announced that he would have some more questions to ask and that he considered "the time had arrived when the railways should give this question serious consideration and early action."

We have received a letter from the secretary of the Montreal Lumber Association in connection with the Montreal Board of Trade asking us if we would discuss the question of asking for a return on the floor of Parliament of the number of passes issued annually to the railroad employees. We would add to this that there should be a further statement as to the amount of money which the transportation thus provided free represents to each of the railway companies in a year. The claim is made by the Montreal Lumber Association that the wages received by railway employees exceed most other branches of labor, and that the present rates of freight are necessary in part owing to this free transportation. The matter is referred to you for your discussion.

The whole position of traffic and operating, as between Canada and the United States is now of such importance and the interests are so interwoven that it seems at the present time as though a joint international railway commission should be appointed to deal with all questions of an international character, whether of rates, operating, prepayment of freight, control of equipment, etc., and we hope a resolution will be introduced covering this point. In support of this position we refer to General Order No. 295 of the Board of Railway Commissioners dated May 5th, 1920, with reference to the complaint of shippers in the prepayment case. To quote from the order:

"It is ordered that, for want of jurisdiction over the subject matter thereof, the said complaints be, and they are hereby, dismissed."

Ocean Transportation and Conditions.

The question of ocean transportation is another feature of this matter which has a most important bearing on the subject. Before the war the United States had a very small merchant marine. It is said that only 7 per cent. of the whole of the exports from the United

States was carried in American ships. It is well known to everyone that during the war the shipbuilding programme of the United States ran into billions of dollars. Ships were constructed at fabulous prices and when the war ended hundreds of United States ships were at sea, hundreds more were being built or were contracted for and in an effort to conserve the vast wealth thus invested the United States Government endeavored to sell the vessels in their own country but the prices asked were apparently prohibitive and the result is that the United States now has billions of dollars invested in expensively built ships which are either tied up to the docks, where they have been for months, or they are making trips at tremendous loss. The imports and exports of the United States for the first six months of 1920 totalled 37,398,184 cargo tons. Of this total United States Shipping Board vessels carried 10,629,060 tons; privately owned American vessels, 12,095,127 tons; and foreign vessels, 14,670,997 tons.

Over against this condition one must take into account the shipbuilding programmes carried on during the war and since by Great Britain and other maritime nations of the world. It is stated that in the British Parliament there are twenty-one shipowners and probably one hundred other members of Parliament who are directly or indirectly interested in the shipping industry; with the United States Shipping Board controlling the tremendous amount of tonnage they do; with the German merchant marine badly crippled and with every nation on earth clamoring for export business, to say nothing of our own Canadian mercantile marine, one may well wonder what the effect is going to be on ocean rates from this time out. We believe this subject is of such vital importance to the whole of Canada that a special study of the conditions should be made with a view to conserving and enlarging the export trade of Canada.

Notes and Jottings of the Convention

A letter was read from John W. McClure of Memphis, Tenn., president of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, regretting his inability, at the last moment, to attend. A communication was also received from W. Gerard Power of Quebec, former president of the association, wishing the gathering every success and regretting that it was not possible for him to be present this year.

* * *

George W. Grier of Montreal, wrote that he had been a director for several years and did not wish to stand again. He had been nominated, but desired that his name should be removed from the ballot. No attention was paid to Mr. Grier's communication, and it was decided that his name should remain on the list, as the unanimous opinion was that he was too valuable and enthusiastic a worker to drop out of sight. Needless to say, he was re-elected as a director.

* * *

When the name of John R. Booth, Ottawa, was mentioned by Secretary Hawkins, a great cheer went up. Mr. Booth was invited to attend the dance given by the Ottawa Valley lumbermen at the Chauteau Laurier on Thursday, January 13th. The veteran Ottawa manufacturer, who is now in his 94th year, sent a short note regretting that he would not be able to accept the kind invitation. The letter was in Mr. Booth's own handwriting and showed that he had not by any means forgotten how to wield the pen. He is as active as he was on the last occasion of the Lumbermen's convention in the capital city several years ago.

* * *

The report of the Transportation Committee, which is published on another page, was read by the chairman, A. E. Clark, Toronto, and the report of the Executive Committee, also published elsewhere, was read by Walter M. Ross, Ottawa.

* * *

J. Fraser Gregory of Murray & Gregory, St. John, N.B., Mrs. Gregory and daughter, have gone on an extended visit to England and the south of France where they will spend several weeks.

* * *

W. E. Golding of George McKean & Co., St. John, N.B., has gone on a trip to England and was not able to attend the convention.

* * *

A telegram of congratulation was sent to the Philadelphia Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, which body was meeting at the same time in the Quaker City as the Canadian Association was in Ottawa.

* * *

E. F. Perry of New York, former secretary of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, who was present at the Quebec convention, was also in attendance at Ottawa, and was accompanied by Mrs. Perry. He conveyed greetings from the National body of the United States, of which several Canadian firms are members.

* * *

The Canadian Lumbermen's Association has adopted and registered a crest of an attractive design. A circle with a dark background contains the words "Canadian Lumbermen's Association." The disc rests upon a log, on which are the words, "Ottawa, Ont." On top of the log is a typical Canadian beaver, while on the inside of the crest appears the maple leaf, on which are placed an axe and a cant-hook. The members of the C.L.A. are being urged to use this crests on all their stationery as it typifies the slogan of the association which is "Co-operation and Service."

* * *

The Canadian Lumbermen's Association now has 180 members, 10 joining during the convention. The newest members are: John A. Story, Story Lumber Co., Ottawa; R. McDonagh, Hart & McDonagh, Toronto; W. F. Oliver, Oliver Lumber Co., Toronto; F. H. Stearns & Co., Montreal; Thomas F. Barnet, Renfrew; G. M. Strong, Montreal; E. R. Safford, A. Sherman Lumber Co., Potsdam, N. Y.

* * *

The report of the Honorary Treasurer, R. G. Cameron, was a most gratifying one and showed the finances of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association to be in a healthy condition. The office furniture and accessories have all been paid for and are written off, not figuring in the statement of assets which show a surplus of about $2,000, and no liabilities. The surplus has been invested in two $1,000 Victory Loan bonds, due November 1st, 1933. The total receipts during the past year were $10,952.45 and cash in bank January 16th, 1920, $713.96. Mr. Cameron was congratulated upon the highly favorable financial standing of the C.L.A.

* * *

It was a most enjoyable and charmingly arranged gathering which was held on Thursday night, January 13th, at the Chateau Laurier, when the Ottawa Valley Lumbermen entertained at a reception, dance and supper party for the delegates to the convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and their wives. The guests of the evening were received near to the entrance of the foyer by Mrs. Dan McLachlin, of Arnprior; Mrs. Arthur Price, of Quebec, and Mrs. Russell Blackburn, of Ottawa. Lady Egan, who was also on this committee, was unable to be present. Dancing was enjoyed, the choice music for which was provided by an euphonious orchestra. Supper was served at eleven o'clock in the main dining hall, the tables being adorned with cut blooms.

* * *

The membership of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association last year was 146. To-day the membership is 180, and still growing.

* * *

W. J. MacBeth, of Toronto, told of a most interesting case. In 1884 he and Mrs. Macbeth—she was not then Mrs. Macbeth—walking in the woods, cut a small balsam shoot with a jack-knife and planted it. The tree is now 80 feet high and 20 inches through in the stock.

Much merriment was created when A. C. Manbert of Toronto whimsically interjected "No wonder! that tree was planted under most auspicious circumstances."

* * *

With that new gold wrist watch, presented to him by the association, Treasurer "Bob" Cameron will, no doubt, bring some of the delinquent members "to time."

* * *

Secretary Fred Hawkins lives in Ottawa, South—at least that is his home—but for several days before and after the convention, his headquarters, and those of his wife, were at the Chateau Laurier. Mr. Hawkins was such a busy man that he could not run his furnace, his house and his official duties at the one and same time, so he engaged a man to stoke his furnace and closed up his domicile and migrated to the Chateau, where he was on the job every minute.

* * *

President Dan. McLachlin and Mrs. McLachlin spent the month of January at the Chateau Laurier in Ottawa. After the convention Mr. McLachlin took a couple of weeks' holidays in the capital city. where he is a member of the clubs and is fond of outdoor amusements. He made an admirable presiding officer and kept things operating smoothly. There was not a hitch in the proceedings nor a lifeless moment from the beginning to the end of the gathering.

* * *

Some of the delegates from the East thought Ottawa would be a rather cold place and were altogether disappointed. There was an abundance of snow in the capital city and even a Snowfall in the convention room.

Resolutions Adopted by the Canadian Lumbermen

A number of important resolutions were presented and adopted at the thirteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association in Ottawa. They were as follows:

WILL FIGHT ANTI-SHINGLE LEGISLATION

Moved by A. C. Manbert, seconded by A. E. Clark—That having heard the report of the Executive Committee on the subject of the use of wooden shingles being prohibited within the province of Ontario, we desire to go on record as being distinctly opposed to the unfair and unreasonable recommendation made by the Ontario Fire Prevention League, in a resolution contained in an address by Mr. J. B. Laidlaw and adopted at the second annual meeting of the Ontario Fire Prevention League, calling for provincial legislation, prohibiting the use of wooden shingles for roofing purposes.

Resolved that this matter be referred to the Legislative Committee for thorough investigation; that they co-operate with all the interests opposed to this proposal and effectively protest any legislation attempting to restrict or prohibit the use of wooden shingles.

NO INCREASE IN COMPENSATION RATES

Moved by H. I. Thomas, seconded by J. Fraser Gregory—That this Association is opposed to any increase at the present time in the rates of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act of Ontario; also to any move looking to the introduction at the present time of any legislation establishing Old Age Pensions or Unemployment Insurance in Canada for the following reasons:—

1. That the rate of compensation and the treatment of employees in Ontario is more generous than that accorded in any other country.
2. That the general trade conditions and the particular critical state of affairs in the lumbering industry are such that any additional burden upon employers at this time would be unwise and possibly disastrous.

This Association is also of the opinion that before any change in the personnel of the Workmen's Compensation Board is made, or any appointments made to the Board, the employers in the lumbering industry who are amongst the largest contributors to the funds of the Board, should be consulted and given an opportunity of presenting their views.

This Association expresses its appreciation of the action of the Board in furnishing to the employers detailed statistics of the payments into the funds and compensation granted therefrom; also for the statistical accident records furnished and desires to impress upon the Board the desirability of continuing and bringing up to date these statistics and generally of publicity in connection with all the workings of the Compensation Act of Ontario.

That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Prime Minister of Ontario and to the Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

THE TARIFF AND CANADIAN INDUSTRY

Moved by A. C. Manbert, seconded by D. Champoux—That the Canadian Lumbermen's Association commends the action of the Government in holding hearings throughout the Dominion in an endeavor to obtain information regarding the fiscal Canadian customs tariff as will make it more scientific in construction and application, with the purpose of reducing to a minimum the hardships of its incidence and at the same time having due regard to the greater development of Canadian Industry.

We further recommend that the Government should issue a public statement at as early a date as possible, showing all classes of goods imported into Canada—quantity and value—with a view to promoting public sentiment that will discourage the importation of unnecessaries and luxuries.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance.

NECESSITY OF STABILIZING TRADE CONDITIONS

Moved by W. B. Snowball and seconded by F. N. McCrea. M.P.—In view of the necessity of greater production and a reduction in cost to fully stabilize trade conditions in Canada.

Resolved that the Canadian Lumbermen's Association impress upon the Government the necessity of guarding carefully against any legislation that will shorten the present day's labor and thus reduce production; also the Canadian Lumbermen's Association suggests that the Department of Labor impress upon manufacturing interests and labor organizations the importance of working harmoniously together to accomplish these results, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor.

NO RE-ENACTMENT OF EXCESS PROFITS TAX

Moved by W. B. Maclean, seconded by W. E. Bigwood—Whereas the Excess Profits Tax had expired by limitation and whereas it is universally recognized that this tax is unsound in principle, inequitable in application and destructive to individual initiative, and has no possible justification except as an extreme war measure, which now has passed.

Resolved—That the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, in convention assembled, is unalterably opposed to its re-enactment as being generally detrimental to the return of business to those normal conditions which are absolutely essential to national wellbeing and productive development; and be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be forwarded to Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance.

THE INSURANCE OF LUMBER STOCKS

Moved by A. E. Clark, seconded by J. Fraser Gregory—That in view of the action of certain insurance companies or the Canadian managers of same, seeking to influence provincial or other legislation looking towards the adoption of laws inimical to the best interests of those engaged in the lumber trade, it is recommended to the incoming Executive Committee that they obtain full information from all non-tariff insurance companies as to their attitude regarding insuring of lumber, etc., so that such information may be given to any member of the Association who desires to use insurance in non-tariff companies.

GETTING AFTER DELINQUENT MEMBERS

Moved by R. G. Cameron, seconded by Walter M. Ross—That inasmuch as subscriptions to this Association are payable in advance, and, in a number of cases our experience in the past has been that this matter has been either overlooked or neglected, and, in some cases, payment has been refused although members have been carried and have received all the services of this Association during the year, and, at the end of the year, have repudiated the account or resigned, we move that, on all subscriptions not paid by March 1st, the honorary Treasurer be authorized to pass sight drafts, after duly notifying delinquents of his intention to do so if not paid by that date.

THE PASSING OF MR. WILLIAM POWER

Moved by Hon. Gerald V. White, seconded by Hon. George Gordon—That the Canadian Lumbermen's Association at this annual convention in Ottawa desire to express their sympathy to the family and relatives of Wm. Power, of Quebec, who died recently at his home in that city. Mr. Power was a valued member of this Association and well known to a great many of our members and his active and general business experience will be sadly missed by our meetings.

Be it resolved that, this resolution be entered on the minutes of this convention and also that a copy be forwarded to the widow and family.

HOSPITALITY OF OTTAWA VALLEY LUMBERMEN

Moved by A. E. Clark, seconded by G. E. Spragge—That the thanks of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association are due to the Ottawa Valley Lumbermen's Association for their splendid entertainment and hospitality.

Moved by R. G. Cameron. seconded by W. M. Ross—That owing to conditions arising whereby the date of the annual meeting has to be either put forward or backward, it is advisable in the interests of the Association to close the books on December 31st in each year instead of January 15th, as at present.

Exorbitant Freight Rates Severely Criticized

Canadian Lumbermen Denounce Heavy Increases in Transportation Charges and Decide to Inaugurate Traffic Bureau—Expert will be Placed in Charge

In connection with the report of the Transportation Committee by A. E. Clark, he stated that the attitude of the railway commissioners was to allow the road any increase asked without the roads justifying such increase. When a new rate was applied for, it was assumed the increase was justified instead of making the roads prove their case.

The railwaymen were the most overpaid body of men, Mr. Clark stated, in the entire country. One government line was run extravagantly and the people paid for it. In his opinion, with the government owning half the railway mileage of the country, the Board of Railway Commissioners' usefulness was past.

E. R. Bremner suggested the appointment of a permanent traffic officer of the association.

W. B. Snowball said that the increased freight rates had brought to an end the shipping of lumber in the East. Men who had ordered lumber previous to the order were letting it lie in the yards of the wholesalers.

Gordon C. Edwards thought that the lumbermen should affiliate with other influential shippers in order to make their wants and the necessities of the trade known and obtain effective relief. He favored a traffic expert for the association.

High Freight Rates Severely Scored.

Mr. Clark stated that the original railway act read that the onus of proof for the necessity of increased freight rates rested upon the railways. The Board of Commissioners had assumed that if application was made for an advance in charges, it was correct, without the roads showing a just cause. New rates were often filed two or three days before they became effective and the lumbermen and other interests were not afforded an opportunity by the board of opposing the increase. The fight against increased freight rates was not one that should be fought out alone by the retailer and wholesaler, who were not receiving proper sympathy from the large manufacturer, who sold his product f.o.b. mill. The responsibility of the manufacturer should be as great in this matter as that of the other branches of the industry. Railway employees were the most overpaid of any class in the country. The railways said they had to pay the high wages, but, in the opinion of the speaker, it was not the business of Mr. McAdoo to tell Canadians what they should pay. As a result of the excessive freights lumbermen were getting less for their lumber than they should. The recent forty per cent. advance was altogether too much. The price of lumber depended on the services and rates furnished by the railways.

One road was run by the Canadian Government extravagantly and was losing money, while the other, on similar charges, was making money. This showed that the freight rates were far too high. There was need of some more efficient way of supervising the railways than the present Board. When appeals were made to the Canadian Freight Association, they intimated that they could not do anything because the Board had already passed judgment on the matter. Some solution must be found for taking care of the freight rate situation and he favored strongly the appointment of a traffic bureau by the association and the engagement of an expert.

While the old rates had been increased 95 p.c., the railways had introduced a number of regulations of their own, regulations they had no right to introduce, which really increased the old rates, he estimated at about 1.50 per cent.

A E. Eckardt spoke along similar lines and said that what effected the retailer and the wholesaler also effected the manufacturer, who often sold his lumber f.o.b. mill and was not so much concerned in the matter of distribution and rates as he should be. He stated that an amendment, which was desired to tariff 14 in regard to the responsibility for scaling, was that if the delivery agent was unable to give the consignee scaling particulars of a car that had originated at a track scale station or has passed en route a track scale, the railway company must accept payment of freight on the basis of minimum weight, the railway companies to have the right to make amended claim as soon as scaling particulars are ascertained. If this amendment was put through most lumber companies could do with less office staff as the majority of the claims presented arose in connection with scaling. When claims were put in, there were many long waits before getting the refunds.

Mr. Eckardt advised manufacturers not to accept in their yards cars which often contained sand, refuse or manure to the depth of several inches as then time was taken up in getting a rebate from the road. Such cars should be refused.

Another thing which the speaker referred to, was when a shipper asked for a car, it was supposed to be a standard car, and if the railways did not have one they would send in a forty foot car instead of a thirty-six foot one. The former would not carry any more lumber, yet the receiver of the shipment was forced to pay for the extra weight owing to the length of the car. All agents would collect on the larger car, with the result that the consignee had to put in claims.

Another matter was that the established weights on lumber were too high and some procedure should be taken. In regard to belated freight claims made after a consignee had settled with the roads—where the amount collected was not as much as it should have been—while we have been asked by the railway companies to pay we have never done so and do not intend to do so, concluded Mr. Eckardt.

W. E. Bigwood stated that the C. L. A. had got past the creeping stage and was now firmly on its feet. It was time the association took hold of traffic matters and appointed an expert to get the work done.

Aggressive Action the Watchword.

George H. Holt, of Chicago, endorsed the appointment of a traffic manager and it was necessary in his judgment for the association to have an expert to meet the railway interests who always had cards up their sleeves in the matter of charges and freight rates. A man should be secured with the necessary time, tact and experience, as it was the only way to meet the solidarity from the other side. He also favored joint action with other associations. "We should inquire if the rate on lumber is a fair one when compared with that on other commodities. The lumbermen furnish the yard and the labor and there are no warehousing charges on lumber the same as on other commodities."

E. C. Parsons stated that fully sixty per cent. of the shipments from British Columbia consisted of lumber and he supported the appointment of a traffic man.

A. C. Manbert stated the increased freight rates was the vital problem of lumbermen. The Board of Railway Commission was composed largely of professional men who were not experts in the technique of industry.

C. H. Belton, A. H. Campbell, and C. A. Spencer all favored the project on a traffic department.

S. E. Copping, of Joliet, Que., remarked that the present freight rates were "conceived in iniquity and born in sin," and a strong man was needed for the position.

A committee of A. C. Clark, A. C. Manbert, W. B. Snowball, S. E. Copping and E. R. Bremner was appointed to bring in a report on the matter of a traffic department.

Traffic Bureau Strongly Supported.

A. E. Clark reported on behalf of the special committee to inaugurate a traffic department that such a bureau should be established and that a traffic manager be engaged, the details of the financing in connection with the matter to be left in the hands of the incoming executive.

To engage a competent and efficient man such as would be required would mean considerable additional cost. The committee was not prepared to recommend any increase in the fees of members, but was sure that the incoming board would have the co-operation of the Association in mapping out some feasible plan.

President McLachlin asked for a full expression of opinion, as this was one of the most important matters which had come before the Association in a long time.

W. B. Snowball stated that a traffic bureau and officer were necessary, and he moved the adoption of the report presented by Mr. Clark. Personally, he might say that his mill shipped most of its product by water as their natural customers were in the English and the foreign markets. Nevertheless he felt that a traffic manager was one of the real essentials of the C. L. A. While such a department would mean greater contributions in fees, he felt that the returns secured would more than offset the extra expense. Some might say they have no claims or matters to redress with the railways, yet he felt that the

appointment of a traffic expert would be of direct benefit to all in the association. The proposition was going to have his hearty support and his firm was prepared to pay its proportion.

E. R. Bremner said that he could but reiterate what Mr. Snowball had said. He felt that the association had come to the stage where it was large enough to stand behind such a move and warmly support it. The executive should be given power to go ahead and work out the plan on a proper basis.

W. E. Bigwood seconded the motion for the adoption of the report.

A. C. Manbert added that such a department was a definite recognized activity in association work and should receive as much attention as anything that came before them. It would enlarge the usefulness and service of the organization. Manufacturers did not yet realize how their sales could be increased by better transportation.

E. F. Perry, of New York, former secretary of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, said that some fourteen years ago the National Association saw the need of a traffic department and two years later had established one. He added that a certain sum was appropriated annually by the association and there was a sliding scale of fees based on shipments made by the various members of the association. The railway situation was becoming more important every day to lumbermen in the matter of shipments and increased freight rates. "We do not fight the Inter-state Commerce Commission nearly as much as we work with them in our traffic department. You are proceeding on right lines and, as your market gets broader for lumber, you will need help from some central body and such an appointment is necessary. We do not put forth trivial claims or demand something that we are not entitled to from the railways. The result is that when we take a matter up we receive attention and consideration. In Mr. Phippen, our traffic manager, we have a splendid man and when your executive takes this matter of a traffic department up, we will be pleased to send Mr. Phippen over here in order that he may give you all the advice and suggestions that he can," concluded Mr. Perry.

President McLachlin thanked Mr. Perry for his kind offer and said they would take advantage of it.

The resolution in favor of establishing a traffic department and leaving the details to the new executive was then carried unanimously by a standing vote.

The Demands of Labor Denounced

A. E. Clark brought up the question of an amendment which labor intends to have made to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act at the next session of the legislature. Workmen, he said, were going to ask that the act be so amended that an injured workingman be paid 100 per cent. of his wages, instead of 66 per cent. as now. Mr. Clark qualified the suggested amendment as "utterly ridiculous." It was high time that sane men should get together to take action. If industry continued to be loaded up in this manner, with overpaid railway employees, where would business come out? Mr. Clark then dealt with taxation. Everyone, he stated, knew that Canada was taxed to death, more so, in fact, than Great Britain or the United States. In these two countries it was possible to earn seven per cent. in money, but such a thing was not possible in Canada.

In the discussion on the proposed amendment to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act, and the effect such legislation would unreasonableness of labor in certain instances, it was decided to appoint a committee to report on the proposed amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Act, and the effect such legislation would have on industry. The members of the committee are Messrs. H. I. Thomas, purchasing agent of the J. R. Booth firm; W. E. Bigwood and G. A. Spragge, of Toronto.

Francis McCrea, M.P. for Sherbrooke, said the labor situation had been a vexed one in the last couple of years, and labor had taken advantage of it. There was a tendency to work less and demand shorter hours. He had not much sympathy for an able-bodied man agitating for shorter hours than those prevalent to-day. Mr. McCrea expressed the opinion that no man could carry on the lumber industry if the hours of work were further reduced.

Mr. McCrea suggested that a resolution urging that railway employees, miners and others should do a little more work for the money they were receiving, be adopted. His suggestion was accepted to the extent that a committee was appointed to draft such a resolution.

J. B. Snowball said he was not opposed to labor unions in Canada. He was, however, opposed to affiliation with outside organizations. He believed there would be far less labor trouble in Canada if Canadian unions were not affiliated with international organizations. He believed there should be legislation against outside affiliation.

A. E. Clark suggested having Hon. E. C. Drury, premier of Ontario, who was in Ottawa, be invited to be present when representations in regard to wooden shingles and other legislation could be made.

President McLachlin said Mr. Drury had already been invited to the convention, and had promptly declined.

Anti-Shingle Bill Will Be Fought

Mr. Hawkins brought up the matter of the proposed legislation in regard to prohibiting the use of wooden shingles in Ontario, growing out of the attack on shingles by J. B. Laidlaw, manager of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Co. It is understood that the contemplated legislation would prevent shingles from being used on roofs on any new buildings hereafter to be erected nearer than 50 feet to an existing structure, and also the same regulation would apply to distance in regard to all cases of extensive repairs.

W. E. Bigwood stated that all lumbermen were vitally interested in opposing the legislation. Many of the statements made by Mr. Laidlaw were unfounded and misleading, and shingles had not been the cause of nearly as large a number of fires as alleged.

W. B. Snowball stated that New Brunswick was very much interested in seeing the proposed legislation defeated. "We send the best cedar shingles up to Ontario," he added, "and we do not want to be debarred from that market." An agitation had been started in the United States some time ago along similar lines, and prohibitory legislation had been passed in a number of centres which had subsequently been rescinded, and more shingles were being sold across the border than ever before. Mr. Snowball added that no cover was equal to the cedar shingle in the residential districts for comfort, convenience and durability.

E. C. Parsons also spoke along the same lines and defended the B. C. shingles against the allegation that they were a fire menace. Thicker shingles were being adopted and no sparks would be able to get under them.

J. C. Bartram said when he was a boy there was a regulation, requiring shingles to be laid in mortar. He thought in the congested districts this would answer as a fire precaution.

President McLachlin said that no doubt the proposed legislation in Ontario against the wooden shingles was being watched by other provinces, and he believed that every effort should be made to see that the bill was withdrawn.

George H. Holt, of Chicago, defended the use and durability of the wooden shingle. The hazard from them was very small compared with other causes of fire. He pointed out that legislation against the use of wood shingles had been withdrawn in a number of cities because there was no roofing to compare in the economic value with the shingle roof. He added that there were twelve billion roofs in the United States and it is estimated that 90 per cent. of them were covered with shingles. Those on his own house in Chicago, where his father had also lived, had been there for sixty years.

Horace Boultbee, of Toronto, secretary of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Incorporated, and of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, stated that they were looking into the matter and would aggressively oppose any proposal to do away with the wooden shingle roofs. If any such legislation as proposed carried, it would greatly decrease activity of the building trade, particularly at a time when the whole world was looking for lower costs in construction.

Action was taken on the question in the shape of the C.L.A. passing a strong resolution which will be found on another page.

Uniform Grading Rules Left in Abeyance

In the matter of uniform grading rules, A. E. Clark stated this was a very serious question, and he thought it should be left over for future consideration.

There was a reference in the executive report to the advisability of the C. L. A. formulating and adopting such rules, and also a letter from the Canadian Standards Association asking the C. L. A. to nominate one of the members to the committee having in charge the contemplated preparation of specifications for wood poles for transmission lines.

In connection with the latter Secretary Hawkins explained that a committee from both sides of the House of Commons had been asked to take up the question of standard poles. The buyers and sellers had not been able to agree upon any standardization of telegraph and telephone poles.

After some discussion the following were appointed representatives from the C. L. A.:—F. X. Plaunt, of Ottawa, as the Ontario representative, and W. F. Napier, of Campbellton, N.B., for the East. A representative will be appointed by the C. L. A. executive for the West.

J. Fraser Gregory, in regard to the matter of uniform grading

rules for lumber, said that he was in favor of such a move. He thought a uniform log scale would also be advantageous to the industry. In New Brunswick the act was antiquated and the log scale was not fair to the millman and the buyer, and would have to be revised sooner or later. He thought it would be advisable to appoint a committee to see if uniform log scale and lumber grading rules could not be agreed upon.

President McLachlin remarked that, during the war, it was discovered in North America, there were fifty-two distinct rules for measuring sawlogs, all of which were in use somewhere and no two rules were alike.

After some further discussion the matter of uniform grading was left over for consideration at some future date.

In the discussion on the expiration of the Excess Profits Tax, which has expired by limitation, A. C. Manbert remarked that the tax had served its purpose and should not be reimposed. No suggestion should be offered of what should take its place, as the department of finance had shown no marked disability to find what they wanted in the way of income. The excess profits tax had been adopted only as a temporary measure. In his opinion the sales tax and the income tax had taken up all the slack and were now the direct means of obtaining revenue.

Walter M. Ross also thought no suggestion should be offered the finance department and added that the excess profits tax should not be reimposed, as it had served its purpose.

Z. Mageau, M.L.A., thought a resolution should be passed in connection with the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act and proposed changes thereto, in order to define the lumbermen's position. A strong effort would be made this year to increase workmen's maximum compensation from the present 66 2/3 per cent. to 100 per cent.

Paying Additional Freight Charges

John B. Smith & Sons, Toronto, wrote Secretary Hawkins as follows: "One thing which may be brought before the Association is in reference to railways asking shippers to pay additional freight on bills. It may be a long time since the car came in. The cars may have originated in almost any state of the Union or British Columbia, New Brunswick or Quebec, and they will ask you to pay. It may be $1.00 or $2.00 or it may be $200.00 or $300.00.

"These cars are almost invariably bought at delivered prices and, in our own particular case, as soon as we unload a car from the United States, we pay for it, deducting the freight, and then when additional freight is asked, we refer them to the shipper. In some instance the shippers have gone out of business since the car was shipped. In other instances the shipper will pay the difference, as they properly should, and in still other instances the shippers are 'n. g.' Then the railways will come back and demand that we pay freight irrespective of the fact that it is a direct loss.

"We think such a matter as this should be brought up before the Railway Board and that present conditions should be altered. We had a case in buying a few months ago, where the man from whom we had bought a carload of shingles for quick delivery, said he had it en route, and we took the shingles when they arrived. The freight on them was $300.00, and after a month or two, the railway came back with a corrected bill and said there was another $300.00 or thereabouts, and we referred them to the shippers. The shippers paid no attention to their request, and they came back to us and said "Pay or we will put the matter in courts."

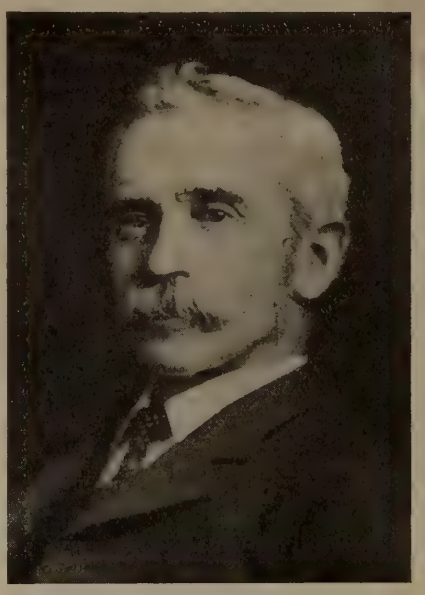
"Now these things should not be and there is something wrong about them."

Practical Benefit of Reforestration

Illustrating the benefits of reforestation and the record of growth of a balsam poplar tree, President Dan McLachlin furnished an interesting illustration in this respect. He said that, according to the information supplied by Armon Burwash, superintendent of McLachlin Bros.' mills at Arnprior, Ont., this particular balsam poplar grew in a mixed bush of poplars, ash, soft maples, elms and the customary under-wood in a swampy spot, in the lumber yards of McLachlin Bros. The entire grove covered about eight acres of ground. Several other poplars grew around the same spot as the one referred to, reaching a diameter of from 20 to 25 inches, two feet from the ground. The land upon which these trees grew was cleared absolutely of all trees and underbrush of any kind under the supervision of Mr. Burwash in the autumn of 1870. The tree was felled in December, 1920, and produced three saw logs, two of them 16 ft. long and the top log 12 ft. long, 14 in. in diameter at top end. The wood in the tree was sound, without sign of rot anywhere. The growth was as follows:

1897 to 1902	19¾ in. diameter
1902 to 1907	21¾ in. diameter
1907 to 1912	23¾ in. diameter
1912 to 1917	24¾ in. diameter
1917 to 1920	25½ in. diameter

Cancelling of Orders Are Too Frequent



W. K. Grafftey, Montreal

At the Canadian Lumbermen's Association meeting in Ottawa, W. K. Grafftey, of Montreal, moved the following resolution: Whereas the canceling of orders, if performed in an arbitrary way, without consulting the interests of the seller, may cause not only much in convenience but loss to the seler, be it resolved that any order booked and acknowledged covering a sale and purchase of lumber, if not cancelled before two months from date of order, shall be considered as binding and after that date can only be cancelled by consent of the seller.

In explaining the purpose and importance of his motion, Mr. Grafftey said:—

Feeling sure that any question bearing on the general operations of our business will receive the careful attention of the convention, I wish to bring before you the subject of "Cancelling of Orders."

Any method of doing business, which is weakening in its effect, has surely some remedy at hand, and any method that disturbs in any way the confidence and esteem that should exist between each other should, as far as possible. be taken into consideration. Especially during the past few years, changes have come so quickly, and ordinary plans so often upset that one hardly knows where one is.

Reasonable causes for cancellation will always exist and every possible leniency can be offered to meet the wishes of the buyer and generally speaking, this is the wise course to follow. Yet, what I am now especially referring to, is what I should term "Arbitrary Cancellation." I acknowledge that cancelling is a privilege to be used, and yet not abused. Such remarks as "Necessity knows no law," "Self-protection," etc., are not workable in the presence of the Golden Rule, which we are so fond of quoting, and which should not be overlooked.

Such conditions as we have had lately, and through which we are now passing, demand the closest possible relationship between seller and buyer. In my experience—and I doubt not but many in the room have had a little experience—during a rising market, how exacting customers are to insist upon every foot of lumber being delivered, and yet. when a period of decline in prices exists, letters come in, thick and fast, cancelling orders in the most arbitrary way, stating, as a reason that trade has fallen off.

An order booked and acknowledged, may not have the same weight as a carefully drawn up contract, and yet, I think that more recognition should be given than is at times, given to it; ever ready to make all reasonable allowances for the stress of the times, yet with a limit, that disturbance of feeling and inconvenience of financing may be as far as possible eliiminated.

There are many forms of cancellation, some more drastic than others, but allow me to cite one illustration. The wholesaler will buy, say in the month of July, a quantity of lumber from the mill, turn it over to the sales department who find a ready sale and the orders are booked and acknowledged. with terms of final settlement of any unshipped balances on December 1st, following. With this satisfactory condition he goes into the market again and purchases a duplicate lot. About two weeks before settlement date, arbitrary cancellations of orders come in thick and fast, and what he was depending on to finance his business has been removed and he finds himself with a double load, unexpected and unwarranted. There are other forms of cancellation even more drastic than the one mentioned.

My one purpose in mentioning this matter is to improve conditions as they exist, and place a better recognition on orders by the buyers, that reasonable justice may be done to all. Regulations must lie on the merits of each case.

A short discussion followed in which one member stated that he thought the time for passing such a resolution as proposed was passed as practically all orders that were likely to be cancelled, had already been cancelled. A contract was a contract and every effort should be made on the part of both buyer and seller to carry it out. In his opinion there was no necessity of giving two months leeway. A resolution was not needed at the present time.

There being no seconder to the motion of Mr. Grafftey the matter was dropped without further debate.

Brilliant Social Event was Annual Banquet

Nearly Five Hundred Guests at Festive Board—Ministry of Wood Eulogized—Federal Ministers Deliver Stirring Speeches—Scene of Splendor and Beauty

The annual banquet of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, which was held at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, on Wednesday, January 12th, was a brilliant social function, attended by nearly 500 guests. The ladies were present in large numbers and the decorations were artistic and attractive. It was the most notable and representative assembly in the forest products line ever held around the festive board in Canada. The addresses were thoughtful, earnest and eloquent, and the spacious dining room of the Chateau never presented a more gala spectacle. The menu provided was fully up to the high standard set by this nationally-known hotel.

The speakers were the Right Hon. Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Hon. Sir Henry Drayton, K.C., Minister of Finance, and Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor. The oration of the evening was delivered by Sir George Foster, who was in splendid form and his well-rounded periods aroused his hearers to a high pitch of enthusiasm. The applause was frequent and the loyal sentiments of the Minister of Trade and Commerce found responsive echo in the heart of everyone.

The chairman of the evening was Dan McLachlin, of Arnprior, president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, and on his right was seated Sir George E. Foster, the guest of honor, and on the left Sir Henry Drayton and Senator Robertson. Others at the head table were George W. Grier, Montreal; W. B. Snowball, Chatham; Alex. MacLaurin, Montreal; Z. Mageau, M.L.A., Sturgeon Falls, Ont.; W. E. Bigwood, Toronto; Sir Henry Egan, Ottawa; Spencer Kellogg, Utica, N.Y.; J. Fred Booth, Ottawa; A. C. Crombie, New York; E. H. Lemay, Montreal; E. F. Perry, New York (vice-president of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association); J. Fraser Gregory, St. John; A. L. Dawe, Montreal (secretary of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association), and others.

While the dinner was in progress, Mrs. H. S. Binks, Ottawa, sang two selections very sweetly, and several lively choruses were rendered. Lady Foster was among the ladies present and shared with her distinguished husband in the applause of the banqueters.

After the toast to the King had been loyally honored, President McLachlin opened the post-prandial proceedings in an interesting address, in which he said: In holding our convention in Ottawa this year after meeting last year in Quebec, we are following the natural course of the lumber industry which moves ever westward. And while we freely grant the claim of the ancient city that it is the cradle of our industry, it is in the Ottawa Valley that we passed from the cradle stage to vigorous manhood.

Over one hundred years ago the pioneer lumberman of the valley, Philomon Wright, came up the Ottawa and settled at the mouth of the Gatineau. That was the commencement of the unfailing supply of timber that has ever since come down our river. First the rafts of magnificent square white pine, then saw logs as the demands of commerce changed, and now the saw logs are augmented by vast quantities of pulp wood on its way to the paper mills, to become the daily papers that serve us the news of the world. The value of the timbers carried by the lumber rivers annually is no mean part of Canada's trade. Silently by wind and current the logs come down the narrow streams, with small tow boats on the larger lakes, on their way to the markets of the world.

The Great Ministry of Wood.

The importance of wood to a civilized community is perhaps not fully realized by many to whose daily comfort it so ably ministers. It is the one material other than food that is indispensible to mankind. The hardy mariners who first crossed the Atlantic did so by the grace of the lumbermen of that day. The importance of wood has increased, not diminished with time. Go into the deepest mine and the miner works there in safety because wooden pit props hold the rocks securely above him. Travel far and fast in the safety and luxury of modern railway trains and your security depends on wooden ties. Go above the clouds in an airplane and a wooden propeller draws you along in a machine built around a wooden frame. From the match of a smoker to the exquisite furniture of milady's drawing room, wood is our chief material for use and luxury. Unlike coal and metals which cannot be reproduced, our wood supply can and is being replenished by intelligent care that an unfailing supply may serve us forever.

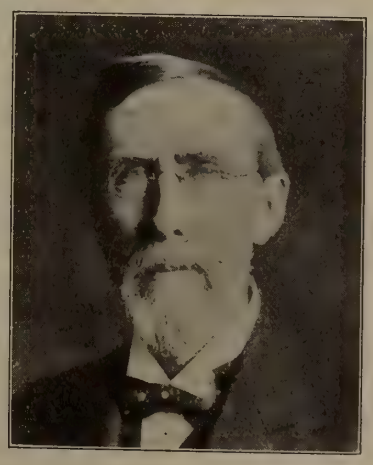
The old time wasteful methods are gone from our industry and the huge refuse burners that strike the casual observer as the dominant feature of a sawmill, are really monuments of a bygone day, and the mere wisp of smoke that now trails from them, is the unredeemable waste which is but a tithe of the refuse they were originally designed to consume. To-day sawdust is used for fuel and no bit of wood that will make a picket sixteen inches long or that will make a lath is now allowed to reach the burner. The demand for lumber products to-day makes it possible to use the material that formerly went to waste and I hope that the chemical world will soon produce a process that will utilize the small quantity of refuse we now have to destroy.

Canadian timbers have always engaged a most favorable place in foreign markets, meeting open competition without fear in the timber ports of the world.

But foreign ports are the care of the Minister of Trade and Commerce and I must leave them to him. In calling on Sir George Foster to speak to us, I do not feel that I am introducing him to you, but rather announcing an old and valued friend of our association.

Sir George Foster was cordially received and, after some pleasant-

Hon. Gideon Robertson
Minister of Labor for Canada



Sir. George E. Foster
Minister og Trade and Commerce Who Delivered the Oration of the Evening

Frank Hawkins
Secretary of Canadian Lumbermen's Association

ries at the expense of his colleagues in the cabinet, referred to the great mission of lumbermen as missionaries. In graceful terms he described the growth from sapling to tree and then the manufacture of the wood into lumber or pulp and paper. As paper the mission of wood was to carry the gospel to the heathen, the message of commerce to the uttermost parts of the earth and the message of love to young and old alike.

Speaking of his visit to Geneva, Sir George said he was glad to be at home again. After the turmoil of the harassed European cities it was good to return to the comparative calm and peacefulness of Canada. "There is a little taste of discontent in this country," said Sir George in a jocular vein. "My friends Robertson and Drayton know it as members of the best Government Canada has ever known, but nine-tenths of the discontent we have comes to us as a direct legacy of the war."

It was easy for the Canadian people to be optimistic and buoyant while the war was on and to come together for a common cause, forgetting their individual difficulties and troubles. but the same spirit necessary at that time was equally necessary now for the legacy of the war was still with us.

"Leaving the harassed old world and coming to Canada," he continued, "I cannot but feel that if Canadians could but glimpse at the sufferings of the people of the old world they would thank God that this country is their heritage and abode."

The first assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva he characterized as an unique assembly, where 104 representatives of 42 nations, afterwards 48, met and for five weeks labored to bring order out of world chaos and to put in motion the great machine of the League of Nations, which in time would renovate the method of settling men's disputes by substituting the spirit of justice and equality and calm reason for the gun, the dirt and the explosive.

The delegates to the league buried their individual desires for the good of the whole and, although opinions were freely and fearlessly expressed yet there was not one occasion where the league was not unanimous in reaching its conclusions. The session was a splendid justification of the hope of the founders of the league and a striking evidence that the moral force of the world was solidly behind the propaganda of universal peace.

Speaking particularly of the Canadian delegation to the league, Sir George said that while his colleagues were absent he could not not throw bouquets at them and he feared if he threw bouquets at himself he would blush. but speaking as far as an onlooker could, he would say the Canadian delegation stood up well with the others. The value of its work would have to be told in the history of the future.

In conclusion, Sir George said: "If we fail in the future, if the furrow is not ploughed to the end, if the harvest is not gathered, if the sun does not shine upon a land of unexampled prosperity, happiness and contentment, it will be because the Canadian men and women of to-day have not done their duty, but this I cannot think of. I cannot think of the future which I shall not see but which many of you here will live to enjoy without seeing a Canada standing among the nations of the world, a chosen people, a shining example of a civilization which has purity and uplift as its watchwords."

Round after round of cheers and applause greeted Canada's veteran statesman at the conclusion of his able address.

Canada's Minister of Finance.

Sir Henry Drayton congratulated the association upon having Sir George as its guest. "Isn't it good to have him back with us again and with new laurels. Let us give three cheers for the laurels," said Sir Henry and again the rafters rank with laughter and cheers.

Speaking as Minister of Finance Sir Henry said he felt like an impecunious man standing amongst representatives of an industry running into the hundreds of millions of dollars, but in his official position he continued to say that he gazed with avidity upon the great lumbering industry as one of the untapped sources of wealth. There was cause for some little worry in the balance of trade against Canada and the depreciating currency. He could think of no economic reason why Canadians should send their money to the United States so it must be because Canadian people had such an affection for their southern neighbors.

The lumber industry had developed in Canada, and this Sir Henry emphasized by the statement that in 1914 the lumber exports were $42,000,000, while in seven months of 1920 they reached $80,000,000. The lumbermen were doing their best to reduce the adverse balance of trade. He referred to the excellent relations which always obtained between Canada and the United States, and said that the only time he was reminded there was a boundary was when some question of tariff arose.

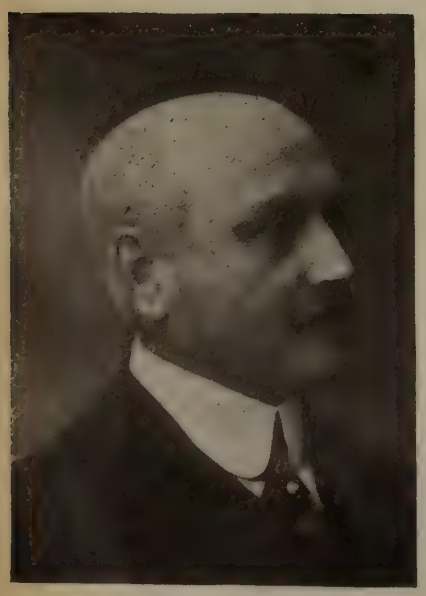
In conclusion, he urged his hearers to remember that they were still paying for the war. Last year's budget contained $296,000,000 for war purposes, and this legacy of the war would remain until the people paid it off and removed it. No basis of taxation was fair to all, but he asked the people to adopt the spirit of how much, not how little, they could pay toward the liquidation of the Canadian burden following the war.

The Federal Minister of Labor.

Hon. Gideon Robertson was the last speaker and in a sound, straightforward, businesslike address he referred hopefully to the steadily improving relations between capital and labor. Many instances were furnished of the progress that had been made in this direction. The employing class as represented by the Canadian manufacturers and organized labor had come to understand each other. Now they go to the Government jointly with matters upon which they agree. One of the fine results of such co-operation was the decision to vote $1,000,000 annually for 10 years for the advancement of technical education. If employers and employees could continue to maintain confidence each in the other they would go on in the principle of co-operation which was most desirable for the making of a prosperous, happy and contented Canada.

The great gathering dispersed at eleven o'clock after singing whole-heartedly the National Anthem.

Premier Drury Welcomed at Noon Day Luncheon



Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa, Ont.
Who Presided at the Luncheon

The lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley extending as far west as Pembroke and as far east as Hawkesbury certainly left nothing undone in the matter of welcoming and entertaining the delegates at the recent annual convention of the C. L. A. held in the capital city of Canada, ever beautiful and attractive. but never more so than when gracefully garbed in her spotless mantle of snowy white.

There were many functions of interest, and not the least important of which was the men's luncheon which was held in the beautiful dining-room of the Chateau Laurier at 1.00 p.m. on Thursday, January 13th. The gathering was graced by a number of representative men from Ontario, including Hon. E. C. Drury, premier of the province; Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests; Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, leader of the Conservative Opposition in the Provincial Legislature; E. F. Perry, of New York (late secretary of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association); Hon. W. C. Edwards, Ottawa, and others.

Gordon C. Edwards, president of the Ottawa Valley Lumbermen's Association, proved to be a genial presiding officer. He kept everything running smoothly and in his opening remarks told of the pleasure which it afforded all the members of the Ottawa Valley Lumbermen's Association to welcome so many visitors. He was particularly pleased to greet the representatives from across the border. and assured them of a warm welcome. The lumbermen were fortunate in having for the chief speaker, Hon. E. C. Drury, who was paying his first visit to Ottawa since he had been called upon to assume the reins of government.

The premier of Ontario was cordially received and spoke of the importance and progress of reforestation and the necessity of conserving and perpetuating the natural resources of the province. Mr. Drury is an able, clear and winning speaker, and was given an appreciative hearing. At the outset he said that every good Canadian must be pleased at an opportunity such as the present when they could even talk business with their friends from the other side of the border. It was good to see the British and United States flags furled in amity as a part of the dining-room decorations, and he added that every good Canadian should promote friendly relations between the United States and Canada so that the cordial feeling which now exists between the two countries, may continue.

Before being "pitchforked" into politics, Mr. Drury said he was

a farmer, and as such he felt he had much in common with the lumbermen, as both were representatives of the great natural industries of the country. There was, however, this difference: The farmer when he took out a crop at once started to plant another, so that the earth in perpetuity might bring forth its increase. The lumberman had been inclined to forget that trees grow, but rather to treat them as of the mineral kingdom, something to be exploited and used, then forgotten.

The Function of the Lumberman.

Lumbermen must feel that, like farmers, they were but producing crops, and when they cut an area of its trees, provision should at once be made for soil cultivation or reforestation. In this connection Canada had much to learn from Europe, and from the forests there which had been replenished to stand as a perpetual asset. Lumbermen in the past had not only cut the timber, but had destroyed the soil producing it, so it had been very hard to get that soil back on a productive basis. He urged special provision for the removal of forest debris and the prevention of forest fires.

Hon. E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario
Who Spoke Strongly in the Interests of Reforestation of the Province.

In Ontario, Mr. Drury said, it should be an easy matter to get a close co-operation between the lumbermen and the government in the matter of protection of forest resources and also to some extent reforestation. The lumbermen must work for the future. They could not afford to dissipate their resources within the next few years.

During the last year the Ontario Government had made a proposal in regard to the reforestation of the older areas of the province. Much of the land in older Ontario was fitted for nothing but the growth of timber. In this connection, the Government had proposed to reforest lands obtained by the municipalities and to administer such as long as the municipalities were prepared to bear the cost. Such municipal forests, he thought, would in time become a valuable source of revenue to the municipalities owning them.

Mr. Gordon C. Edwards said the lumbermen were the best foresters and they would prove that they believed in the policy advocated by Premier Drury. He said he had watched with interest the course of the farmers' government during the term it had been in power, and he assured Premier Drury that at the next election he would find a "good many farmers in the city of Ottawa."

Ensuring Perpetual Timber Supply.

Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario, the next speaker, endorsed the remarks of the premier as to the necessity for reforestation and conservation of the timber resources of the province. In the Ottawa Valley the timber seemed to sand up and survive better than the growth in the northern part of the province. The problem facing the lumber industry at the present time was how to ensure a recurring harvest and at the same time have a perpetual supply of forest growth. The pulp industry in Ontario could be made perpetual, he believed, because of the quick growth of spruce and other woods used in pulp manufacture. The duty of the lumberman was to harvest economically the present growth and at the same time to try to produce another crop for the future. He agreed with Mr. Edwards that professional lumbermen, not "scalpers," were the best foresters and assured the lumbermen that their co-operation in forest protection would be very welcome.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, leader of the Conservative Opposition in the Provincial Legislature, was greeted with hearty cheers when he arose to speak. He said that if certain of his neighbors were not present (referring to Messrs. Drury and Bowman) he might refer to the lumbermen as constituting one of the big interests. But they were a big interest just the same and in more ways than one. Professional lumbermen were best qualified to deal with the problem of caring for the forests and he had always found the lumbermen anxious to co-operate in every way in any scheme looking to forest preservation.

One of the best methods of forest preservation was to remove the fire menace, the debris in the woods which followed every lumbering operation. This if carried out would, in time, solve the protection question.

It was also the duty of the Government to do what it could to assist the lumbermen in finding markets. Under the former Government steps had been taken to this end with results that were satisfactory. The speaker had always been friendly to the lumbermen because he had always found the lumbermen a good friend to Ontario.

E. F. Perry, of New York, representing the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of the United States, then spoke briefly bringing to the gathering the best wishes and greetings of the sister organization.

Gold Watch For Mr. Cameron.

One of the most faithful and obliging officers that any organization can have is possessed by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association in the person of Robert G. Cameron, of Ottawa, honorary treasurer.

Chairman Edwards referred to the time and ability which Mr. Cameron had devoted to the position, and said that, on behalf of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, it afforded him great satisfaction to present Mr. Cameron with a small memento of appreciation and a token of the esteem in which he is held.

Hon. Beniah Bowman, Toronto
Minister of Lands and Forests

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Toronto
Former Minister of Lands and Forests

Mr. Cameron was a much surprised man as Mr. Edwards handed him a handsome gold wrist watch bearing the inscription "To R. G. Cameron, from the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, January 13th 1921." The recipient was given a rousing cheer, and in acknowledging the presentation modestly remarked, "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen I thank you."

Annual of the New Brunswick Association

The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association will be held on Tuesday, March 9th, for the election of officers and the receiving of reports. Donald Fraser of Plaster Rock, is president of the association; Wm. Richards of Campbellton, vice-president and R. W. McLellan of Fredericton, secretary-treasurer. The Executive Committee is composed of Donald Fraser, W. B. Snowball, F. S. Beatteay, J. W. Brankley, Wm. Richards, W. Garfield White, Angus McLean, James Robinson, George King.

Delegates to Ottawa Convention

The delegates who registered at the thirteenth annual convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, held in Ottawa on January 12 and 13, and the firms they represent, were as follows:

Allan, John B., Robert Cox & Co., Ottawa.
Ashley, C. H., Glens Falls, N.Y., Finch, Pruyn & Co., Inc.
Auger, A. G., Auger & Son, Quebec, Que.
Bain, B., Cache Bay, Geo. Gordon & Co.
Baker, F. C., Sherbrooke, Devon Lumber Co.
Barbour, A. W., New Mills, N.B., J. & A. Culligan.
Barnet, Thos. F., Renfrew, Ont., A. Barnet & Co.
Barnjum, Frank, J. D., Annapolis Royal, N.S.
Barre, E. C., Sarnia, Cleveland-Sarnia-Sawmills Co.
Bartlett, Gordon, Orillia, Ont., Strong Lumber Co.
Bartlett, H. M., Orillia, Ont., Strong Lumber Co.
Bartram, J. C., Ottawa.
Beatteay, F. C., St. John, N.B., Stetson, Cutler & Co.
Beatty, W. R., Pembroke, Colonial Lumber Co.
Beck, W. F., Penetang, Ont., C. Beck, Mfg. Co.
Belford, John A., Ottawa, Ont.
Bell, W. J., Sudbury, Spanish River Lumber Co.
Belton, Chester H., Sarnia, R. Laidlaw Lumber Co.
Benson, F. M., Montreal, Riordon Company.
Bernard, J. A., Montreal, Seaman, Kent Co.
Berry, John M., New York, Berry Lumber Co.
Bigwood, W. E., Byng Inlet, Graves, Bigwood & Co.
Blair, C. F., Montreal, Blair Bros.
Blair, H. C., Montreal, Blair Bros.
Blair, W. B., Montreal, Blair Bros.
Blair, R. P., Montreal, Blair Bros.
Blakemore, Lee, Chicago, Lee Blakemore, Inc.
Bock, J. S., Montreal, Eagle Lumber Co.
Bolduc, Louis, Quebec, Louise Lumber Co.
Boultbee, H., Toronto, Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association.
Bremner, E. R., Ottawa, Watson & Todd.
Bruce, Fred. J., New York, Homan & Puddington, Inc.
Buell, A. B., Burlington, Vt., Horatio Hickok Co.
Burke, John F., New York.
Burstall, John F., Ottawa, J. Burstall & Co., Quebec.
Burwash, A., Arnprior, McLachlin Bros.
Busteed, Thos. R., Cross Point, P.Q.
Campbell, Arthur H., Montreal, Campbell, MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Cane, J. G., Toronto, J. G. Cane & Co.
Carney, C. N., Thessalon, Hope Lumber Co.
Chamberlain, J. E., Toronto, Hugh McLean Lumber Co., Buffalo, N.Y.
Champoux, David, Restigouche, Chaleur's Bay Mills.
Chapman, F. B., Glen Falls, N.Y., Finch, Pruyn & Co., Ltd.
Chase, Irving I., Swanton, Vt., Geo. Webster & Son.
Clark, A. E., Toronto, Ed. Clark & Sons.
Cleveland, Frederick, Albany, N.Y.
Cole, John H., Burks Falls, Knight Bros Co.
Copping, S. E., Joliette, Wm. Copping.
Copping, Wm., Joliette, Que.
Crombie, A. C., New York, W. M. Crombie Co., Inc.
Culligan, Arthur, Culligan, N.B., J. & A. Culligan.
Cunningham, W. J., Rochester, N.Y., J. P. Cunningham Lumber Co.
Cunningham, J. P., Rochester, N.Y., J. P. Cunningham Lumber Co.
Craig, A. E., Toronto, Northern Timber Co.
Douglass, Stanley, Fredericton, N.B., Stanley Douglass, Ltd.
Dunlop, E. A., Pembroke, Pembroke Lumber Co.
Donovan, J. M., Toronto.
Dewar, Geo. I., Montreal, Montreal Lumber Co.
Dawe, A. L., Montreal, Canadian Pulp & Paper Association.
Davidson, G. P., Ottawa, James Davidson's Sons.
Dadson, A. T., Toronto, Montreal Lumber Co.
Draper, Ed. B., Bangor, Me.
Davis, A. M., Ottawa, McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Co.
Dickie, Rufus E., Stewiacke, N.S.
Earing, D. D., Morristown, N.Y., Gillies Bros., Braeside.
Egan, Sir Henry, Ottawa, Hawkesbury Lumber Co.
Eckardt, A. E., Toronto, R. Laidlaw Lumber Co.
Eastcott, A. L. Pembroke, Pembroke Lumber Co.
Egan, L. H., Quebec, W. & J. Sharples, Reg.
Forman, J. F., Montreal, Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd.
Fletcher, H. Bruce, Sherbrooke, Que., Fletcher Corporation.
Fairchild, Geo. C., Plattsburg, N.Y.
Fenderson, C. L., Jacquet River, N.B., Louison Lumber Co.
Fenton, Alex. C., Montreal, Riordon Sales Co.
Filion, W. A., Montreal, E. H. Lemay.
French, G. W., Ottawa, Rideau Lumber Co., Ltd.
Gilmour, D. G., Ottawa.
Gillies, J. P., Tionaga, Ont., R. B. Herron & Co.
Gaynor, E. S., Sioux City, Iowa, Gaynor Lumber Co.
Gillies, J. S., Braeside, Ont., Gillies Bros.
Gillies, J. J. A., Braeside, Ont., Gillies Bros.
Gillies, D. A., Arnprior, Ont., Gillies Bros.
Clark, W. A., Boston, Mass., Taft-Davis Lumber Co.
Gokey, Jos. G., Tupper Lake, Santa Claire Lumber Co.
Gregory, J. Fraser, St. John, N.B., Murray & Gregory, Ltd.
Gordon, Geo., North Bay, Ont.
Grafftey, Geo. A., Montreal, Que.
Graves, Chester W., Buffalo, N.Y., Graves, Manbert & George, Inc.
Gordon, A. E., Toronto, Terry & Gordon.
Grier, G. W., Montreal, G. A. Grier & Sons.
Grafftey, W. K., Montreal, Montreal Lumber Co.
Gray, G. F., New York, N.Y.
Hardy, E. D., Ottawa, Canadian Lumbermen's Insurance Exchange.
Harroun, E. K., Watertown, N.Y., J. E. Harroun & Son.
Harry, R. E., Ottawa, Rideau Lumber Co.
Hicks, Allan, Dalhousie Jct., Restigouche Lumber Co.
Heaps, C. H., Vancouver, B.C.
Hillard, E. J., Ottawa, Ont.
Hubbard, H. P., Hamilton, Ont., E. C. Atkins & Co.
Holt, George H., Chicago, Holt Timber Co., Bolger, Ont.
Hocken, Norman C., Otter Lake Station, Hocken Lumber Co.
Howe, Joseph, Ottawa, Ont.
Hoffman, J. G., Utica, N.Y., Chas. C. Kellogg & Sons.
Horning, F. H., Toronto, C. Beck Mfg. Co.
Howe, H. E., Shawinigan Falls, Que., Belgo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Co.
Huff, A. D., Montreal, Riordon Co.
Hurlbut, J., Syracuse, N.Y., Berry Lumber Co., New York, N.Y.
Joice, Harold D., Montreal.
Julian, Roche, Quebec.
Jarvis, J. B., Toronto, Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co.
Kennedy, C. E., New York, C. E. Kennedy, Inc.
King, Wm. R., Barrie, Ont., Mickle, Dyment & Son.
Kelly, D. Theodore, New York, N.Y., Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Assn.
Kellogg, Spencer, Utica, N.Y., Chas. C. Kellogg & Sons Co.
Kinsella, M.P., Buffalo, N.Y., R. Laidlaw Lumber Co.
Littleton, J. E., Toronto, R. Laidlaw Lumber Co.
Lyford, C. A., Seattle, Wash., James D. Lacey & Co.
Lovering, W. J., Toronto.
McLaren, Duncan, Toronto, Union Lumber Co.
McEvoy, F., Dalhousie, N.B., Sydney Lumber Co.
MacBeth, W. J., Toronto.
McCrea, F. N., Sherbrooke, Que., Devon Lumber Co.
McNeil, W. J., Montreal, McNeil Lumber Co.
McLennan, D. H., Montreal, Que.
Maclean, W. B., Toronto, Conger Lumber Co.
MacLaurin, J. P., Montreal, St. Maurice Paper Co.
McDonagh, R., Toronto, Hart & McDonagh.
McLean, Hugh, Huffalo, N. Y., Hugh McLean Lumber Co.
MacLaurin, A., Montreal, Que., St. Maurice Paper Co.
Mageau, Z., Sturgeon Falls, Ont., Mageau Lumber Co., Field, Ont.
McCallum, J. D., Buffalo, N.Y., Hugh McLean Lumber Co.
Maxwell, A. E., Hull, Que., Gatineau Co.
Mason, W. T., Montreal, Mason, Gordon & Co.
Manbert, A. C., Toronto, Canadian General Lumber Co.
McLachlin, Dan., Arnprior, Ont., McLachlin Bros.
McFadden, J. J., Renfrew, Ont., McFadden & Malloy.
Mackay, Hugh, St. John, N.B., W. Malcolm Mackay, Ltd.
Miller, A. O., Avonmore, A. O. Miller & Son.
Morrison, A. C., Quebec, Price Bros. & Co.
Murphy, James J., Montreal, Que., George C. Goodfellow.
Muligan, W. J., North Bay, Ont., Young Lumber Co.
Montgomery, R. L., New Richmond, Que., Montgomery & Sons Co.
Mitchell, W. H., Lyster, Que., Lotbiniere Lumber Co.
Miller, W. H., Campbellton, N.B., W. H. Miller Co.
McNally, Frank S., New York, N.Y., A. Sherman Lumber Co.
Nadeau, Chas H., Port Daniel, Que.
Napier, W. F., Campbellton, N.B., Shives Lumber Co.
Oliver, W. F., Toronto, Oiver Lumber Co.
O'Grady, J. J., Montreal, Que., Eastern Canada Sawmills, Ltd.
Phymister, W. J., W. M. Crombie Co., New York.
Plaunt, F. X., Ottawa, Harris Tie & Timber Co.
Plunkett, E. R., New York, N.Y., Plunkett, Webster Lumber Co.
Prust, W. H. Dalhousie, N.B., Dalhousie Lumber Co.
Prouty, E. J., Quebec, Que., Louise Lumber Co.
Page, Oliver, Montreal, Que., Cardinal & Page.
Price, A. J., Quebec, Que., Price Bros. & Co.
Perry, E. F., New York, N.Y., National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Assn.
Parsons, E. C., Toronto, Ont., Canadian Western Lumber Co.
Paxton, G. A., Toronto, Ont., Firstbrook Bros.
Raymond, M. T., Albany, N.Y., Spanish River Lumber Co., Cutler, Ont.
Read, Chas. E., Ottawa, Ont., Daventry Lumber Co.
Richards, Wm. S., Campbellton, N.B., Richards Mfg. Co.
Rochester, D. B., Ottawa, Ont.
Russell, J. S., Matane, Que., J. Richardson Co.
Rochester, J. F., Hull, Que., E. B. Eddy Co., Hull, Que.
Ross, Walter M., Ottawa, Ont., J. R. Booth.
Stewart, D. A., Campbellton, N.B.
Sears, Thomas E., Boston, Mass.
Scherbarth, F. W., Toronto, "Canada Lumberman."
Sherman, John, Hawkesbury, Ont.
Sands, Robt. H., Iroquois Falls, N.Y., Abitibi Pulp & Paper Co.
Shearer, Jas. G., Montreal, Que., James Shearer Co.
Shepard, Otis, N., New York City, Shepard & Morse Lumber Co.
Story, John A., Ottawa, Ont., Story Lumber Co.
Staton, G. J., Quebec, Dobell, Beckett & Co.
Safford, E. R., Potsdam, N.Y., A. Sherman Lumber Co.
Shanacy, H., Midland, Ont., Pratt & Shanacy.
Smith, Clarence L., Burlington, Vt., Robinson-Edwards Lumber Co.
Smith, Harry, Fredericton, N.B., Smith Foundry Co.
Sisson, Walter C., Potsdam, N.Y., A. Sherman Lumber Co.
Stuart, J. T., Pembroke, Ont., Pembroke Shook Mills.
Suter, Ed., Swanton, Vt., Geo. Webster & Sons.
Soy, I. J., Amherst, N.S., Maple Leaf Lumber Co.
Spencer, C. A., Montreal, Que.
Stocking, R. E., New York, William Whitmer & Sons, Inc.
Staniforth, S. J., Fassett, Que., Fassett Lumber Co.
Snowball, W. B., Chatham, N.B., J. B. Snowball Co.
Spragge, G. E., Toronto, Victoria Harbor Lumber Co.
Strong, G. M., Montreal, Que.
Treat, S. J., New York, N.Y., New York Lumber Trade Journal.
Taft, W. Allen, Taft-Davis Lumber Co., Ottawa.
Villiers, C., Montreal, Que., Canadian General Lumber Co.
Van Blaricom, G. B., Toronto, Ont., Editor, "Canada Lumberman."
White, Gerald V., Pembroke, Ont., Pembroke Lumber Co.
Walsh, J. E., Toronto, Gen. Manager, Canadian Manufacturers' Assn.
Walker, P. C., Ottawa, Ont., Shepard & Morse Lumber Co., Canada.
Welsh, Maurice, Toronto, Ont., Campbell, Welsh & Paynes.
Williams, R. R., Ottawa, Ont., Williams Lumber Co.
White, J. B., Montreal, Que., Riordon Company.
Wilkinson, C. W. Toronto, Union Lumber Co.
Watrous, E. E., New York, N.Y., Homan & Puddington.
Wood, W. G., Bangor, Me., E. B. Draper.

Methods and Equipment in Woods Operation

Woodlands Section Endorses Co-operative Means and Considers Establishment of Institution for Rangers and Cullers—Use of Wireless Telephony

The Woodlands section of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, at the annual meeting, held on January 19th, at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, appointed a committee to co-operate with a committee of the American Pulp & Paper Association in studying methods and equipment employed in woods operations. The committee are. Messrs. Ellwood Wilson, Laurentide Company, Limited; T. F. Kenny, James McLaren Company; G. H. Anson, Abitibi Pulp & Paper Company, and T. E. Draper, Riordon Pulp & Paper Company.

The subject was originally brought up at Toronto, where, according to General J. B. White, the chairman, it aroused considerable interest. Mr. O. M. Porter, of the Woodlands section of the American Pulp & Paper Association, introduced the subject, stating that his Association was gathering information from the various companies on the point as to what experiments had been made with woods equipment. This will be compiled and sent to the companies. It was also proposed to carry out further experiments at an experimental station, preferably of an international character the funds for experiments to be furnished by the companies.

Mr. C. G. Piche, chief forester of the Province of Quebec, endorsed the idea of getting further information on such subjects as tractors. The Provincial Government's desire was to co-operate to the fullest extent with the lumbermen. As they knew, new regulations as to cutting had been drawn up, but the Government was willing to make exceptions provided it was shown that these were justified.

The Chairman, referring to the use of tractors, pointed out the necessity of having reliable maps so as to give the proper grades.

Mr. Anson read a paper on the necessity for co-operative experimental work to better the present methods employed in physical woods operations. He expressed approval of the suggestion that an experimental station be organized in the charge of a technical and practical man. The idea was that the expense should be borne by the companies, based on the amount of their annual production. The policy of operation would be under the jurisdiction of a governing board; this policy should include the investigation of new and varied methods of timber cutting, brush disposal, fire protection, log hauling, log loading and yarding, log booms, log towing in open water and slack river water, cruising, flying, logging railroads, and new mechanical tools incident to the conduct of new methods. The question of location of the depot was of importance in view of the fact that the station should be as nearly as possible self-sustaining. Mr. Anson discussed the advantages of such a depot, pointing out in particular the great expenditure involved, and the difficulty of securing a depot located in such a position as to meet the conditions of all the companies. Mr. Anson then outlined a plan which he declared was more feasible. It contemplated the organization of an experimental division of the Woodlands section of the Pulp & Paper Association, in charge of a technical efficiency engineer, and with a good staff. The governing board would formulate the policies to be followed, and also apportion the amount of experimental effort which each of the subscribing companies should accomplish within a given time, the expense not to be beyond a company's pro rata quota to the general expenses. The preliminary work was to be followed by more severe tests by members of the department's staff, and the data submitted to the board. If the board found the methods successful, the findings were to be distributed to the various companies for their consideration and individual action.

Mr. Ellwood Wilson stated that the companies were at work more or less in the dark—if they could formulate a co-operative scheme it would be a great value to the companies.

The committee was then appointed to go into the entire question with the American Pulp & Paper Association, reports to be made to the Canadian & American Associations.

School for Education of Rangers

The following were appointed a committee to consider the question of establishing a school for the education of rangers, cullers, and foremen: Messrs. C. G. Piche, T. Mack (Brown Corporation), R. Kernan (Donnacona Paper Company), Arthur Graham (Ottawa Valley Forest Protective Association), and H. Sorgius (St. Maurice Forest Protective Association). The committee will take up this question with the Provincial Government with a view to securing an appropriation. The subject was introduced to the meeting by Mr. Piche.

The officers for the present year are: Chairman, Mr. S. L. deCarteret, Brown Corporation; vice-chairman, Mr. McE. Bowden, Laurentide Company, Limited; councillors, Messrs. Ellwood Wilson, Laurentide Company; T. F. Kenny, James McLaren Company; B. F. Avery, Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company, Limited.

At the afternoon meeting, held under the auspices of the Quebec Forest Protective Association, the subject of fire prevention on railways was discussed. It was introduced by Mr. J. F. Gregory, of Murray & Gregory, St. John, N.B. He referred at length to the history of the subject, especially in relation to the Canadian National Railways. The C.P.R. paid the entire cost of fire protection, while the Canadian National Railways paid a third by agreement. The railways were, as a matter of fact, as much interested in forest protection and development as were the lumbermen, by reason of the traffic that accrued to the companies from the forest wealth. He insisted that the National Railways should come under the same rules as privately owned lines. His main objection was that while the C.P.R. took great care to prevent forest fires, and helped in their prevention, the Government railways, neither took such care nor paid their proper share in preventive work. In cases of fire or other damage, people should have the same rights against the Government-owned lines as against the company roads. In connection with this, Mr. Gregory said he had always found the C.P.R. people anxious to co-operate with him in work to prevent forest fires, but the same spirit had not been manifest on the Government roads.

Getting After Railway Department

Mr. Ellwood Wilson, in the course of a vigorous criticism of the policy of the Federal Railways Department, declared that the deputation which waited on Dr. Reid at Ottawa had been treated in a far from gentlemanly way. When they made representations as to the damage to forests done by the Government railways, they were told in effect to mind their own business and to provide their own protection. The local officials gave every help, but this was a national question, and he did not see why the Government lines should not conform to the rules of the Railway Commission which had proved so effective on private lines.

The discussion was also taken part in by Messrs. H. Sorgius, A. Graham, J. D. Brule and H. W. Sharpe, the last named gentleman representing the Canadian National Railways. While the other speakers criticized the Canadian National Railways, Mr. Sharpe pointed out that the Government issued instructions to prevent fires, and they expected these to be carried out. He felt assured that the Canadian National Railways would be willing to co-operate with those present in preventing fires. As a result of this offer, the managers of the Fire Protective Associations in the Province of Quebec were asked to meet Mr. Sharpe with a view to better fire protection on the Canadian National Railways.

A motion was also passed in favor of the Canadian National Railways being placed under the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission for fire protection purposes, and that a committee meet the officials of the C.N.R. with a view to working out a fire protection policy for the whole system.

Wireless in Forestry Work

Mr. D. R. P. Coates, of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada, gave a brief talk on wireless, especially as applied to forestry work and fire protection. Recent improvements in wireless within the reach of pulp and paper and lumber companies. Portable sets were specially suitable for lumbering and mining camps. Pulp and paper and lumber companies would find wireless telephony of the utmost value in the towns and camps under their control. British Columbia was leading Canada in the use of wireless telephony for forest protection. Mr. Coates afterwards demonstrated the use of wireless telephony by means of a portable set, which reproduced music played at the Marconi plant in Montreal.

Prevent Accidents in Pulp Mill Operations

The Ontario Pulp & Paper Makers' Safety Association is conducting an Accident Prevention Contest among the pulp and paper mills of the province, and already a large number of entries have been made. The aim of the contest is to reduce the number of accidents in the mills and thereby prevent a good deal of distress and misery among the workers.

New Standard Order Form Ready

Being Supplied to Lumber Dealers of Ontario—Its Special Features and Important Points

The standard order form, which has been officially adopted by the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association appears, as finally amended. in this issue of the "Canada Lumberman."

The new order form is now being supplied to retailers in any desired quantities, serially numbered, by the secretary of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, Crown Office Building, Toronto. The form will be sent out with the name and address of the member of the association who may desire any number. There is an original form and a duplicate so that a carbon copy is retained of each order. The name "George D. Walker Lumber Co., Limited, New Town, Ont.," is simply a name taken for the occasion and shows exactly how the retailer's name and address will appear .

There are several important features in connection with the order form and no detail has been overlooked. The committee engaged in its preparation have been busy for a long time, and two important provisos are intended to overcome disputes and misunderstandings, eliminate cancellations and speculation and put business between wholesaler and manufacturer and retail distributor on a sound, friendly footing, with co-operation as a basis, believing that the best interests of each are served by mutual respect, confidence and co-operation.

It will be distinctly noted that sometimes a car is ordered, which is not up to grade or specifications. The order form is intended to obviate vexatious delays and squabbles by destinctly pointing out that in such cases the material, whether whole carload or part of it,

> "will be unloaded and held at shipper's expense and disposition." It is agreed that the buyer is hereby authorized to use all or part of any shipment found to be up to grade and in accordance with this order. Any stock below grade to be held for the count of the shipper and at his risk. If there is an unreasonable amount below grade, the buyer shall have the right to reject the whole carload."

The clause intended to prevent cancellation or "renaging" on contracts is embodied in the following:—

> "This is a written confirmation of our order to your representative on the above list and must be confirmed by the head office of the seller within ..... days from this date. If not in the meantime so confirmed, the order shall be void at the expiration of the time limited. This order is original to seller. Duplicate retained by buyer.

There are also blanks at the left-hand corner for the accepted date and name of the salesman and for the firm, and on the right for the buyer's signature. The original of the order goes to the seller and the duplicate is retained by the buyer.

There are other features that will commend themselves by close study of the wording on the form, and already a large number of orders for printed copies have been received by the secretary for various quantities.

It is expected that practically all the members of the O. R. L. D. A. will see that orders are given on their forms henceforth. In speaking of the advantage of this, one dealer recently stated: "I know just exactly now what is in the order form but in the case of the various forms presented by different firms, some of which I was asked to sign and some of which I was not, there were many stipulations and other regulations in small type of which one did not have a chance to scrutinize. This left room for many loop-holes and was productive not infrequently of trouble. Now everything is clear, plain and simple and I intend to see that no lumber salesman gets my order unless it is made out on the form supplied by the association.

ORIGINAL

THE GEORGE D. WALKER LUMBER COMPANY LTD. No. 51

New Town, Ont.

To .....

At .....

Invoice to .....

With bill of lading to .....

Agreed date of shipment .....

F. O B. ..... R. R. Dely. .....

TERMS .....

ABOVE ORDER NUMBER MUST APPEAR ON EVERY INVOICE

O.R.L.D.A. Standard Order Form

*QUANTITY	Furnish and Deliver the Following DESCRIPTION	PRICE	
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

*Specify definitely number of feet or number of pieces. Unless otherwise specified a carload of lumber products shall consist of not less than the minimum carload weight for the class of car used.

All material not up to grades and specifications, whether in part or whole carloads, will be unloaded and held at shipper's expense and disposition. It is agreed that the buyer is herewith authorized to use all that part of any shipment found to be up to grade and in accordance with this order. Any stock below grade to be held for the account of the shipper and at his risk. If there is an unreasonable amount below grade the buyer shall have the right to reject the whole carload.

TERMS: Freight net cash, settlement for balance in ten days from receipt of goods; 2 per cent. discount for cash or 90 days note from date of invoice.

Government Tax and any advance in present freight rates to be paid by purchaser — any reduction in present freight rates to be credited to purchaser.

This is a written confirmation of our order to your representative on the above list **AND MUST BE CONFIRMED BY THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE SELLER WITHIN ..... DAYS FROM THIS DATE.** If not in the meantime so confirmed the order shall be void at the expiration of the time limited. This order is not binding upon either party until confirmation has been received from the head office of the seller.

Original to Seller. Duplicate retained by Buyer.

Accepted Date .....

Salesman .....

For .....

By.....

Progress Shown All Along the Line

Canadian Forestry Association Now Has Over 12,000 Members—Old Officers Re-elected

The coming of age meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on January 20, was one of the best attended in recent years. Mr. C. E. E. Ussher presided.

The report deals at length with the activities of the Association during the year, and pointed out that the revenue had increased from $20,067, in 1919 to $38,384, last year. The membership had increased by three thousand making a total of 12,050. It was stated that the Association had striven to impress upon the Canadian people the pre-eminent value of the forest industries as creators of employment and distributors of wealth. At the same time it had tried to demonstrate the identity of interest between the permanent existence of these industries and systematic forest management. The Association have received important financial support from nearly all the Provincial Governments, and also from many of the lumbering and pulp and paper interests.

The Chairman, in his address, pointed out that it was proposed to hold the Imperial Forestry Conference in Canada in 1923, and in that connection he suggested that they should appoint Mr. Robson Black, the secretary, manager of the Forestry Association. He spoke in the highest terms of the services of Mr. Black, who now in fact really acted as the manager.

A long discussion took place on the proposed rearrangement of the Board of Directors, particularly as to the representation on the board of the various provinces. In this relation it was suggested that the west should be more strongly represented. The Province of British Columbia should have strong representation on the directorate in view of the importance of the Province from the timber point. It was further stated that the west was showing more and more interest in forestry matters and that it would be well to conserve that spirit of interest. On the motion of General J. B. White it was agreed to alter the representation as follows: Ontario 15 members, Quebec 10, New Brunswick 3, Nova Scotia 2, British Columbia 6, Alberta 3, Saskatchewan 3 and Manitoba 3.

This was followed by a discussion of forest fires contiguous to steam railways in which prominence was given to the importance of all railways coming under the control of the Railway Commission.

Hon. B. Bowman, Minister of Lands & Forests for the Province of Ontario, expressed the view that the conservation of timber and its protection from fire was one of the most important questions of the day. In Ontario they hoped to inaugurate a better fire protection system. He was a strong believer in re-forestation work, in order to preserve our supplies. In his Province they had been asking the lumbermen to destroy the debris, but in view of certain opposition to this it was advisable to go slow.

Votes of condolence were passed with the families of the late Mr. Wm. Power, of Quebec, and the late Mr. E. S. Goodeve, of the Railway Commission.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. C. E. E. Ussher, re-elected; vice-president, Mr. Dan McLachlin, re-elected. Directors—Ontario, Messrs. G. C. Edwards, Clyde Leavitt, R. H. Campbell, Prof. Fernow, C. J. Booth, E. J. Zavitz, A. Grigg, P. B. Wilson, T. W. Dwight, J. S. Gillies, J. W. Black, W. E. Bigwood, C. T. Young, Dan McLachlin, Hon. Geo. Gordon; Quebec, Hon G. Allard, A. McLaurin, Mon. Roy, G. C. Piche, Sir W. Price, J. B. White, Geo. Chahoon, R. O. Sweezey, Avila Bedard, E. Wilson; New Brunswick, D. Champoux, A. McLean, W. E. Golding; Manitoba, J. W. Dafoe, G. W. Allan, E. Fitzgerald; Nova Scotia, F. J. D. Barnjum, Senator N. Curry; Saskatchewan, John Dixon, Hon. A. Turgeon, Jos. Glenn; British Columbia, Hon. H. Bostock, Hon. A. C. Flumerfelt, R. D. Prettie, H. R. MacMillan, P. Z. Caverhill, C. McNabb. Alberta, William Pearce, G. P. Marnoch, John Harvie.

St. Lawrence Association Elects Officers

At the annual meeting of the Southern St. Lawrence Forest Protective Association, Limited, held at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, on January 20th, the following were elected as officers. Mr. W. G. Power, Hon. President; Mr. D. C. T. Atkinson, president. Western division—Mr. S. L. DeCarteret, vice-president; directors, Messrs. W. G. Power, H. M. Wilson, Arch. Fraser, F. G. Quincy, E. A. Rockett, S. L. Wood. Eastern Division—Mr. D. Champoux, vice-president; dierctors, Messrs. Chas. R. Macleay, Angus McLean, Wm. Russell, E. S. Holloway, H. Calhoun, Geo. C. Scott. Secretary-treasurer, Mr. Paul G. Owen.

The report stated that owing to the very dry weather during the months of May and June, the increase in the number of fires reported was large with correspondingly increased losses. However, the small area of merchantable timber burnt (22½ miles) when compared with vast areas destroyed any season under similar climatic conditions, previous to the formation of the association, showed the work of the manager and rangers to be successful. Messrs. C. B. Guerin and J. D. Brule reported at length on the various activities of the association.

A vote of condolence was passed with the family of the late Mr. W. Power.

St. Maurice Association Does Good Work

The St. Maurice Forest Protective Association, Limited, continues to do good work. At the annual meeting held in Montreal on January 20th, it was reported by Mr. Chas. Lebrun, the president, that during the months of May, June and August, the climatic conditions in the St. Maurice Valley were unfavorable and that in the months named, fires were more numerous than at any time in the history of the association. Notwithstanding this, the members of association escaped any widespread disaster.

The area of merchantable timber burnt was approximately 4497 acres, about 1/20th of one per cent. of the total area patrolled. Fifty-two per cent. of the total number of fires was caused by the railway. The President urged that the Association continue a strong educational campaign. In regard to the cleaning and burning of all forest debris at a depth of 100 ft. from the boundary line of the railway right of way, the association had cleaned about two and a half miles. It was found, however, that the cost was prohibitive, having regard to the benefit derived from the work. In the president's opinion, the debris should be burnt only when the area is being logged.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Mr. F. Faure, president; Mr. F. I. Ritchie, vice-president; Messrs. F. Faure, Ellwood Wilson, J. P. McLaurin, F. I. Ritchie, J. M. Dalton, S. L. De Carteret, Robert F. Grant, directors; Mr. Henry Sorgius, manager and secretary-treasurer.

Boom Companies Hold Annual Meetings

The annual meetings of the various boom and improvement companies was held at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on January 19. There was a good attendance and the business of each organization was disposed of in quick order. All the streams were reported to be in good condition and some improvements were outlined for the coming year.

The French River Boom Co., which handle all the logs of the various owners coming down the French River to Georgian Bay elected W. J. Sheppard of the Georgian Bay Lumber Co., Waubaushene, as president, and W. F. Beck, of the C. Beck Manufacturing Co., Penetanguishene, as secretary-treasurer. The directors for the coming year are F. N. Waldie, of the Victoria Harbor Lumber Co. Wm. Irwin, Peterborough; W. E. Bigwood, Graves, Bigwood & Co. Byng Inlet; and W. J. Bell, Spanish Mills Co., Sudbury.

The Mississauga River Improvement Co., Limited, which handles the logs coming down the stream bearing this name and looks after all improvements, elected J. J. McFadden of McFadden & Malloy, Spragge, and F. N. Waldie of the Victoria Harbor Lumber Co. as secretary-treasurer. The directors are C. N. Carney of the Hope Lumber Co., Thessalon; John Malloy, Spragge and W. E. Bigwood.

The Log Picking Association, which operates on Georgian Bay in the matter of the recovery of logs lost in the operation of towing rafts, etc., elected the following committee to look after its affairs for 1920: W. J. Sheppard, Georgian Bay Lumber Co., Waubaushene; F. N. Waldie, Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., Toronto; W. E. Bigwood, Graves, Bigwood & Co., Byng Inlet; E. Letherby, Chew Bros. Limited, Midland; C. N. Carney, Hope Lumber Co., Thessalon; W. J. Bell, Spanish Mills Co., Sudbury; J. J. McFadden, McFadden and Malloy, Spragge; A. E. Beck, C. Beck Manufacturing Co., Penetanguishene; H. H. Bishop, Bishop Lumber Co., Nesterville; W. F. Beck, C. Beck Manufacturing Co., Penetanguishene.

The Spanish River Improvement Co., Limited, elected the following officers for 1920: President, W. E. Bigwood; vice-president, George R. Gray, Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Sault Ste. Marie; secretary-treasurer, Charles McCrea, M.L.A., Sudbury. The directors are W. J. Bell, J. J. McFadden and F. N. Waldie.

The Sable & Spanish Boom and Slide Co. of Algoma, Limited, which handle the logs out of the Spanish River, elected W. E. Bigwood, president, and W. J. Bell as secretary-treasurer. Directors J. A. Ferguson, Spanish Mills Co., Massey; W. J. Bell, J. J. McFadden and F. N. Waldie.

E. W. Backus has closed the deal for the English River pulpwood concession consisting of 3000 square miles, for which he paid a bonus of $50,100 and the usual pulpwood fees. Mr. Backus has started the erection of his new pulp plant at Kenora, and states that he will expend in construction there and in the development of the limits, not less than $10,000,000 within the next few years.

Retail Lumbermen Gather at Niagara Falls

Rousing Organization Meeting Elects Live Officers and Becomes Branch of Parent Provincial Body—Co-operation and Service Evidenced

K. J. Shirton, Dunnville, Ont.
Chairman of N.P.R.L.D. Association

An enthusiastic organization meeting of the live wire retail lumber dealers of the Niagara peninsula was held on Saturday, January 22, at the Clifton Inn, Niagara Falls, Ont. There was a large and representative attendance and the utmost harmony and spirit of co-operation prevailed. The visitors enjoyed a splendid dinner at the hotel and afterwards proceeded to business.

James Harriman, the veteran and highly respected local chairman of arrangements, presided and, in calling the gathering to to order, remarked that he was strongly in favor of the get-together movement. The retail lumber dealers in other parts of the province of Ontario had formed district associations and there was no reason why the men in the Niagara peninsula should not o the same as he felt that great good would come out of such a step, here were many important matters to take up. All other interests ere uniting for their mutual protection and welfare. The district mbermen should not be behind in the matter of progress and xpansion.

John B. Reid, of Toronto, President of the Ontario Retail Lumber)ealers' Association, was first called upon and explained the work hich had been done by this central body in a large and rapidly-rowing association. He referred to the splendid meetings held in ther districts such as at Chatham and Orangeville, which he had ttended during the past few weeks. Mr. Reid outlined in detail the enefits of organization and stated there was more money invested i the province in the retail lumber line than there was in the whole-ale lumber business, "although we do not put on half the airs." If you do not think a lot of yourselves nobody else will think anyhing of you. The retail lumber business to-day is a man's business—real business—and you can make it as big as you like, or as small s you like. If you organize and elect live officers you will get good esults. Co-operation and not cut-throat competition is the watchord of to-day. Why not the retail lumber dealers get together and arn from the experience and insight of one another?"

Secretary Horace Boultbee, Toronto, spoke of the early organizaon of the retailers of the province in the Ontario Association. Three ears ago the membership was 29 in the provincial body and to-day here were 185 members. The roll included nearly all the leading tail lumber merchants of the province. Various district bodies had een organized to attend to purely local problems and they were all a flourishing condition.

K. J. Shirton, Mayor of Dunnville, stated that there were two sides a local organization, the social and the business. It was a pleasure meet fellow retailers from the same district. He thought when ganized they should meet, at least, once every two months.

O. W. Rice, of Welland, strongly favored the formation of a iagara branch for the protection and benefit of the dealers. S. L. ambert, of Welland, thought that one of the matters which could taken up was the elimination of bad debts and the improvement the Mechanic's Lien Act and that they could come to some agreeent in the matter of credits. S. B. House, of Stevensville, spoke ong similar lines. Other speakers heartily approved of the proposal organize and suggested that some matters which might profitabaly taken up were overhead costs, trade ethics, business assessment x, workmen's compensation act, the question of credits, etc.

The new standard order form, the steps which have been taken the direction of having a new Mechanic's Lien Act passed, which ill afford more adequate protection to the retail lumbermen, the ork of the trade relations committee in adjusting disputes and setng claims and thereby preventing lawsuits, terms of sale, the stopng of the sales of shingles to farmers' clubs, and other issues were touched upon by Messrs. Reid, Boultbee, Wise, Bailey and R. E. Reid. The work of the Lumbermen's Credit Bureau in Toronto was also explained.

Officers Elected for Coming Year

It was moved by K. J. Shirton and seconded by S. L. Lambert, that the Niagara Peninsula Retail Lumber Dealers' Association be organized in affiliation with the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. This was carried unanimously.

The following officers were then elected:

Chairman—K. J. Shirton, Dunnville.

Vice-chairman—R. E. Reid, Niagara Falls.

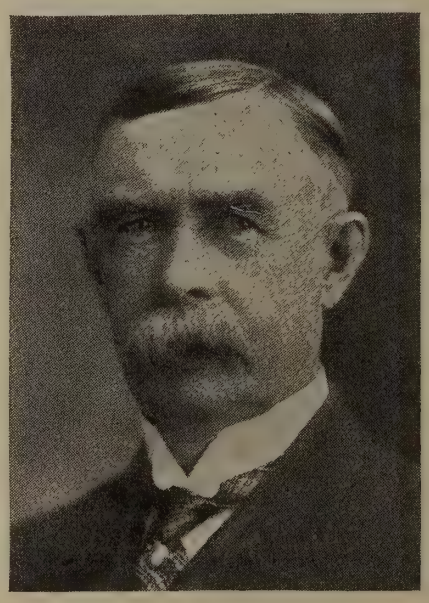
Secretary-treasurer—O. W. Rice, Welland.

Executive Committee—S. L. Lambert, Welland; A. M. Wise, St. Catharines; James Harriman, Niagara Falls; A. Bailey, Hagersville; J. T. James, Bridgeburg, and S. B. House, Stevensville.

The annual fee was fixed at three dollars and every member present promptly joined the new organization which starts with bright prospects and strong support.

Among those present at the gathering were A. M. Wise, F. W. Butler, E. R. McBride, St. Catharines; S. B. House, Stevensville; O. W. Rice, S. L. Lambert, Welland; A. Bailey, Hagersville; James Harriman, John J. Harriman, R. E. Reid, Alex. Reid, Niagara Falls; K. J. Shirton, Dunnville; John B. Reid, Toronto, president of the O.R.L.D.A.; Horace Boultbee, Toronto, secretary O.R.L.D.A., and G. B. Van Blaricom, "Canada Lumberman," Toronto. Letters were received from a number of other dealers expressing their sympathy and support with the organization and stating they would do all in their power to further its influence, usefulness and activity on behalf of the retail lumber trade.

Lumbermen's Credit Bureau Has Good Year



W. C. Irvin, Toronto
Retiring Chairman of Credit Bureau

At the annual meeting of the Lumbermen's Credit Bureau, which was held at the Board of Trade rooms, Toronto, on January 21st, there was a large and representative attendance. W. C. Irvin, chairman, presided and the reports presented by Secreary H. Boultbee and Treasurer J. B. Reid were of a most encouraging character. A number of appreciative references were made to the work and worth of the Bureau, which was organized in 1915 with a membership of eleven and to-day has forty-five firms on the roll, there being a substantial increase during the past year.

When the matter of the election of officers for the coming year came up, Mr. Irvin was nominated for a third term as chairman but firmly declined. He stated that he had occupied the position for two years and thought there should be some new blood injected in the Executive and that the honor should be shared by others. John B. Reid, who has been treasurer for the past six years, also resigned although requested to continue in harness.

For the coming year it was decided to combine the offices of Secretary and Treasurer. O. M. Moore of the Ontario Lime Company, Limited, was unanimously elected to the chairmanship. H. Boultbee was elected secy.-treas. and the following members will constitute the executive for 1921—J. S. Bond, C. L. McCabe, S. McCord, E. I. Gill, J. D. Copeland and F. Rogers. There was an informal discussion over the building prospects for the coming year and the general expression of opinion was that the outlook was very fair and getting better all the while.

The new Traffic Department of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association will be a distinct step in advance. It marks the broadening out of the organization and places it upon a more prominent and effective basis.

Greater Co-operation in Western Lumber Trade

Timber Industries Council Formed Which Will Take in Every Factor Interested in B.C. Forest Wealth and Its Products—Business Continues Quiet

By the strength of the contingent sent by the Coast lumber interests to attend the Northwest Retail Lumber Dealers' convention at Winnipeg, the interest being taken in the trade with the western provinces may be gauged, says the Vancouver correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman." Those engaged in the producing end of the lumber industry in British Columbia fully realize the importance of retaining the confidence of the distributors in the prairie provinces, one of the big natural markets for B.C. lumber, and a market which is bound to grow steadily. There is behind the sending of the big delegation, the further possibility that the uncertain, unsettled and unusual conditions of trade in those western provinces lately, has created so much conjecture that the millmen wished to see and hear for themselves and form their opinions first hand. Whatever the major and minor motives, there is no question that the fraternizing of the one big element of the western lumber trade with the other will be a direct benefit to all.

Timber Industrial Council Formed

There is evidence that the industry is waking up to the need of fuller co-operation and co-ordination of effort throughout all its branches. The biggest evidence is the recently formed Timber Industries Council of British Columbia, which will, when its organization is completed, take in every factor engaged in or investing in the forest wealth of the province and its products. The new council has powerful backing in the leaders of logging, timber owning and lumber manufacturing operations. Men prominent in all branches of the industry have been giving their time and the benefit of their knowledge, experience and advice to the work of mapping out the basis of the new Council's business and the lines on which it is to function. While every detail has not yet been settled, there has been progress made in preparing articles of incorporation setting forth the aims and objects sought. A board of directors has been provisionally formed, and some of the organizations which will be included in the membership, have appointed their delegates. Others will have the same thing done ere long, and still other interests are being put into shape to send delegates. The timber owners are to be got into an association, and so will the pulp concerns, and it is possible the wholesale lumber dealers will as well. The aim is to have no section unrepresented.

New Position for Mr. Grainger

Having made the start, the new association has secured general approval for one of its first actions, the securing of the time and services of Mr. M. A. Grainger, late Chief Forester for British Columbia, as the executive head of the Council with the title of managing director. Mr. Grainger has opened offices in the Pacific Building, Vancouver, which will be the centre from which the Council will operate. In all it is hoped to have nine or ten associations now in existence of being formed, joined in the central body, which has been described as an "association of associations." Its field of usefulness has been outlined as providing an authority to speak and act on behalf of the whole timber community without overlapping in any way with the various associations now in existence, which will continue to carry on in their own particular line of work. Many general matters affecting the industry as a whole which have been neglected or overlooked because they were the particular business of no one body, will now be referred to an office with definite responsibility for getting results. The general question of how to secure more stable conditions throughout the industry and closer co-operation between the different sections or interests, will naturally be followed up by a persistent get-together campaign. Such broad questions as taxation, transportation, forest protection and legislative issues, Government or banking policy which may tend to work hardship on timber interests, the securing and circulation of information useful to those in the industry, joint action in advertising and market extension for timber products, will be some of the subjects which will take up the energies of the Council, and from time to time pronouncements will be made on these points which may for the time be of live issue. Two questions which are of vital interest to the whole industry will yet have to be dealt with if the Timber Industries Council accepts an obvious responsibility—that of labor and that of relationship with the retail trade in the markets reached by timber products of British Columbia. It will be some time before the council is completely settled as a going concern, and all matters for the consideration of this new "parliament" of the industry will in due course have attention.

Logging, Sawing and Selling Quiet

With but one or two little rifts in the cloud, through which a stream of sunlight is shining encouragement and infusing hope, the winter condition of the lumber industry in British Columbia shows but little change, and possibly just as little prospect of any sudden change. The actual new business being done in rail trade is represented by a moderate amount of business placed from Eastern Canada. Much of this is in heavy timbers, and while the prices paid are not high, they are fair, compared with the general run. The conservative Eastern buyer is not chasing for mere bargains when he wants a particular specification. Well he knows the value of what he wants, the quality he can depend on getting from B.C. and the unwisdom of trying to get such specials at bargain counter prices. Hence, while competition is keen, for every lot which looks like an order, there is not real cut-throating. But the trade is still within very modest bounds.

A slight awakening of the shingle market across the line is a feature, some dealers being lucky to get quite a few orders. As the shingle production has been down to a minimum for months, the stocks had been gradually reduced. This applies more strongly to the higher grades, of exportable quality—low grade stock is a drug on the market—it will not bear the cost of shipment and there is no local demand for it. There are a few shingle mills operating (at very much lower rates of wages, by the way) and the general report current among brokers is that an order is not sure of immediate shipment as stocks are being cut slowly. However, that has not served to stiffen up prices at all. All orders are being handled on very close margins and there is no tendency to raise the prices. Cedar logs seem to be a little firmer because of renewed demand and such small quantities of desirable logs being put in the water just now.

Much Activity in the Pole Line

Another active feature of lumber production—one which seems capable of being developed, and showing signs of becoming very extensive is the trade in poles and piling. The big pole yards in the interior of the province, where most of the cedar stands of the suitable size are located, have all the business they can handle, and most of them have good crews in the woods getting out stocks. In brokerage circles orders are being received, and inquiries are coming in on a scale quite unusual. It is indication of the demand in the Eastern United States, which has to look more and more to the west for its requirements. One of the possibilities of this trade is that shipments by water through the Panama Canal to the Atlantic seaboard may increase. This will apply mainly to piling, for the cedar on the Coast does not cut out in sizes for poles. The limits in the interior could not send by rail to the coast for trans-shipment to ocean going vessels. The inquiry for small timber in quarters where limits are sold, show that there is a demand on the coast for the privilege of cutting the small timber, suitable for piling and props, leaving the saw timber. These inquiries are made by parties who claim they can place such a product in ready markets.

Logging on the coast is still inactive. A few camps are opened, others are making preparations to open, while others will not open for two or three months yet. The number of mills now sawing is constantly changing. A few that have been shut down have again made up crews and started to cut. Others, and among them large plants, both on the Island and Mainland, have either closed down and paid off their crews, or are reported to be preparing to do so. All these state definitely that the condition of the market does not warrant them continuing, and that present prices of lumber, even if they are lucky enough to sell, do not show a profit as compared with present costs of production. Those mills, which are still running or which have started up again, have nothing to say about the wisdom of the course, or whether they have business in sight to warrant them cutting. No mill has any great stock of logs, as the camps have been closed so long and what few booms there are in the storage grounds have been culled over more than once, while very few booms are arriving from up-coast.

Personal Paragraphs of Interest

J. A. Laferte, wholesale lumberman, Montreal, and his family are on a visit to Florida.

P. D. Gordon, of Mason, Gordon & Co., Montreal, is in the south on an extended tour of the yellow pine mills.

Brewster Loud, lumber manufacturer and wholesaler, of Detroit, Mich., spent a few days in Toronto recently on business.

R. A. Laidlaw of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, and Mrs. Laidlaw left recently on a visit to China. They expect to return about April 1.

The firm name of Cooke Bros., wholesale lumber, 4 Hospital St., Montreal, has been changed to that of W. F. Cooke. The business will be continued under that style.

A. Fenton, assistant sales manager of the Riordon Sales Company, Limited, was among those attending the annual convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Ottawa.

A. E. Clark, of Toronto, was in New York recently where he attended an Executive meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, of which he is one of the trustees.

Robert Sinclair, district forester of Vancouver, who is now attached to the staff of P. Z. Caverhill, chief forester for B. C., in Victoria, was in Toronto recently calling upon a number of friends.

Eric W. Hamber, president and general manager of the British Columbia Mills, Timber & Trading Company, Vancouver, B.C., spent a few days in Toronto recently and called upon a number of friends in the trade.

S. P. W. Cooke, late of Cooke Bros., Montreal, has joined the selling staff of Mason, Gordon & Co., wholesale lumber, 80 St. Francis Xavier Street, Montreal, and is in charge of the sales. Mr. Cooke is on a visit to Ontario calling on the trade.

H. E. Holland has been appointed Crown Lands Agent for the District of Kenora, succeeding F. T. O'Flaherty, who recently resigned. He should prove to be a capable official for the department, having a good knowledge of the district and the requirements of settlements.

Hon. Jules Allard, former Minister of Lands & Forest of the Quebec Government, was recently presented with his portrait by the members of the staff of the Prothonotary of the Superior Court, Montreal, of which he is chief. The portrait was painted by a Belgian artist, Mr. Alfred Faniel.

Allan McPherson, of McPherson & Clarke, lumber dealers and manufacturers of interior and exterior woodwork, was re-elected Reeve of Glencoe, Ont., in the recent municipal contest. Mr. Clarke is well-known to the industry in western Ontario and has given the progressive village faithful service.

W. B. Snowball, of the J. B. Snowball Co., Chatham, N.B., and Mrs. Snowball, spent a few days in Toronto recently. Mr. Snowball, who is a past president of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association, and a director of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, called upon several members of the trade.

K. J. Shirton of the Wm. Shirton Co., Dunnville, who has been elected mayor of Dunnville, Ont., is well-known in retail ranks, and is a son of the late Wm. Shirton of Dunnville. He has always been a public-spirited citizen and has been a member of the Board of Education, alderman, public utilities commissioner and president of the Board of Trade.

At the recent elections in the Toronto Board of Trade, Sam McBride, lumber merchant, was re-elected as one of the representatives on the Canadian National Exhibition Association. W. F. Oliver, who was nominated by the Lumbermen's Section for a place on the council of the Board, was not successful, although he made a splendid run in the face of keen competition.

George W. Kilburn, manager of logging operations for the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co., died recently at his home in Fredericton, N.B., after a short illness from pneumonia. He was 41 years of age and was born in York county, New Brunswick. He had been engaged in lumbering all his life, having been a superintendent on the Upper St. John River for John Kilburn of Fredericton, before taking charge of logging, driving and rafting operations on the Nashwaak River some eight years ago. He is survived by his wife and three children.

C. A. Waterous, assistant manager, Waterous Engine Works Co., Brantford, was re-elected Water Commissioner at the recent municipal elections in that city, defeating his opponent by three votes to one. Mr. Waterous, for the past four years, has been a member of the Brantford Water Commissioners, during which time he had been chairman for two years. In his recent campaign, in which he was successful, the election is for a two-year term, and Mr. Waterous has again been made chairman of the Commission. He has long been a public-spirited resident of the Telephone City, being a past president of the Board of Trade, the Brantford Golf & Country Club, and the Brantford Club. Mr. Waterous is also a member of the Engineering Institute of Canada and of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, as well as chairman of the Brantford branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

As C. A. Westley of the Toronto office of G. A. Grier & Sons, Montreal, was leaving the yard of the Nicholson Lumber Co. at Burlington, Ont., recently, and crossing the G. T. R. track, his Studebaker car was struck by a passing freight train. The car was badly damaged but Mr. and Mrs. Wesley escaped with a severe shaking up. They, however, had a close call. The automatic crossing alarm was out of order and the engineer did not blow his whistle until within a few feet of the crossing, which is a rather dangerous one at all times.

L. D. Barclay, of the Central Canada Lumber Company, Toronto, returned recently after an extended trip to the western provinces. Mr. Barclay spent some time with his parents in Edmonton and then made a journey to the coast where he visited a number of mills in the interest of B.C. forest products, which will in future be handled by the Central Canada Lumber Company, in addition to the various softwoods in which they have been specializing. Mr. Barclay reports that conditions in British Columbia sawmill and wholesale circles at the present time are quiet, but there is a hopeful feeling prevailing that as soon as spring business opens up, a decided improvement will take place.

New Firm Gets Off to Good Start

John A. Story, W. F. T. Story and G. A. Routliffe are members of a new company, which was recently organized in Ottawa under the name of the Story Lumber Co., Limited. The company, which has a federal charter, has leased spacious offices at 701 Hope Chambers, Sparks St., Ottawa, which will be the headquarters and under the direct supervision of John A. Story, while at 30 St. John St., Montreal, the old office of W. F. T. Story will be carried on as a branch.

The grading and outside work of the company is looked after by G. A. Routliffe, who for many years was yard superintendent of Fraser & Co.'s mill at Deschenes, Que., and previous to that was with George H. Perley & Co. in their spruce operations at Calumet.

John A. Story, who is president of the company, was for nearly a quarter of a century superintendent of the sawmill and lumber department of Fraser & Co., and for the past ten years vice-president and manager of the Fraser-Bryson Lumber Co., Ottawa.

For many years W. F. T. Story, vice-president of the company, has been engaged in the wholesale line in Montreal, devoting particular attention to birch and other hardwoods. The Story Lumber Co. handles white pine, red pine, spruce and hardwoods, and has already established a good connection with the trade.

Appoint New Canadian Representative

A. K. Johnston, Toronto

A. K. Johnson, of the wholesale lumber firm of J. P. Johnson & Sons, Toronto, who is well-known to the lumber and woodworking trade from several years' experience both in the yards and on the road, has been appointed Ontario representative of the Mowbray & Robinson Co., Inc, of Cincinnati, Ohio, manufacturers of hardwood lumber and flooring. The company specialize in oak, poplar, mahogany, beech, etc.

Mr. Johnson spent several days recently at the mills of the company familiarizing himself with their operations, and will call upon the lumber trade and woodworking industries of Ontario in their interests. He succeeds M. E. Cummings of Buffalo, as Canadian representative. J. J. Linehan of Cincinnati, sales manager of the company, was in Toronto recently, and met a number of members of the trade. Chas. Johnson, who is an uncle of A. K. Johnson and brother of J. P. Johnson, is manager of the company's interests in Rochester and surrounding territory. The appointment of A. K. Johnson should prove a popular and successful one for the Mowbray & Robinson Co., as he is well liked and well spoken of in the industry.

All Ready for the Big Retail Meet

Representatives from All Over Ontario Will Gather in Toronto on Feb. 15 and 16—Fine Program

The Fourth Annual Convention of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, Incorporated, which will be held at the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 15th and 16th, will be one of the most representative and important trade gatherings ever held by the forest products men of the province. Secretary Boultbee says he has already received assurance of a record attendance, and John B. Reid of Toronto, president of the association, declares that Toronto retailers are going to leave nothing undone to make the event a signal success.

On Tuesday morning, February 15th, the registration of delegates, meeting of directors and reception of visitors, will take place. At 2.00 p.m. the annual reports of the president, secretary-treasurer, Committee of Legislation and Transportation, Workmen's Compensation and Insurance, Membership, etc., will be presented. There will also be the appointment of committees, including a Resolution Committee.

On Wednesday, February 16th, at 10.00 a.m., there will be a business session, general discussion, etc. At 2.00 p.m. there will be the reports of special committees, election of officers and other matters. In the evening the banquet will take place, and every arrangement is being made for a splendid repast. One representative from each of the wholesale firms in Toronto and Ontario will be the guests of the retailers.

It is expected that Dr. A. C. MacKay of the Central Technical School, Toronto, will be present and deliver a talk on the function of the school, particularly so far as it affects the woodworking industry in machine and bench work. It is probable that arrangements will be made for the students, who are pursuing special courses at the school, to spend part of their time in practical work in the planing mills or sash and door factories of some of the retail lumber dealers. It is likely that a feasible arrangement will be arrived at which will supplement the course or the educational institution making it broader and more comprehensive.

Among those who will be invited to speak at the banquet will be Hon. E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario; Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests; Senator George Gordon of North Bay; W. J. Smith of Toronto, and others.

Local committees have been appointed by the Toronto retail lumbermen to carry out all the details, and no stone will be left unturned to make the forthcoming convention on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 15th and 16th, the greatest, most instructive and most helpful of any in the history of the organization.

The local committees are: Entertainment Committee—G. W. Boak, E. H. Stanners, T. A. Paterson, Alex. Rhind, W. B. Tennant, C. L. McCabe.

Reception Committee—E. I. Gill, F. J. Cummings, Edward Hines, J. S. Bond, W. C. Irvin and W. E. S. Savage.

Printing and Badge Committee—W. C. Laidlaw, T. E. Rathbone and George Reid.

The slogan of the convention is:—

"Now that we are going,
There's one thing you can do,
Just grab your fellow dealer,
And bring him there with you."

During the afternoon of Tuesday, February 15th, there will be an exhibition of moving pictures which will be put on by Seaman, Kent Co., Toronto, manufacturers of hardwood flooring. The films will depict the making of flooring from the tree to the finished product as laid in a ball room. There will be other pictures presented of an educational and humorous character.

In addition to entertaining the visiting delegates on the evening of Wednesday, February 16th, to a banquet at the Carls-Rite Hotel, there will be a theatre party on Tuesday night, February 15th, when all the retail lumber dealers at the convention will be the guests of the members of the trade in Toronto.

Largest Business in World Owned by One Man

Among the charters recently issued by the Federal Government is one to J. R. Booth, Limited, Ottawa, with a capital of ten million dollars. Heretofore the extensive lumbering, pulp, paper and other enterprises of the veteran Canadian captain of industry have been carried on under the name of J. R. Booth, but the style of the firm under incorporation has now been changed to J. R. Booth, Limited. Associated with him as directors are his sons, C. Jackson Booth and J. Fred Booth, Gertrude Fleck, wife of Andrew W. Fleck, and Wentworth Greene, solicitor, all of Ottawa.

For almost seventy years the firm which now merges into the joint stock company has been conducted personally by John R. Booth. It is understood that very little of the stock of the organization is held outside the Booth family.

It has also been said more than once that the firm of John R. Booth has for some years now been the largest business in the entire world operated as the property of one man. The veteran head of the company is 94 years of age and on the job every day. He is enjoying good health.

Canadians Secure Russian Timber Interests

A Canadian firm of timber operators and contractors, in which General Alex. McDougall and General W. B. R. Hepburn, late of the Canadian Forestry Corps, are partners, has been awarded one of the biggest timber concessions in the world by the Soviet Government of Russia. A recent despatch from Russia mentioned a contract which had been given a Canadian firm, and General Hepburn said today that it was his company which was thus indicated. The concession is one of the biggest, if not the biggest, on record, and if it were in any other country than Russia it would be worth many millions, but under the circumstances it is only a speculation. No attempt will be made, said General Hepburn, to work it until more stable conditions are established. Large areas of timber lands have also been bought by the firm in Latvia. After the sum of thirty thousand pounds has been paid down, the Latvian Government stepped in and confiscated the money, but after prolonged negotiations the Government has been induced to reconsider its action.

General Alex. McDougall, London, Eng.

General W. B. R. Hepburn, London, Eng.

General Hepburn also stated that his firm had a contract with the Soviet Russian Government to sell seventy-five million standards of Russian timber in the event of a trade agreement being concluded between the Allies and Russia. His firm's dealings, he added, have no connection with the Vanderlip concessions.

Problem of Reforestry Long Delayed

Reforestation of Northern Ontario and of the barren portions of eastern Ontario was urged by Hon. E. C. Drury, premier of Ontario, at a meeting held in Grant Hall, Queen's University, Kingston, under the auspices of the Kingston Agricultural Association. He stated at the outset of his address that he did not intend to discuss policies but simply wanted to lay before the people the great need of preserving forest lands and of the policy of the Ontario Government in this respect.

He stated that the time was not far off when Canada would be faced with a timber shortage and he urged as a remedy the reforestation of old desert lands in Old Ontario, as well as the reforestation of Northern Ontario.

"We have allowed," said Mr. Drury, "the northern country to be cleared of timber without regard to the future, and this, in addition to fire, has been rapidly wiping out forest lands. In many places even the soil has been destroyed, so that reforestation is made impossible."

The Ontario Government, in taking up the reforestation problem, he added, has taken an action too long delayed. The offer of the Government in the reforestation of lands in eastern and western Ontario, which was fit for nothing but timber, was that the municipalities acquire waste lands and the Government would reforest them at their own expense and carry them until the municipalities were ready to assume charge of the lands thus reforested.

Ontario Must Safeguard Her Forest Wealth

Dr. Howe Calls for Real Business-like Administration in Conserving Pulpwood and Other Timber From the Ravages of Flame—Prompt Action is Demanded

Editor, Canada Lumberman:—

I was much interested in your leader of January 1st, headed "Let Canada Keep Her Pulpwood—Export Her Pulp" and approve of it most heartily. So far, however, as it refers to me, I would like to call your attention to the fact that I cannot recall ever having made a prediction in public as to the length of time that pulpwood supplies will last. You heard my address at the Toronto meeting of the Woodlands section of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association. There is nothing in that to indicate a prediction of future supply for the whole of Canada in any terms of years, and this question was not discussed after the reading of the paper, or for that matter, at any of the sessions, so far as I recall. I cannot imagine how any such statement got into the newspapers and why it was in the official report.

I do not say this because I want you to correct the statement. I believe that the pulpwood supply in terms of spruce is in danger of very serious curtailment in the near future if the pulp and paper industry keeps on increasing at its present rate. I would put the duration of adequate commercial supply at considerably less than 50 years. It seems to me that the question of future supply depends upon what turns up in the Hudson Bay drainage area and in Labrador. The virgin spruce-bearing areas this side of the height of land will be cut out at the present rate in a very few years, so that we will have to depend upon the far north country. It is quite evident that a very large percentage of that region has been burned.

As you know, no record is kept of the fires north of the Transcontinental, in Ontario at any rate. A man who was looking for timber limits down the Abitibi and Moose Rivers told me that he found the country swept by fire for a distance of 140 miles. He thought it was an extension of the 1916 Clay Belt fire. Every explorer who goes into the region reports extensive burned areas. The government reports on the District of Patricia indicate excessive burning of the forest. Five of the six explorers quoted use expressions like this: Burned at frequent intervals for the past 40 to 80 years down to the present year. It is very significant in terms of the future supply that, although these explorations extend through 20 years, each explorer mentions fires during the present year.

There is another point that people do not take into consideration when estimating timber in the north country, and that is, where the sedimentary rocks are exposed—in Ontario it is a belt from 50 to 150 miles wide, bordering on James Bay—there is practically no drainage. It is a series of swamps and peat bogs, where the trees are not much larger than a man's wrist and usually not over 10 or 12 feet high. Not only will the cost of production be exceedingly great in the Hudson Bay-Labrador region, but there are various engineering obstacles to be overcome in the rivers. As you know, the uplands are practically bare of forest and the snow on these, melts very rapidly in the spring, causing floods. I have been told by missionaries in the Hudson Bay region that 20 to 40-foot rise in the river in 24 hours is nothing unusual. I have also heard that lumbermen in the Hamilton Inlet, Labrador, had been put out of business by having their booms carried out to sea by such freshets. The other day I heard an interesting thing, bearing on this question, and that is the pulpwood operators in the Hamilton Inlet find that the fiber of the small, slow-growing spruce has a tendency to separate into the single fibre condition. It thus makes brittle and inferior paper.

I feel very strongly that there is no hope for forestry in this Province until we have adequate fire protection. There are hundreds of square miles within relatively short distance of markets in the Peterborough-Hastings-Renfrew region that have been burned and reburned until there is no hope whatever of the present day commercial species on them without artificial planting. They must be planted eventually and the work should be begun at once but it would be unwise to do so under the present conditions of fire protection.

There is little use of talking about conservation of pulpwood supplies when the Province allows over 900,000 acres of forest land to be burned in any one year, as was the case in the summer of 1919. Forest fires as recorded during the past three years have averaged to burn nearly half a million acres a year; a million and a half acres in three years; and there is no evidence whatever of a decrease in the rate through an increase in the efficiency of fire protection. The situation in this respect is deplorable and pathetic.

I believe that, if the public understood the real situation, it would demand earnest attempts to solve the problem. No matter how hard a forest fire-fighting organization may work, it can not succeed unless certain restrictive and restraining conditions are removed. And up to this time, so far as I am aware, there has been no public announcement that the Government is taking steps to remove those conditions.

I think, also, the lumbermen are becoming convinced that there must be adequate fire protection. If the Government does not give it to them, they will take it into their own hands, as they have done very largely in Quebec. Theoretically, it is the business of the Government to protect its own property, and I believe that fire protection could be made really more effective through one central organization than through a series of small independent organizations, such as would be the case if the lumbermen took over the protection. Adequate fire protection will always be more difficult in Ontario than in Quebec because of the nature of the forest, soil and geological conditions.

The chief argument against lumbermen doing this is that they are primarily interested in the mature timber. They probably would not and are under no normal obligations to protect the second growth on cut-over and burned-over lands, whose benefits they would never participate in commercially. From the standpoint of the State, these are the most important things to protect. There is much greater damage to the future productiveness of the forest by repeated fires on cut-over lands than by fires in virgin timber.

I believe that if a search-light were turned upon the situation, we could get effective protection in this Province by Government agencies. I wish for the next three months you could devote a page in every issue to propaganda on the necessity of real business-like administration of the fire protection service. As I said in the beginning, it will be only when we have adequate and reasonable fire protection that we can initiate any broad, conservative plans for the conservation of our forest wealth.

I read your editorials with a great deal of interest. You are doing a splendid work for conservation and intelligent use of our forests.

Sincerely yours,

C. D. Howe,

Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto.

Ontario Will Sell More Pulpwood Limits

Hon, E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, recently announced that the Government would shortly advertise for tenders upon a number of limits, the largest a considerable pulpwood limit at Long Lake, in the Thunder Bay district, and the others smaller areas. It is not the intention to dispose of the limits right away, since the advertisements will probably announce the acceptance of tenders up to Jnue or July next. The intention of the Government, said the Premier, was to get the limits on the market, allow ample time for them to be cruised thoroughly by would-be purchasers, and then to see what they could be sold for.

The Premier intimated that in the disposal of future timber limits, attention would be given the need for perpetuating the timber wealth of he Province by the establishment of a forestry policy, which would be applied to limits sold to private interests.

Anti-Shingle Bill Withdrawn for Year

It is understood that the proposed Anti-Shingle legislation which, it was intended to introduce at the present session of the Ontario Legislature, has, at the request of the Ontario Fire Prevention League, been postponed until next session. It is stated that the Fire Prevention League gives as the cause for withdrawing in its agitation for such an enactment is the lack of education of the public concerning wooden shingles as a "fire menace." It is also reported that the League will, during the next few months, carry on a propaganda campaign along the anti-shingle line, and will seek to introduce a more stringent bill next year. Had the legislation gone ahead, the various lumber organizations and other bodies would have strenuously opposed the measure.

Pulpwood and Its Varied Activities

Provincial Company Secure Nipigon Limits

The Ontario Government recently granted the Provincial Paper Mills, Limited, Toronto, the Nipigon pulpwood limits consisting of 1,220 acres, located between Nipigon and Jackfish, and comprising practically the entire territory between the Black Sturgeon and Pic River limits. It is understood that the holdings contain a large amount of pulpwood of good quality.

According to the terms of the agreement, the Provincial Paper Mills must erect within two years a big paper mill at Port Arthur, where the company has operated a sulphite pulp plant of 60 tons capacity for several years. One of the terms of the agreement, which the Provincial Paper Mills Co. had to observe, is that the company agrees to supply all the book paper required by the Ontario Department of Education for school books for a period of 21 years, and it is also required to sell 15 per cent. of its book paper product to publishers in Ontario if they ask for it. It is further understood that the company will use a large amount of Nipigon power.

Seeking Pulp Lands in Far North

S. J. Hill and E. L. Napton, former students at the Syracuse, N.Y., University Forestry School have been on an exploring expedition through Northern Ontario and Quebec in search of suitable tracts of timber for the pulp and paper firm of James D. Lacey & Co. of New York City.

Early last fall with dog sleds and Indian guides they set out and followed the Minicougar River to its source, where they made their headquarters. From there they explored the territory for several hundred miles in every direction. The men camped for some weeks 100 miles north of Moose Factory, which was the recent landing place of the naval balloonists.

The men have brought back with them samples of the wood they found, and it is said that if it proves suitable for the purposes of the company, arrangements will be made immediately for the purchase of a tract of land more than 300 miles square in the extreme northern part of the Dominion.

Reports Business Keeping Up Well

At a time when optimism is at a premium, it is gratifying to learn from the Riordon Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, Montreal, that all their various plants have been running at full capacity, and that their operations have experienced practically no decline during the quiet business period. This is a tribute not only to the enterprise, but to the foresight of this well-known firm. The name of this company is too familiar to our readers to require an extended introduction. The firm operate or control pulp and paper mills at Kipawa, Merritton and Hawkesbury, in the province of Ontario, and Ticonderoga in the state of New York. Their lumber mills are situated at Ottawa and Calumet. It is a matter of very recent history that this company acquired the lumber properties of Gilmour & Hughson, Limited, and of W. C. Edwards & Company, Limited, Ottawa.

Serious Problem Now Facing the East

Mr. Robson Black, secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, addressed the Kiwanis Club, Montreal, on January 13, on the question of protecting the forests and reforestation. Mr. Black declared that the problem of protecting and improving the timber areas of eastern Canada constituted the foremost consideration now facing the people of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Putting into the background for the moment the direct utilization of forests in the paper and lumber industries, he contended, that if the present swift decline of the forest possessions by fire were not arrested within a very few years, not only would the props be kicked out from under those industries, their towns, their army of employees, their bonds and stock, but the people of Canada would place beyond their own reach forest materials absolutely essential to the carrying on of agriculture, mining, fisheries, manufacture and maintenance of human life in this northern climate. Mr. Black also argued that there were immense areas where timber alone could be purchased at a profit.

The Pulpwood Resources of Alberta

While poplar predominates there are considerable areas of spruce timber that would be valuable for pulp manufacture, says an Edmonton paper. The great demand is for newsprint and newsprint must be made largely or altogether of spruce. But some poplar can be used for almost every other kind of pulp. F. A. Burrows, in a recent interview, spoke of the quantity of spruce pulp wood available on the upper waters of the Saskatchewan. Mr. Burrows is a practical lumberman of very many years' standing. He has limits on the upper waters of both the Saskatchewan and Athabasca. Mr. Burrows says:

"The vast drainage basin of the Athabasca was originally almost covered with spruce forests. Fires have cleared away a large part of the original timber. It has been succeeded chiefly by poplar. But there are still many spruce areas on the Athabasca waters that are available for pulp making as well as lumber. In all cases the presence of poplar adds materially to the total tonnage that could be derived from spruce alone."

May Cut Trees of Smaller Diameter

Recently Article 12 of the regulations of the Department of Lands and Forests of Quebec, was repealed and replaced by the following: Licensees are forbidden to cut on Crown lands trees less than 12 inches in diameter measured at the stump, two feet above the ground. However, they may cut spruce down to 10 inches, paper birch, balsam fir, poplars and aspen down to 7 inches, measured as aforesaid. Nevertheless the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may order that the present regulations be amended for the places indicated by the Forestry Service, after inspection.

It is further ordered to repeal a recent provision to the effect of charging an additional sum of 50c per M foot, board measure, for all wood cut except in exception to the regulation referred to above, owing to the difficulty of establishing the quantity of wood thus cut in exception, and also owing to the collapse of the lumber market on account of the world crisis.

Closer Co-operation in Paper Ranks

The fifth annual banquet of the president (George H. Mead, Dayton, Ohio,) of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, was held at Sault Ste. Marie recently and proved to be an enjoyable and most successful event.

Among the speakers were Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario, and Hon. Gideon Robertson of Ottawa, Federal Minister of Labor. The event was the happy culmination of the annual conference between the management of the Spanish River Co. and the heads of the departments from each of the three mills located at Sault Ste. Marie, Espanola and Sturgeon Falls.

President Mead, who presided, stated that the directors and management of the company had looked forward with confidence to the operations of 1921 and their expectations had been splendidly fulfilled. He was proud of the organization and said that the annual gathering was held for the purpose of bringing forth the policies and ideals for the coming year's work and also to engender a closer association with the men on whom the company depended for operations. He added that the company wished to instill into each man that the organization was trying to give honest returns for every dollar that it made. Continuing, Mr. Mead stated that the present production of the mills was 625 tons of newsprint daily, 500 tons of groundwood pulp, 230 tons of sulphite pulp and 40 tons of board, which represented 20 per cent. of Canada's production and 8 per cent. of the total output on the American continent.

Speaking later, Mr. Mead stated that the year before them might be a serious one. For the past eighteen months all had enjoyed exceptional prosperity, but in the readjustment they might be called upon to make sacrifices. He urged the employees to husband their resources. "Economy must be the watchword," he declared.

Col. Thomas Gibson, of Toronto, vice-president of the Spanish River Company, reviewed the history of the organization from its inception. In 1894 the first mill was built by F. H. Clargue, and was a groundwood one, having a capacity of 100 tons a day. In 1901 a sulphite mill was put up at the Soo, with a capacity of 8 tons a day. The newsprint groundwood and sulphite mills now at Sault Ste. Marie, are among the finest in the world. Mr. Gibson also referred to the establishment of the first plants at Espanola and Sturgeon Falls.

Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests, dwelt upon the importance of surveying the timber resources of Northern Ontario.

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber—Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

Lumber Wanted

Blocks of Hemlock and White Pine; also Spruce for spring and summer deilvery. Box 462, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3

ROCK ELM AND ROCK MAPLE LOGS.

Will pay good prices cash for logs of our specification; also round birch logs; write us for particulars. Log Export & Import Co., 241 Beaver Hall, Montreal. 3

Wanted Lath

Prices on Hemlock, Pine and Spruce lath; delivered Detroit rate. Brewster Loud Lumber Co., No. 1307 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich. 3-4

Wanted

4 foot Body Hardwood by the cord for firewood purposes, in any quantity. Advances made.

Toronto Timber & Cordwood Co., Limited,
24-3 95 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

Wanted

ROCK and GREY ELM 3¼" thick suitable for bending purposes.

Quote prices to

The St. Marys Wood Specialty Co.,
1-4 St. Marys, Ont.

Lumber For Sale

For Sale

One carload cheese box veneer. C. A. Moses, Osgoode Station. 3-4

Baled Shavings

For sale at attractive prices. Send your enquiry to L. S. Barrand Planing Mills, Pembroke, Ont. 24-3

PILES FOR SALE—Norway Pine and Jack Pine Piles 30 to 60 feet. Wish to contract for a quantity of these, delivered on cars at Whitefish or on Vermillion River. Con. McGuire, Whitefish P. O., Ont. 24-3

Selected Trimmer Ends

8 to 10 cars White Pine Selected Trimmer Ends for sale. For prices and particulars apply JOHN B. SMITH & SONS, Toronto, Ont. 23-3

FOR SALE—3000 Cords of Mixed White Birch and Tamarac, ready for shipment 10th December, 1920, at Stone Siding, A.E.R., 28 miles west of Sudbury. For further particulars apply to C. G. Hyett, Worthington, Ont., Soo branch C. P. R. 24-5

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

5/4 SPRUCE

We must move at once 77,000 ft. 5/4 x 4" & 5" Merchantable Spruce. Widths are separate. Wire or write for price.

Wilson & Greene Lumber Co.,
2-3 Syracuse, N. Y.

Dry Spruce

One Million Feet 1, 2, and 3" merchantable and culls. Also a few cars laths and shingles.

D. G. RHEAULT,
24-3 Mont Joli, Que.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

For Sale

34,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. and Btr. Basswood
33,683 ft. 2 in. No. 1 Com. and Btr. Basswood
30,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. and Btr. Elm
22,000 ft. 2 in. No. 1 Com. and Btr. Elm
17,000 ft. 3 in. No. 1 Com. and Btr. Elm
57,000 ft. 1 in. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Com. Elm
17,000 ft. 1 in. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Com. Ash

The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co., Ltd.
3-4 18 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

Dry Birch

50,000 feet 1, 2 and 3 inch. Huberdeau, Que.; rate of freight.

W. F. COOKE,
4 Hospital St.,
3 Montreal, P.Q.

Machinery Wanted

WANTED—Two heavy log or lumber trucks. Box 257, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-t.f.

WANTED—Hoop machine and combined round log lath machine.

Rolston, 591 Ingersoll Ave.,
3 Woodstock, Ont.

WANTED; 1 only six saw edger. Must be in excellent conditions. Also one circular saw grinder. Give name of manufacturer and price in first letter. Apply Box 459, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3-6

Machinery For Sale

For Sale—Locomotive

One 28 Ton 3 Cylinder 8 x 10 Standard Gauge Lima Geared. Located in Canada. Box 376, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19tf

Engines and Boilers For Sale

1—No. 3 Jewell Engine 10 H.P.
1—Leonard Clipper Engine 60 H.P.
1—Leonard 8" x 10" Ball Automatic Engine.
1—McEwan Automatic Engine 11" x 10" R.H.
1—60" x 14' Horizontal Return Tubular Boiler 42-4" flues, full C.I. front.
2—Horizontal Erie Return Tubular Boilers, 64" x 16', 54-4" flues.

The above are in good condition and can be inspected at any time. Apply to Box 433, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3

Second Hand Machinery

We have over $250,000 worth of used machinery of all kinds for sale. Suitable for mines, quarries, railroads, pulp and lumber mills, etc.

Everything carefully overhauled at our shops before shipped.

Send us your inquiries.

R. T. GILMAN & CO.,
19tf Montreal.

For Sale

1 four-saw Filer & Stowell edger, 1 ten-inch steam feed, complete with valves and piston rod, 1 used Waterous carriage, 1 friction clutch coupling, 14 in. diameter, 3 7/16 in. bore. Apply Bishop Lumber Co., Ltd., Nesterville, Ont. 3-6

For Sale

500 to 600 h.p. Harris Twin Corliss Engine, drive pulley 18 ft. dia. x 52 in. face; also main drive belt 90 ft. long; complete with or without condenser; will sell cheap before moving. Laurie Machinery Co., Ltd., 335A Craig St. W., Montreal, Que. 3-6

For Sale

No. 6 Linderman Automatic Dovetailer and Glue Jointer, heavy 4-side planer and matcher, 12-inch moulder, 4-side sash and door moulder, shaper, jointer, trim saw, power feed saw, planer, drum sander, band saw, other machinery. A J. Lindsay, 42 Gloucester St., Toronto. 3-6

For Sale

Waterous Big Champion Edger for six saws, Waterous Log Kicker 10 inch cylinder with arms all complete, Waterous Ratchet Set works, Two single bevel friction live roll drives complete. For further information apply Conger Lumber Co., Ltd., Parry Sound, Ont. 22t.f.

For Sale

One Edison Electric Light System running 300—16 candle power lamps.
Perfect condition $300.00
One Steam Engine, Bertram, 180 H.P., in good order $550.00
One 150 H.P. 13 x 27 x 30 Tandem Compound Wheelock Engine $1000.00
Large stock of electric motors of all descriptions at about 50% off value.

Apply L. S. Tarshis & Son,
402 Front St. East,
24-3 Toronto.

Wickes Gang and Engine

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam binder rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

ENGINE: Waterous engine, 125 H.P. rock valve cylinder 16 x 18", speed 200 revolutions per minute, intake 3½", exhaust 4½", fly wheel 6' in diameter x 22" face, balance wheel 7' in diameter x 7" face.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

MILES' BARGAINS

Wickes Gangs, 44", 40", 36", 26".
8' Garland band resaw.
8' Allis band mill.
7' Prescott band resaw.
Fischer slab resaw.
54" Mershon band resaw.
42" Invincible Sander.
No. 3C Mitts-Merrill hog.
Single band mill outfit complete.
3—72" x 18' 125 lb. Boilers.
500 KVA. Turbo generator, 480-60-3.
275 H.P. slip ring motor, 240/440-60-3.
20 x 42 Corliss engine.
1500 gal. Worthington fire pump.
14 x 14 x 16 Chicago air compressor.

MILES MACHINERY COMPANY,
1-4 Saginaw, Mich.

For Sale

One 10-inch four sided moulder; also one planer and matcher. C. A. Moses, Osgoode Station. 3-4

Situations Wanted

HARDWOOD INSPECTOR, under National Rules, wants situation. Go anywhere. Box 453, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 2-3

WANTED

to commence work April 15th, a sawyer, for a left-hand circular mill, gunshot feed, steam nigger and loader. Box 464, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3-6

Young Man, 29, with 10 years' experience in the Lumber Business, who can furnish a good recommendation, desires a position in an office where the are good prospects for advancement.
Box 447, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 2-3

Young man, 27, several years' general office and accounting experience, desires employment in lumber camp, preferably where his duties require him outside, such as scaling and working in the bush. Box 432, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 1-3

YOUNG MAN, married, having twelve years' experience in the Pulpwood and Lumber Business on the North Shore Province of Quebec, wishes a change as Supt. in same line, free of present employment next spring after one month's notice. Box 466, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3

Young married man, 24, sober, both languages, five years' experience, desires employment with a lumber firm, preferably where he will travel, such as scaling and shipping lumber and pulpwood. Will go anywhere in Quebec or Ontario. Can furnish good references. Box 446, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 2-4

Situations Vacant

MAN, experienced in scaling lumber, general logging and lumbering; pleasant surroundings and considerable travelling; good wages for capable man; needed immediately. Box 39, Kinmount, Ont. 3

WANTED—Young man with knowledge of both northern and southern pine and hardwood lumber to travel in Ontario; state age, qualifications and salary expected. Apply Box 455, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3

WANTED: Chief Draftsman by concern manufacturing very extensively, Sawmill and Pulpmill Machinery, Boilers, Engines, etc. Only those with suitable experience need apply.

Waterous Engine Works Company, Limited,
2-5 Brantford, Ontario.

SALESMAN WANTED—Toronto wholesale lumber firm requires the services of first class salesman for Ontario. Must have a good connection with the retail trade. Salary and percentage of profits. Exceptional opportunity to right man. Applications will be confidential. Apply with details as to experience. Box 454, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3

Wanted

Thoroughly competent accountant with executive ability, to take charge of branch office at our logging centre at Millertown, Newfoundland. Must be able to handle camp costs and set of double entry books, comprising accounts for logging, transportation, supply depots, etc., reference required. Apply, giving full particulars of experience and stating salary required to Chief Accountant, The Anglo Nfld. Development Co., Ltd., Grand Falls, Newfoundland. 3

WANTED—Thoroughly experienced sawmill men for large, fast mill, for coming season, including foreman, millwrights, band saw filer, sawyers, setters and trimmermen. Only thoroughly experienced and capable men need apply; state age, experience and wages expected. Address 460, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3-6

WANTED: At once—Capable man with sawmill to cut one million feet mixed timber. Apply Seneca Lumber Co., c/o Percy E. Heeney, Kitchener, Ontario. 3-4

TRAVELLING LUMBER SALESMAN WANTED. To cover Quebec, Eastern States, Ontario and part of Nova Scotia. In Nova Scotia to sell all lines of building material and in other places dressed Spruce. Some knowledge of architecture would be valuable in Nova Scotia. Write immediately giving full particulars, age, experience, references, salary expected and how soon position could be taken. Box 471, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3

Business Chances

WANTED—To purchase Portable Saw-Mill, about 15 M. daily capacity, with ample power, or will contract for full season's sawing, nice Jack-Pine and Spruce, with opportunity to continue if satisfactory. Box 465, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3

Wanted

A sawmill, equipped with circular saw, log carriage, edgers and trimmers, for re-sawing timbers; state full particulars and price. S. L. Lambert, Box 882, Welland, Ont. 3

For Sale

Retail lumber yard, saw and planing mill, good business established for 20 years, in an excellent village of Southern Ontario. Would sell sawmill separate. Box 469, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3

Pulpwood 1921-1922

Firm in Northern Ontario is in a position to offer from 20,000 to 40,000 cords Spruce pulpwood yearly, both Winter and Summer delivery, for a number of years. Also large quantities of Poplar pulpwood. All exportable. Would consider proposition as Agents for U. S. Mill. References.

Apply Box 470,
c/o Canada Lumberman,
Toronto.

Lumber Property For Sale

About 8,000 acres (held in fee) of lumber lands estimated to contain about 30,000,000 sp. feet of merchantable soft wood.

As a pulp wood proposition, this property should contain 60,000 cords or more.

Included with the lands, is a saw mill, equipped with Dutch furnaces, Waterous edger, planer and lath machine, and situated along the line of the C. N. Railway, the port lies within three miles of the mill, so that water shipments may be made as well as rail.

All the lands are within easy distance of the river, and stream driving does not exceed a distance of more than six miles.

For further information apply to

E. A. SMITH,
Shediac, N. B.

23t.f.

For Sale

Planing Mill on Canadian National Railway Lines, between Levis and Mont Joli, doing a Milling In Transit business, working night and day, with work ahead, guaranteed for several months at profitable prices. Fully equipped with planer, sticker, ripper, re-saw; handling several cars daily, with siding capacity of five cars, which is shortly to be extended to nine cars capacity; right in the heart of lumber section where more than ten times mill's capacity has been refused due to over-taxing of mill. Mill built of cement with cement floor, with additional buildings for Sash and Door Factory or Box Factory attached, and sheds for piling, also with piling ground for around half of million feet of lumber. Sellers will guarantee work several weeks ahead. Price $30,000.00, on terms that will be satisfactory. A live man or group of men can easily clean up $20,000.00 a year net profit, and mill can be extended for increased business very easily up to ten cars per day. Principals only. If interested write to Box 430, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-4

Manufacturers, Attention!

The best location in Northern Ontario for sale, suitable for the manufacture of Fruit Barrel staves and heading, Fruit Boxes, Fruit Baskets—in fact wooden containers of all kinds; abundance of timber. Would sell outright, or would form company and take bulk of sale price in stock. Apply in first instance to Box 456, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3-4

For Sale—Pulpwood Rights

We control several high-class freehold properties on rivers entering into the Atlantic Ocean, containing large quantities of Spruce Pulpwood. We would sell outright, or stumpage rights and agree to deliver the wood on vessels. Address Box 458, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3-6

Balsa Wood Lighter Than Cork Durable as Cedar

Balsa Wood, growing notably in Costa Rica and Equador, is the lightest wood known, weighing only 7.3 pounds to the cubic foot. Cork weighs 13.7 pounds. Growing more rapidly than almost any other form of tree, it is said that within four years a balsa tree will attain the height of 30 feet, with a diameter of ten inches. It is as durable as cedar.

The wood is a white, extremely straight grained and easy to work. It is soft when green, but seems to harden later. It is used extensively for making rafts and life preservers, and it is thought that it will eventually constitute a valuable source of pulpwood. A brown-colored cotton-wool, commonly used for stuffing pillows and mattresses, is also produced.

It is believed that the tree would flourish in Florida, and because of its rapid growth would spread rapidly over the southern part of the state.

Oak Lasts For Centuries

In driving a new gallery in a gold mine at Victoria, Australia, at a depth of 300 feet, pieces of oak timber were found perfectly preserved and with the appearance of having been sawed and shaped by man. The timber lies in an ancient river bed.

Just before the war it was discovered in Russia that the bed of the Moksha river, for a length of 400 miles, was full of magnificent oak trees.

Oak has the peculiar property of lasting for centuries when buried in water or wet sand. Oak piles from bridges constructed by the Romans have been found to be as sound as when placed, nearly 2,000 years ago.

Pulp resources in Northwestern Manitoba will remain undeveloped until means of transportation are established, F. H. Terchmer, inspector of Dominion forest reserves, said on his return from a forest inspection trip in the district northeast of Norway House. He reports a good quality of spruce is found which would make excellent pulp, but there is no outlet for the finished product, the rivers being unnavigable except by canoe.

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12,000 ft.	1″	Beech No. 3 Com. & Btr.
35,000 ft.	1″	Basswood No. 3 Com. & Btr.
15,000 ft.	2″	Basswood No. 3 Com. & Btr.
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75,000 ft.	6x6 to 12x12, 12/16	Spruce & Hemlock

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Paper Industries Had Splendid Year

Representatives Gather in Montreal—Decide to Inaugurate Technical Research Department

The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association held the annual meetings of the association and of the various sections, in Montreal, on January 19, 20 and 21. The meetings were largely attended.

At the annual meeting, on January 21, the reports of the sections were submitted. These indicated that the industry as a whole had a successful year, although in some directions the very high prices had not been maintained.

In his address, the president, Mr. G. Chahoon, Jr., referred to the action taken by Price Bros. & Co., Ltd., in connection with Government control of newsprint and stated that the association and industry were under obligations to Price Bros. & Co. and, to Sir William Price in particular, for their courageous action in bringing the question to an issue. The question of the conservation, proper administration and perpetuation of our pulpwood supplies continued to be one of the most vital, affecting the industry. The provincial governments of Quebec and Ontario had recently revised the regulations under which their Crown lands are administered, not only with a view to enlarging their revenue therefrom, but also with that of ensuing a continuity of the supply of pulpwood. The association executive and particularly the Woodlands Section, under the able guidance of

George Chahoon, Grand Mere, P. Q.
Retiring President of C. P. & P. Assoc.

P. B. Wilson, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Newly elected President of C. P. & P. Assoc.

Gen. J. B. White, had co-operated in these efforts. The Executive Council felt that there was a great need of educational work among the people of the several provinces in connection with the securing of proper, effective and adequate legislation for the protection of the forests, and the perpetuation of the wood supplies. In proposing such legislation, the association realized that they had certain obligations of their own to perform, one of which was to assist in building up as far as possible a public sentiment that would support the several provincial governments in enacting this legislation and in giving it due effect. As one means to this end, the Executive Council proposed during the coming year to send a representative of the association to Northern Europe to gather information regarding forestry conditions there and to supply the information so obtained to the newspapers and periodicals of Canada, and thereby to assist in convincing the people of the Dominion that it was to their interest, no less than that of the association, that progressive forestry legislation should be enacted, and that the proposed regulations should be made effective.

The meeting decided to take measures to inaugurate a department of technical research, following the report of a special committee which had investigated the subject. Originally the association offered to contribute towards the superintendence of the Forest Products Laboratories, but the Government did not approve of this. The committee was of opinion that the laboratories do not function so as to give the maximum benefit to the industry, and it was, therefore, proposed to establish a department of the association. The idea is to appoint a director of research, with a staff, who will look over the entire field, and co-ordinate the work, preliminary to establishing a laboratory. For this purpose a sum of $35,000 will be set apart for the first year. It was stated that practically all the companies had approved the project and promised every co-operation. The proposed director of research will inquire into the use of the various woods for the industry, and the co-ordination of the experimental departments of the various companies. The committee recommended that the association co-operate to the fullest degree with the Canadian Council of Industrial Rerearch in the furthering of the project of the proposed National Research Institute.

The new president is Mr. Percy B. Wilson, vice-president and general manager of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Sault Ste Marie, and the new vice-president, Mr. G. M. McKee, general manager of the Donnacona Paper Company, Ltd., Quebec.

In the afternoon, a luncheon was held at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, at which General Sir Arthur Currie spoke on the relation of the pulp and paper industry to higher education. The annual dinner was held in the evening, at which Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, and the Honorable W. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, were the chief speakers.

Good Pulpwood Supply in Alberta

T. A. Burrows, owner and manager of the Pheonix Lumber Co., in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, who has just been awarded a contract for a supply of 250,000 ties for use on the National Railways, states that there is plenty of pulpwood in Alberta. along the Saskatchewan River, west of Edmonton, to warrant the construction of a large mill in the near future. He pointed out, however, that before these rich lumber resources could be utilized, it would be essential that power be developed along the Saskatchewan River at Rocky Mountain House or some like favorable location. Commenting on this important phase of this industry, Mr. Burrows said: "The development of the pulp industry has conclusively proven that water power is necessary to make the same a success and it is my opinion that there is plenty of water power to be harnessed on the Saskatchewan River. I am also quite sure that there is an abundance of pulpwood along its banks, which, if utilized, would add a valuable industry to this province."

Lumber Not to Blame, Say Dealers

The Southwestern Ontario Lumber Dealers' Association was in session recently in Chatham for the purpose of discussing the present high costs of building material.

It was felt that the lumber dealers are not wholly to blame for the high cost of building construction, as on the average, lumber does not exceed more than from 15 to 20 per cent. of the cost of buildings to-day. A number of dealers were of the opinion that the high prices paid to labor in the past had a great deal to do with the high cost of building.

Geo. H. Belton, of the Belton Lumber Company, London, presided at the meeting.

Quebec Limit Holders Elect Officers

The Province of Quebec Limit Holders' Association held their annual meeting in Montreal on January 20th, when the following officers were elected: President, Mr. W. G. Power; vice-presidents, Mr. A. J. Price, Brig.-Gen. White; executive committee, Messrs. John Black, H. Biermans, Arch. Fraser, Wm. Russell, Angus McLean, S. L. De Carteret, Geo. Chahoon (Jr.), D. Champoux, F. I. Ritchie, G. M. Stearns; auditor, Mr. F. B. Murphy; secretary-treasurer, Mr. P. G. Owen.

The directors of the Canadian Forestry Association at a meeting held in Montreal on January 20th, decided to show their appreciation of the work of Mr. Robson Black, the secretary, by making a substantial addition to his salary. At the annual meeting of the association the president and several of the speakers referred in appreciative terms to the great work done by Mr. Robson Black, who was described by the president as the dynamo of the association.

Big Increase in Lumber Cargoes

Lumber exports by water from the Lower Mainland of British Columbia in the year 1920 reached a total of approximately 90,000,000 feet, an increase over the 1919 shipments of between 25 and 30 million feet. according to figures given out by the port authorities of Vancouver. A rough total of the 1920 exports, which included lumber manufactured not alone in Vancouver, but by Fraser River and Fraser Valley mills and shipments from even island points received by scows at Vancouver for reloading on ocean carriers, set the figure at 89,792,241 feet, divided as follows:

Australia	29,791,173 feet
Orient	22,745,696 feet
India	3,800,000 feet
United States	2,030,000 feet
United Kingdom	30,346,372 feet
South America	1,079,000 feet

New Westminster lumber men estimated that the total British Columbia export by water during 1920 was from 120,000,000 to 125,000,000 feet, the Vancouver estimate being the 120,000,000 feet.

View of Mills in Sarnia.

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B. P. Bole, Pres. F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr. W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

Quebec Housing Act Will Be Revised

Municipalities Have Found It Practically Impossible to Comply With the Conditions

The Quebec Housing Act, from which a great deal was expected, has failed to produce results in the larger cities of the province. According to the report of the Provincial Treasurer, 34 cities and towns have benefited from the Federal grant, and about 280 houses have been built. Chicoutimi, Drummondville, Sherbrooke, Grand Mere, and St. Lambert are among the municipalities which have secured loans. It is reported, however, that although 34 municipalities have applied for loans, the money has not been taken up by the whole number, as the conditions of the loan have been found practically impossible to comply with.

In Montreal nothing has been done. The Administrative Commissioners, to whom was allotted a million dollars, have declined to proceed with a scheme on the ground that the act is not suitable to large cities, is in fact unworkable. The history of workmen's dwellings in Montreal is one of interminable discussions, delay and muddle. The original act was amended at the suggestion of Montreal, but it failed to accomplish what was aimed at—the erection of workmen's dwellings.

The crux of the question rests on the building of duplex houses. The Quebec Act, in its amended form, allows this, but unfortunately the conditions of the grant laid down by the Federal Government will not permit this form of construction, and as the Federal conditions are paramount, it follows that the Quebec legislation on this point is of no value. It is contended that in Montreal the cost of building is so high that an artizan cannot take advantage of the act; and that the only way in which he can build is to put up a duplex house, renting one section in order to help pay the interest and repayment charges.

With a view to get a practical scheme, a committee representing various public organizations is now at work. The idea is to plan along lines independent of the Federal Government grant. It is to be a purely provincial scheme, which will allow of duplex houses. The Provincial Government is to be asked to grant $20,000,000, the amount of the loan to any municipality being in proportion to the population and needs of the municipality. The loans are to be made for a period not exceeding 31 years and at a rate not beyond 5 per cent. It is also stipulated that the money may be advanced to a municipality, housing societies, associations or companies, or individual owners of a lot or lots. The maximum loan on each building is not to exceed 75 per cent. and the maximum amount is to be $6,000.

If one may judge from remarks by Mr. Walter Mitchell, the Provincial Treasurer, there is practically no hope for any such scheme as is favored by the committee. He denies that there is a shortage of houses in Canada—there is in the cities, but not in the country. Government-aided schemes of this kind, he said, had been tried elsewhere, but there was no place in the world in which they had succeeded. A measure of success had come only in cases in which land was owned by a philanthropist who was willing and able to be out of pocket over the scheme, and to shoulder the responsibilities which grew out of such a project. "If the Government lends money to one community they must do so to any one who demands it, and where will be the end?" asked Mr. Mitchell. Home building is a matter for private capital, which will flow into it in proper time. If it is not sufficiently of a sound business proposition for private money, it is not for the Government, which has to take care of the expenditure of public monies."

Lumber Retailers Confer With Woodworking Firms

A meeting of the manufacturers of doors and sash and a representative committee of the Southwestern Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, was held in Toronto recently in regard to the matter which had been under discussion for some time, viz., the action of the manufacturers in supplying certain mail order and catalogue houses with part of their output. It was declared that by so doing, the manufacturers are not distributing the product through the logical and legitimate channels, and it was felt that it was only necessary to draw their attention to this in order to have the grievance complained of corrected.

The committee from the Southwestern Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association was composed of Messrs. Hadley of Chatham, Scofield of Windsor, Wallace of London and Clarke of Glencoe. There were four or five woodworking firms represented, and it is expected that as a result of the conference, which was a friendly one, an adjustment will be reached in regard to the question which has arisen owing to the woodworkers supplying mail order houses who use certain lines as a bait in order to induce the home builder and the contractor to buy from them; and then the purchasers frequently expect the local retail lumber dealer to come in and make good any deficiency, shortage or delay. The lumber dealers say that they are no longer going to be made the "goats" of certain persons who patronize these mail order houses as they are in a position to give the consumers equally as good service and sell them doors, sash, interior and exterior trim. at equally as reasonable figures as mail order houses. The local dealer also has the advantage that he is known, his stock can be seen, he is a resident of the community, his service is prompt, and if there is anything wrong or the material not up to the mark, he is prepared to make it good in every sense of the word.

Unloaded Cargo in Record Time

The H. R. MacMillan Export Co. of Vancouver, recently shipped a large consignment of sleepers and crossings on the vessel "Topa Topa" to Immingham, Eng. The cargo was unloaded by the stevedores in record achievement. The actual working time occupied in discharging was 75 hours, which means an hourly average of 55,500 feet b.m., or well over half a million feet per day.

While some owners in England have been complaining about the dilatory discharge of cargoes in that country, it is interesting to note that, at least, the conditions in one part of the United Kingdom are in such a shape as to permit of rapid unloading, which stands out as unique since the outbreak of the war.

Moving Pictures of Busy Pulp Plant

The pulp and paper companies are making more and more use of moving pictures as a method of educating the public as to the features of the industries. At the annual meeting of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, in Montreal, the Riordon Pulp & Paper Company exhibited a five-reel picture of the Kipawa plant, showing how high grade bleached sulphite pulp is made. Price Bros. & Company, Limited, also showed a film entitled "From the Forest to the Press." This illustrated in particular the company's newsprint mills at Kenogami, P.Q., and also showed the company's lumbering and other operations.

Have Confidence Says Progressive Dealer

Speaking of the present outlook in the retail lumber arena and the condition of stocks, Mr. J. B. Mackenzie of Georgetown, said: "The point we wish to impress on the prospective builder is that the prices we are asking are as low as they will be for this year and also that lumber, being a commodity in which costs are largely made up of freight and labor, there being no extra reserve stocks on hand, conditions do not point to any further reductions in price."

Mr. Mackenzie thinks that he will shortly put on an advertising campaign, explaining the conditions referred to, and show that the cost of lumber is only about 30 per cent. of the total outlay of the average residence and that lumber has been reduced to a greater per cent. than labor, cement or brick.

"The lumber merchant, to my mind," continued Mr. Mackenzie, "is in a different position to the clothing merchant, as we are dealing with people who have more or less of a financial standing and not with the new rich working man or woman upon whom the clothing merchants have to depend for their trade. The absorption of all the bond issues and the advance in Victory bonds would show that the lumber-buying public have money on hand. We also know that many of our farm customers have money on hand to make deferred improvements on their places, and after the first effect of the reduction of prices on farm implements has passed, they will gain confidence and go ahead with necessary alterations and additions which have temporarily been held up. "In a word, if we all have confidence, this year will be a good year for the retail lumberman."

Breezy News Notes of the Industry

C. O. Maus of the Hyde Lumber Co., South Bend, Ind., has written to a number of his friends in Toronto, stating that his company has decided to absorb the exchange on all new business in connection with Canadian trade.

The unemployment situation was recently relieved in Hull and Ottawa through the level in the Ottawa River rising rapidly owing to late rains. This resulted in the re-opening of the pulp, paper and sulphite mills, and 500 men, who had been out of work, are once more employed in the J. R. Booth and the E. B. Eddy Company's plants.

The LaCloche Island Co., Limited, with headquarters at Little Current, Ont., and a capital stock of $1,000,000, has been incorporated to carry on the business of manufacturing and dealing in timber and lumber, to own and operate barges, tugs, etc. Among the incorporators are Chas. W. Graves of Marion, Mich., and S. H. Person of Lansing, Mich.

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Suitable for covering all kinds of building materials, cement, sand, lumber, motors, machinery, boat hatches, hay stacks, new sidewalks.

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Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario and the East

Business in the lumber line continues quiet, although there is a better feeling prevailing than there was a few weeks ago. The number of inquiries are increasing, more car loads sold, and a greater measure of confidence prevails. This, it is expected, will increase as the spring and summer months approach.

No one cares to make any prediction regarding 1921, but there is a settled conviction that matters will improve as each month goes by. One leading member of the trade stated recently that he was inclined strongly to the belief that the last six months of the year would be far better than the first six months. Much will depend upon the building programme in the various cities and towns and the attitude of labor; whether it will come forward with extra demands or be content to continue at the present wage schedule.

Conditions in the trade were well discussed at the meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, held recently in Ottawa, and the general attitude of the industry was reflected ably and well in the sane, conservative address delivered by President McLachlin, which is worthy of perusal.

Everyone connected with the lumber business is disposed to believe that 1921 will prove a fair year, although it is not anticipated that there will be any record turn-overs, the same as in 1920, which was one of abnormal production and demand, particularly in the early months. The cut this year will be decreased, and it is not likely that buying will be carried on to the unprecedented extent as last year. Production and consumption will thus be equalized to a certain degree, which should all tend toward stabilization of values and sound, economic conditions.

There are no pessimists in the lumber business to-day. While all admit that trade is quiet, they point to the prospects which are brightening from day to day. Travellers report that retailers are disposed to stock up a little more than they have, believing that prices have reached their bottom, and if there is any change from this out, it will be in the direction of an upward trend.

Some few carloads of B. C. stock are moving, and one firm writes:—"Yes, we have closed down our mill, like many others. Our stock is altogether too heavy to carry at the present time, and we want to get it down to normal. We have five or six more million feet in the yard than we should have, and it is all high-cost lumber. We prefer to take our loss now rather than later on. By converting our stock into money, we can use the wherewithal to start operations again and at a lessened cost of production on which output we hope to make a profit. There is no use going ahead just now and piling up lumber at a figure which means more in manufacturing costs than in the way of receipts. We believe that any firm, which takes its loss now, will take a smaller one than by holding on. We are also of the opinion that when lumber is again manufactured, the outlay will be considerably reduced owing to the decline in wages in the bush and at the mills and greater efficiency on the part of labor."

Concerning the future a leading wholesaler stated this week that further recessions are not likely to be seen, except in a few cases when financial pressure may force slaughter sales. The large proportion of stocks are now held in fairly strong hands, who do not see their way clear to cut prices further. He was of the opinion that those requiring lumber for building or other purposes would be well advised to buy for their immediate needs now. Buying ahead in large quantities is a condition which is not to be desired, as, with stocks not large and production comparatively low, it would be almost certain to result in causing keen competition among buyers, with consequent sharp advances and conditions similar to those which existed a year ago. At the same time, if the buyers' strike should continue, present stocks are liable to become gradually depleted and production, receiving no encouragement, would fall off, resulting in a dearth of material when eventually the public did re-enter the market. This again might result in an unnatural inflation of values. Moderate buying, with no attempt at speculation, and a stabilization of prices and conditions as far as possible is what the industry generally would like to see.

United States

Trade generally continues dull throughout all the lumber centres across the border, although in some districts there is a market improvement. It is expected that business will pick up materially by early spring and there is a decidedly better feeling prevailing than there has been for some time past. If assurances are given that there are no labor troubles, many building projects will, no doubt, be proceeded with. Prices are still weak on a number of leading woods, but will, no doubt, strengthen as demand improves.

The most conspicuous feature of 1920 was the decline in residential construction, which in 1919 represented 33 per cent. of total construction and in 1920 only 20 per cent. The amount of residential floor space cotracted for, declined from 240,00,000 square feet in 1919 to 136,000,000 square feet in 1920. In the amounts of money involved in 1920 contracts, industrial plants and public works and utilities both exceeded residential buildings, each representing about 23 per cent. of the year's total. There was in 1920 an increase over 1919 in actual volume of construction of educational buildings.

In normal years the total estimated cost of contemplated or projected work reported is about 50 per cent. in excess of the total amount of contracts awarded. In 1919 the total or projected work was 68 per cent. in excess of contracts awarded and in 1920 it was 92 per cent. in excess of the contracts awarded. These figures give an indication of the amount by which each of the two years has run behind its announced construction programme.

A volume of construction equal to that of 1919, on a cost basis somewhere near the 1919 level, may be given as the most reasonable forecast for 1921. In money this would involve about two and a half billion dollars for the twenty-five states in the north-eastern part of the country, the same as the figure for 1920, though on a cost level that should represent a volume approximately one-third greater than the 1920 volume of construction. Should conditions develop so favorably that the full demand for construction may assert itself, the end of the year might possibly show a total of as much as three billions for the twenty-five northeastern states. Developments of the next three months will probably tell the story.

A six per cent. increase for 1920 operations over those of 1919 is shown by building permits officially issued and reported by the American Contractor. The total amount of permits for 1920 from 194 cities was $1,511,489,459 and the permits numbered 417,287. The total amount of permits in the same cities for 1919 was $1,428,423,683.

In the early months of 1920 the high records of 1919 were exceeded. In March, permits from 203 cities totalled $159,085,909 in valuation. In April permits from 200 cities totalled $199,155,821.

Great Britain

Reports issued by a well-known importing firm of Liverpool show that the stocks of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia spruce and pine imported during the month of December were only 700 standards, which were less than in either of the two previous years. The consumption in Liverpool was 1,700 standards, showing a decided increase over both 1919 and 1918. The stocks on hand were very heavy, so far as Liverpool was concerned.

In Manchester the importation of spruce was larger than in either 1919 or 1918. The consumption in that city was also very heavy, being 4,670 standards for December. The stock on hand was twice as great as at corresponding periods last year.

The combined stocks in Manchester and Liverpool for spruce to-day stand at 34,850 standards, 900 loads of birch logs and 1,599 standards of birch planks.

In the annual review made by another firm, some interesting figures are given along with a forecast of the future. Speaking of mahogany, it is more than usually difficult to make any predictions. The position as regards stock on hand and in prospect is quite healthy, but there is uncertainty in regard to the demand. Continuing the firms say, since April, when the bank rate was advanced to 7 per cent. and the banks commenced to restrict credits, the demand from consuming circles has fallen away rather seriously, whilst that from dealers and yard-keepers has suffered from the fact that they have not been in a position to carry anything approaching what would in pre-war days have been regarded as normal stocks. The demand is also adversely affected by the re-export of logs to the continent of Europe and the exportation of manufactures, especially furniture, having been seriously curtailed by the instability or unfavorable position of international exchanges. While these conditions continue, it is scarcely possible for the demand to develop in a really satisfactory manner, but even if it remains at the present low level. there is, in view of the moderate stocks on hand and in prospect, no reason to anticipate any serious fall in values.

In regard to the American hardwood market, the following timely observations are offered. The rise in values which was confidently pre-

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WEST TORONTO

dicted at the end of 1919, actually took place as soon as business opened in January last, and for two months substantial increases in values for practically all descriptions were recorded, but March saw the end of the upward movement, and although for some time thereafter no serious fall took place, prices during the latter half of the year sagged continuously. The cause is to be traced not so much to excessive stocks, although there was a rather plentiful supply on hand when the year opened, or to too large an importation, for the quantity brought in was actually extremely moderate, but rather to the lack of anything like a normal demand from consuming circles. Whatever other reasons there may be to account for the reduced demand, it is significant that the first signs followed very quickly the concerted action of the banks in regard to restriction of credits, and from this it may be inferred that a portion at any rate of the active demand which was experienced early in the year was probably due to the undesirable element of speculation. But there is little doubt that the financial situation, including dearness and scarcity of money, the reduced purchasing power of the community consequent thereon and the instability of exchage rates, is chiefly responsible for the contraction in the consumption which is still so noticeable.

In spite of the very light importation there are considerable stocks still available on this side, consequently, except in the case of special lines, very little business for forward delivery has taken place for several months past, and even the reduced quotations which shippers have lately been making have rarely resulted in contracts. Until the demand gives decided indications of more activity no improvement in the situation can be expected.

Whitewood.—Planks and Boards.—The stock brought forward from 1919 was small and soon found buyers at full prices. During part of the year there was a steady enquiry for prime grades, but lower qualities found decreasing interest and sales were difficult to effect. At the present time there are moderate stocks on hand, but the demand is very inactive; for forward delivery shippers are now prepared to accept lower prices, but little business is being done.

Stocks of quartered oak were generally light and prices ruled high during most of the year, but in the autumn some weakness in values became apparent. The importation was small, due partly to the high figures which were demanded and partly to the competition now being experienced from both Japanese and European products. Considerable stocks in plain oak were brought forward from 1919, but there was a good demand during the early part of the year and large quantities changed hands at advancing prices. About May the enquiry became less active and prices commenced to weaken, and since then business has been difficult, although a certain amount of trade took place in one-inch stock of 1st and 2nds and No. 1 Common grades. The amount of stock now being carried is by no means excessive, but it suffices for the present sluggish demand. Shippers should remember that in addition to the competition from English oak, which has not been without effect on the demand for American wood, there is now the further competition to be met from Central Europe, which has been made possible by reason of the position of exchange rates.

The commoner St. John, N.B., spruce is most plentiful in the country, and for this, prices are very erratic, because there have been for months past sellers who desire to place their goods almost irrespective of other considerations. Of course, the incubus of the Associated Importers' stocks has clouded the prospects of the spruce market all through this year, and even now it is affecting business because of the threatened auctions. The trade has seen the result of large auctions this month both in soft wood and ply-wood, and spruce stockholders with large stocks have not dared to wait, in case a further drop should occur. Quebec spruce in good condition is in a different category. There is not so much of this about, and considerably better prices can usually be obtained.

All the trade knows the main reason for the absurdly low figures which have sometimes been accepted recently for soft wood—simply the need of ready money on the part of the sellers.

Market Correspondence

SPECIAL REPORTS ON CONDITIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD

Halifax Trade is Quiet With Yard Stocks Light

Since the beginning of the new year the lumber market here has not shown any appreciable change for the better, says the Halifax, N.S., correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman," and while it is generally felt that the time can not be far distant when business must resume its normal course, lumbermen seem reluctant to make any extensive committments for the coming season. As a result, many manufacturers, who ordinarily have their cuts sold before this time of year, and received cash advances for carrying on their woods' operations, have had to close down. In the past an operator would look around before closing a contract in an effort to secure the highest price going; this year the difficulty seems to be to find a purchaser at any price. A buyer with ready cash would probably not find it very difficult to persuade some of the smaller manufacturers to accept considerably less than $30.00 for an ordinary specification of spruce.

Back in October and November it was predicted by those competent to form an accurate estimate that the output of logs during the winter would provide for not more than about 50 per cent. of an average cut. It is now estimated that this year's production of lumber will not be in excess of 25 per cent. This serious curtailment in one of the most important industries of the Province is working considerable hardship, the immediate result of which is the throwing of a large number of men out of employment. The whole effect may not be fully appreciated until later in the year.

Wages have dropped about 25 per cent. below last year's level, and the cost of supplies, such as food and logging equipment and mill supplies somewhat more than this. Ordinarily this would have the effect of reducing the price of lumber for the coming sason. but, owing to the fact that large quantities of manufactured lumber have been carried over from last year in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, combined with the small output for the present year, it is not unlikely that this year's prices will be largely based on last year's cost of production.

While the American market has not yet shown very much improvement, signs are not wanting that indicate American buyers are preparing for an early renewal of business. Enquiries are more numerous, and although little new business is being transacted, it goes to show that American firms propose to keep in touch with prices here, which is in marked contrast to their attitude a month ago. If the larger cities of the New England States, where the housing problem has reached such an acute stage, can arrive at some scheme for providing the housing accommodations which are so badly needed, they are bound to require large quantities of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick stock. In view of this, manufacturers are holding their stocks, the general impression being that prices will improve as the season advances.

The local market is quiet with stocks in yards light. Some of the retailers report business fair, while others say there is practically nothing doing. This condition will apply to the Province as a whole. Labor troubles in Cape Breton, the closing down of part of the Steel Company's plant at Sydney, and some of the mines of part of the Dominion Coal Company at Glace Bay, have had a depressing effect in the eastern part of the Province. The City Council of Halifax has recently borrowed a further $250,000 from the Federal Housing Committee. This is expected to provide for seventy-five more houses, to be erected as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed.

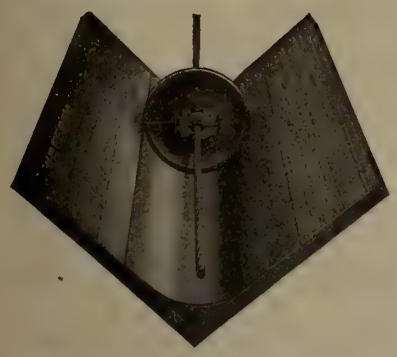
With the exception of a few small liner parcels, no shipments are being made to the English market at the present time. This will have a stimulating effect on the market on the other side insofar as it is affected by Lower Port stocks, as it will enable imports to assimilate their stocks on hand. If this policy is pursued by all the shippers here, a fair demand should be produced by the time the new cuts are ready for shipment.

That the steamship companies are feeling the slackening of business is evidenced by a substantial reduction in the rate for liners. A short time ago the rate was reduced to 150s. This was followed on January 15th. by a further reduction to 135s., but it is not thought that this will have the effect of increasing the shipments to any great extent, as shippers anticipate a further reduction shortly.

Quebec Business is Dull But Outlook is Fair

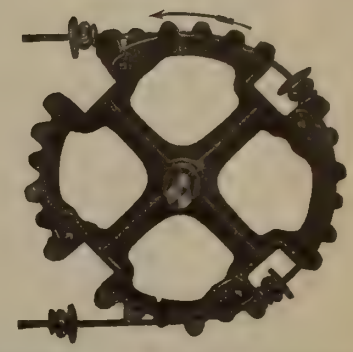
The outlook for the export of timber and sawn lumber to the United Kingdom is to say, the least, not very encouraging at the present. Nevertheless Quebec exporting firms are not pessimistic. In the meantime the trade has not been so quiet in many years, and it would appear from the curtailment of operations in the woods, and at the mills all over the district of Quebec, that the exporters and manufacturers feel justified in carrying on with studied prudence and caution, especially as advices from the British market do not warrant

Adapted to Economical Handling of Large Capacities and Long Distance Haulage of Sawdust and Mill Refuse, Etc.



"V" SHAPED TROUGH for large capacities of Refuse, Blocks, Etc. An all-steel trough with re-enforcing angles on the top edges may be used in place of the wood trough with steel lining illustrated above.

One of three Jeffrey Wire Cable Conveyers handling refuse from Saw Mill in a large cooperage plant.



JEFFREY GAPPED SHEAVE WHEELS with Solid Rim and Single Flexible Teeth. Also furnished in Adjustable Rim—Double Flexible Teeth.

Transporting lumber across a river with a Jeffrey Cable Conveyer.

K-2 ATTACHMENT used with Cable illustrated above.

Jeffrey

Wire Cable Conveyers

The Cable Conveyer also has quite an extensive application in the carrying of Pulp Wood

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Canadian Branch and Warerooms

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them to take chances. As far as can be learned, the cut of logs has been forty per cent. less than last year. It has been an ideal winter for work in the woods, with mild weather prevailing, and abundance of snow for hauling. This, however, was not taken into consideration to change the conservative minds of the producers or the banks which had tightened their purse-strings.

The latest advices received by the Quebec branch of the trade, illustrative of the position and conditions of the market in the United Kingdom, say that the wood material is greatly needed in Europe for construction purposes but the purchasing powers seem to be holding back in the hope that labor will come back to its senses, and a drop in the price of building essentials occur. The writers of these letters from the market centres of the United Kingdom say the present prevailing conditions are not on account of the political horizon of Europe but due to a general feeling that prices will shortly come down to nearly a level with pre-war conditions. They, at the same time, express the opinion from their knowledge of the situation that a break is bound to materialize in the near future and when it does come, there will be a rush for construction that will change the present gloomy aspect and engender a new confidence in business generally.

As far as the local market is concerned, it is on a par seemingly with the whole world. Quebec City is short approximately 1,500 houses to accommodate its population, and in consequence of the abnormal demand for dwellings, the landlords have raised the rentals to almost impossible prices and the growing population is on the verge of despair. It was thought that when the price of cement dropped to $1 per bag, and other essential building material, including lumber, had cheapened, that investors would start to build. So far there are little signs of this happening, but there are signs that with the arrival of spring, this will change. The mayor of Quebec is determined to do his utmost to end the present housing trouble, and is seeking to organize a company to build enough houses to alleviate the situation, and it is possible that such an example will be imitated by others.

In the meantime, building contractors express the view that springtime will bring forth such an impetus for construction in Canada that will cause such a demand for material as to send the prices up again. In the meantime the Canadian Pacific Railway is proceeding with the building of the new addition to the Chateau Frontenac in this city, which will entail an outlay of $1,500,000, and when finished will cause the Chateau Frontenac to be one of the largest and finest hotels on the continent.

Price Bros., Limited, have practically decided to proceed with the construction of their new pulp and paper mill with its city of houses, etc., next spring that is to cost several million dollars, and it is given out that several other large industries, including a steel screw factory, are being planned for execution in the same location that are being attracted by the immense water powers of the Saguenay River when the extensive damming of same is completed.

Another important industry is planned for execution at St. Michael's Cove, three miles from the city of Quebec, in line with the River St. Lawrence. This industry will be an addition to the pulp and paper interests of the province, and the promoters, who originally intended to locate at Three Rivers, have changed their mind by deciding to come to Quebec where they have obtained an ideal site that not only gives them railway accommodation for shipment but the River St. Lawrence. Negotiations have been going on for the past two months in connection with the establishment of this industry, which are now said to have come to a satisfactory termination. This mill will obtain its electric power from the Shawinigan Power Co., who have only to run a branch line of communication from the main line, a distance of six miles.

The Quebec Harbor Commissioner has just finished compiling the statistical report of the shipment of lumber and timber and other wood from the port of Quebec to the United Kingdom during the season of navigation of 1920, which shows a material decrease in comparison with the shipments of the previous year. In the season of 1920, 36,795,000 feet b.m. lumber, 13,170,490 feet b.m. timber, 468,746 b.m. shortwood, and 364,994 bundles of shortwood.

During the season of navigation of 1919 there were shipped from the port 61,852,743 feet b.m. lumber, 15,253,169 feet b.m. timber, and 3,965,753 feet b.m. shortwood, showing that nearly double the quantity of lumber and over 2,000,000 feet of timber was shipped in the season of 1919 in comparison with last season, and the same applies to shortwood.

St.John Trade Take Optimistic View of Conditions

No one at this port and in this section seems to be worrying as to the future of the lumber business. As a matter of fact, it is always a dull time during the winter season; of course this year high freight rates have kept back any shipments of lumber to the British market. During the last two weeks many sailing vessels have offered themselves at 125 shillings and some have been closed for at this rate. This has had the tendency to awaken the steamer owners to prevailing conditions and freights to Liverpool, London and Manchester have dropped to 135 shillings, and some space is being taken. McKean & Co. are now loading a vessel at St. John for Great Britain. This is the first real loading which has been done for some time. Prices for English deals are still too low to encourage sales for 1921 delivery and no one is making any effort to promote any business, preferring to await developments. The British buyers also seem to prefer to await the outcome of the spring's developments. Logging conditions are fairly good, and labor is plentiful; although a good class of labor cannot be had, as it seems the quality of woodsmen is not as good as heretofore. Costs for logging are not any less than a year ago, as men are costing just as much in yarding time as a year ago, wages only getting less. When yarding had been completed, supplies also had to be put in a year ago and in early fall of 1920, and were certainly at their very highest peak. If supplies could have been purchased to-day they could be bought for much less than last year or last fall. This would have had a tendency to have slightly reduced logging costs, but even then it would not have amounted to much per M feet. Stumpage is to-day higher in Canada and United States than ever before, the landowners in United States are getting 100 per cent. increase in stumpage over 1915 rates, forcing the operators to pay on all the rotten logs as well as the sound, and surveying the logs for really more than the contents. This state of affairs also applies in New Brunswick, where the Government has done the same thing, and conditions of survey as just as bad. How under conditions of these kind are we to have reasonable priced lumber? We certainly will never again see what is called cheap lumber. Prices instead of tending downwards are certainly going upwards again before long, whenever any demand becomes apparent.

Conditions across the border in the United States seem far worse than in New Brunswick and on top of all that, it is hinted that when the Republican party are sworn into power they will immediately put on a tariff of $5.00 per M on Canadian lumber going into United States. If this is so, Canada will benefit and not be hurt as much as our friends to the south, who never kept our home fires burning, but our friends in Great Britain have certainly stood by us at all times, and English trade has been the most substantial and profitable for many years. While occasionally the American business has been offered it was only spasmodic and any contracts made with Canadians were worthless when the prices went down, as the Americans very seldom, if ever, take delivery of the goods, inventing one excuse after another; but if the price goes up they hold the Canadians to the contract. This certainly makes the Canadian manufacturer not over anxious to do business with his U. S. neighbors, so in case the American Government imposes a duty, certainly Canadian lumber will find plenty of outlets and the buyer in U. S. will pay the duty if he wants the lumber. Canada has the forests and she certainly will protect them, and if necessary an export duty can be placed against pulpwood, and it is either do without in United States or come to Canada and establish mills—and duty or no duty, it is not far distant when this will be the case.

Prices locally remain unchanged. Business is fair, helped out by good weather conditions. Certainly by spring business will show considerable improvement.

Ottawa Prices are Firm With Little Trading Done

The Ottawa lumber market for the first month of the year showed a considerable decline in business as compared with a corresponding period in other years, and the amount of trading done was not anywhere near as great. Hopes, however, were entertained by the trade during the latter part of the month, that business would begin to pick up around the middle of April, but the month of February is expected to be a dull one.

Taken all around there were some hopeful signs, and one of them was that prices maintained themselves, with practically no trading being done. The upkeep of prices it was affirmed was largely due to there being little or no buying, and as the stocks were not changing hands or moving, it was impossible, dealers said, to say what prices stocks would bring in the market, in the event of being sold.

The white pine market showed no sign of falling off even with the lessened amount of trading. Most of the red pine of the Ottawa Valley is sold in blocks for manufacture and export to England, so there was little by which to gauge prices in this direction. Reports in some circles indicated that the price of spruce was falling away, but as few if any sales of this grade had been made, the correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman," was unable to secure definite information as to the drop in price, if any has actually occurred.

Another of the cheery signs was that a few more inquiries, filtered through, than during the first two weeks of the year. Very few of these inquiries resulted in orders being placed, but even the receipt

(Continued on page 78)

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EDGINGS

P. N. Mathieu is erecting a new sawmill in the village of Montmorency, Que.

W. F. Cooke was recently registered in Montreal as a wholesale lumber dealer.

Perron & Lennieux, who operated a sawmill at St. Hermenegilde, P.Q., have recently dissolved partnership.

The Swan Valley Lumber Co., Yorkton, Sask., has been incorporated with provincial charter. Capital, $100,000.

Arthur Kent, lumber dealer, of Granby, P.Q., recently passed away. He was widely known in the east and highly respected.

The city of Montreal will petition the Quebec Legislature, when it opens next week, for a loan of $20,000,000 to assist in house-building.

Hydraulic Machinery, Limited, Montreal, were recently granted a provincial charter to manufacture all kinds of pulpwood machinery with a capital of $500,000.

Pembroke Lumber Company, Limited, Montreal, with a capital of $2,000,000, has been incorporated under federal charter to conduct a general lumber, timber and pulpwood business.

The La Cloche Island Company, Limited, Little Current, Ont., were recently incorporated under provincial charter to buy, manufacture and deal in timber. Capital, $1,000,000. Two of the incorporators are W. L. Kinney and H. G. Verrill, both of Marion, Michigan.

M. A. Bradshaw's box factory at 1483 Chateaubriand Ave., Montreal, was recently damaged by fire. The factory, which is operated by W. J. Lapham of Point Clair under the Bradshaw name, is a total loss. The damage done was about $10,000, with only partial insurance.

The Nutbrown Lumber Co., Limited, Sherbrooke, P.Q., with a capital of $20,000, have been granted a provincial charter to buy and sell timber berths and to conduct saw and planing mills. W. Lazure and J. S. Couture, both of Sherbrooke, are two of the incorporators.

A. E. Fish & Sons, Limited, Ayers Cliff, Que., were recently granted a provincial charter to conduct a business as dealers in pulpwood, lumber and other building materials. Capital, $99,000. A. E. Fish and F. J. Wilkinson, both of Ayers Cliff, Que., are two of the incorporators.

The J. Robert Landry Co., Limited, Montreal, were recently granted incorporation under provincial charter to manufacture and deal in logs, lumber, pulpwood and other forest products. Capital, $20,000. J. R. Landry and J. P. Landry, both of Mont Joli, Que., are two of the incorporators.

Major L. R. Andrews, who has been in charge of management in the forestry department at Victoria, B.C., is being promoted to the office of district forester at Vancouver. He is to succeed Assistant Chief Forester Christie, who is joining the staff of the University of British Columbia.

A partnership known as E. A. Flewwelling & Son, Hampton, N.B., was recently formed to conduct a general lumber business, sawing and manufacturing all kinds of forest products. E. A. Flewwelling and G. H. Flewwelling, lumbermen, both of Kingston, N.B., are two of the incorporators.

The contracts in connection with a new pulp mill to be established at Sorel have been signed, between the city of Sorel, the Q. M. & S. Railway and J. H. Dansereau. Some $500,000 will be spent as an initial outlay as per agreement. The capacity of the pulp mill will be 40 tons a day.

McNaught Lumber Company, Limited, Chapleau, Ont., was recently granted a federal charter to conduct business as timber merchants and manufacturers of forest products. Capital, $400,000. Two of the incorporators are A. Morse, lumberman, of Pine P. O., Ont., and Chas. Ryan, Chapleau, Ont.

Wages in the lumber camps are up again in the Sudbury district. The camps are now paying as high as $70 and $75 for experienced men, but are hand-picking them. The average wage, however, is $55 to $75, with some camps paying as low as $40. This is the first year in several that lumber camps have been able to get anything like efficient help, and also to hold it.

During the past year 75 shade trees were planted along the streets of Agincourt, Ont., and in the last three years more than 300 trees have been set out. At a recent meeting of the Horticultural Society, the reforestation plans of the society for the coming year were discussed and it was predicted that soon every street in Agincourt would have shade trees along both sides.

Rt. Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., has been appointed Crown counsel in the action taken by the Ontario Government against the Russell Lumber Co., and the Shevlin-Clarke Co., Ltd. The suits are the outcome of disclosures made before the Riddell-Latchford timber probe. The two companies, it is alleged, failed to make proper returns to the province in the matter of timber dues.

Canadian International Paper Company has been incorporated under the laws of Quebec, with a capital stock of $20,000,000. The new company is a subsidiary of International Paper Company, operating the new mill at Three Rivers, Que. The mill when completed in the fall of 1921, will have a capacity of 240 tons of newsprint daily. It is now turning out 60 tons of sulphite pulp daily.

A mill at Upper Cross Creek, on the C.N.R., 31 miles from Fredericton, N.B., and owner by Gordon G. Scott, of Fredericton, has been entirely destroyed by fire, the loss being $25,000 and the insurance only $6,000. It was formerly a log lumber mill, but had been refitted with rossing machinery for pulpwood as well as shingle and box machinery and was to have started operations.

H. Lovell & Sons, Limited, Coaticook, Que., have been granted a provincial charter to conduct a general lumber business and to manufacture chairs and other articles of furniture. The company will take over the real estate business of H. Lovell & Sons. Capital, $250,000. Fritz E. Lovell, lumber manufacturer, and A. J. Sparks, lumberman, both of Coaticook, are two of the incorporators.

Major Gordon, of the Canada Air Board, Ottawa, has been in Fredericton, N.B., conferring with the officials of the Department of Lands and Mines. It is proposed to inaugurate an aerial patrol of New Brunswick for next season

during the peak of the danger period from forest fires. He is understood to have been submitting statements of probable cost for submission to the forest advisory board and the Government.

Manley Chew, who was granted a fixed assessment of $125,000 by a by-law voted upon by the ratepayers of Midland at the recent municipal contest on condition that he erect a fibre board plant, the first unit of which will cost $250,000, states that nothing will be done in the way of construction until the spring. Mr. Chew has not definitely decided as yet to erect a plant, but if he goes ahead with the proposition, Midland will, in all probability, be the point selected.

The Canadian Forestry Association, which is now in receipt of an annual grant of $500 from the Quebec Government, is asking that the amount be increased to $5,000 with a view to the maintenance of a permanent representative of the association at Quebec, the provincial capital, one who would give his whole time to the work of the association in the field work, lecturing, and educating public opinion.

According to an announcement made recently in Victoria, B.C., by the Provincial Registrar of Companies, British Columbia is to have another big pulp and paper enterprise. This is the Prince Rupert Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, which has just been incorporated with a capitalization of $4,000,000, to manufacture paper on a large scale in Northern British Columbia. The head office of the company is in Vancouver.

According to the report of the Department of Municipalities, which has been presented to the Quebec Legislature by Hon. Walter Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer, 34 cities and towns have benefited from the federal grant of $7,000,000 for the construction of dwellings. Among the municipalities which have taken advantage of the loan are: Chicoutimi, Drummondville, Sherbrooke, Grande Mere, Montreal East, St. Lambert and St. Laurent.

A deputation, representing the Canadian Forestry Association, waited upon Hon. E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, recently with the request that the annual allowance from the Government be increased from $3,000.00 to $4,000.00. The premier said while all grants to propaganda organizations had been cut out, he would see if something could not be done to give increased aid to the Canadian Forestry Association as fire protection and reforestation are exceptional and matters of vital concern to the whole province.

The tax rate in Hull, Que., will be reduced this year, due to the increased revenue that will be derived from the lifting of exemptions from taxation on the buildings of the E. B. Eddy Company, Limited. The additional revenue from 208 buildings owned by the E. B. Eddy Company, Limited, will not only bring in a larger amount of money to the city coffers, but the added assessment will increase the corporation's borrowing by at least $2,000,000. The assessment of the company's property will be in the neighborhood of ten or twelve millions.

After looking over the pulp situation in British Columbia during the past two weeks, Messrs. K. Nakamura and H. Kabashi of the Toya Shokwai Company, Tokio, left lately for the eastern United States. The Toyo Shokwai is one of the largest import firms in Japan dealing in pulp supplies and paper-making materials in general. For some time past they have purchased considerable quantities of pulp from the Whalen pulp corporation and during their stay on the coast have visited the Swanson Bay plant of this company.

Seven hundred more buildings were constructed or enlarged, in Winnipeg, last year than during 1919, according to official records. The cost of 2,500 structures was $8,367,250; the largest amount in any year since 1914, the year the war started. The outlay was about three times as large as that of 1919, when $2,948,000 was spent. The 1919 number of buildings was 1,789. Buildings costing $91,000 were constructed this month as compared with outlays of $149,450 in December a year ago.

Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests, in an address at the Lumbermen's luncheon in Ottawa, stated that two experiments in disposing of brush by burning had been tried and found to be very successful, and the report reaching the department was very satisfactory. It cost about 5c a tie to destroy the debris, which always constituted a fire hazard, and about $4.00 per M to burn the brush. The co-operation of the lumbermen in all these experimental undertakings is desired.

Wages in the lumber woods of New Brunswick have taken a big drop this year. The prevailing rate of pay at this time is sixty dollars per month with board, whereas last year it was seventy-five or eighty dollars per month. In one camp a crew that had been receiving sixty dollars a month recently made a demand for ninety dollars. When the increases were refused fifty quit the job at once, but their places were filled in short order by other men who accepted the sixty dollar rate. So far the pulp mills have been busy cutting their materials in the woods, but there are rumors afloat that these will shortly reduce their staffs.

Reductions in wages at the Canadian Western Lumber Company's mill at Fraser Mills are announced in order to keep the plant operating against an adverse market, says a recent despatch from New Westminster. The Timberland Lumber Company at South Westminster, which closed recently for repairs, has reopened and will, if at all possible, be kept in operation, despite the present market conditions. The Bucklin Lumber Company are closed for overhaul and repair and are not likely to resume work for some time yet. Although the Bucklin Lumber Company are still closed it is expected that a resumption of operations will be made about Feb. 1.

Passing of Another Pioneer Lumberman

Matthew Taylor, a pioneer sawmill man, died recently in Toronto, at the sunset age of 93. Until a few months before his death he was very active and able to take long walks. Mr. Taylor was born in Sligo, Ireland, and came to Weston, Ont., 90 years ago. With his brothers he kept a water-power sawmill on the banks of the Humber, and used to saw lumber which was later brought to Toronto along "the awful sandy roads." On one occasion Taylor found he had lost a large sum of money. He stopped his team and walked along the road to find it. He had no success, but coming back he discovered it safe and sound amongst the logs. Queen Victoria's accession to the throne was a great subject with the old man, and he frequently mentioned the great rejoicings which took place round the countryside. Mr. Taylor leaves two sons, W. H. and A. C. Taylor of Toronto.

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Saw Mills at Cambria, P. Q.

Office, 211 McGill Street, Montreal.

G. M. STRONG

We have dry for immediate shipment

Spruce, Hemlock, Pine, Birch and All Canadian Hardwoods, Also Spruce Laths.

Let us quote on your requirements, sawn to order

Have arrangements for dressing in transit when required.

H. BOURGOUIN

Dominion Express Bldg., 146 St. James St., Montreal

We have ready for shipment at Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.

4ths AND BETTER SPRUCE

1 x 4 x 10/13	40,000 ft.	1¾ x 7 x 10/13	60,000 "
1 x 5 x "	40,000 "	1¾ x 9 & up	100,000 "
1 x 6 x "	40,000 "		
1 x 7 x "	20,000 "	2 x 4 x 10/13	25,000 ft.
1 x 8 x "	10,000 "	2 x 5 x "	80,000 "
1¾ x 4 x 10/13	25,000 ft.	2 x 6 x "	80,000 "
1¾ x 5 x 10/13	50,000 "	2 x 7 x "	90,000 "
1¾ x 6 x 10/13	65,000 "	2 x 8 x "	75,000 "

WE ALSO HAVE "B" & "C" GRADE IN 1", 1¾" & 2"

200,000 ft. 1 x 3 and up, 2, 3, and 4 ft. long. No. 1 and 2 Box Boards.

60% SPRUCE 40% RED PINE

500,000 1½" Mill Run Spruce Laths.—Dressing Facilities at Mill.

"By-Pass" Blower Systems

for green saw dust and wet stringy material

Material that usually clogs the ordinary Blower is handled easily and continuously by our "By-Pass" Blowers. No material passes through or around the fan. That is the big secret of "By-Pass" success. Slow speed and minimum power are other strong features. Write for literature and all details.

We manufacture and install complete systems

Toronto Blower Company

156 Duke St., Toronto

Ottawa Prices Are Firm With Little Trading Done

(Continued from page 74)

of inquiries were welcomed whether they led to orders or not, and were taken as a criterion that the interest of buyers was beginning to mainfest itself again.

With business practically at a standstill, there were those outside of the trade, who for some unknown reasons got the idea that the lumbermen were downhearted, and if they got a chance to sell would cut each other's throats to make a sale, regardless of price. These people are kidding themselves very badly.

A canvass of the Ottawa market, expels any such idea, and instead of depression and panic premeating the ranks of the lumber fraternity, there is the reverse. Optimism prevails, and is likely to prevail for some considerable time, or until such a period is reached that will clearly show that it is justified—which will likely be in the latter part of April and the month of March.

To be concise, if the price of lumber on the Ottawa market is going to materially drop, the decrease is not going to take place much before the first of June, or perhaps a few weeks later when the new sawmill cut begins to come into the market. Such a statement seems a far fetched prophecy, but the conditions at Ottawa and throughout the Ottawa Valley at present justify it.

It has already come to the knowledge of the trade in general, that some small operators, or jobbers, have been underselling, because they were more or less financially tied up and needed money. None of the larger companies did it or attempted to do it.

In other words it is only a question of making profits, but from an economic standpoint it is not sound. The logs that made the lumber that is owned by Ottawa and Ottawa Valley Companies today, some of them cut two or three years ago, cost more than similar logs ever did. They were cut, driven and sawn, at "peak prices," and food supplies in the camps are at the same level. Labor costs reached a peak that they never previously, or will likely again attain. Production on account of increased operating expense has been curtailed, and this year the Valley will not likely witness even a sixty per cent. normal cut.

The argument of the general public, which knows little or nothing about the costs of operations from the time the fall camps are established until the wood reached the mill, is sawn, and then comes into the market, and into its hands, is that the lumbermen are loaded up with high cost stock and as the price of other commodities is falling that lumber is bound to take a tumble, and prices will be lower in the spring. Besides, there is no demand. "Nobody will build because of the high cost of lumber" is a frequent complaint, and those who want to argue the matter say the stocks will have to lie in the dealer's hands and rot unless he brings down the figure.

Conditions with the woodworking factories, remained about the same as during the first part of the month so far as new orders were concerned. The plant of the McAuliffe Davis Lumber Company reopened, but was operated on about half a staff, and was worked on old orders. The large plant of James Davidson & Sons remained closed, and it was not considered likely that it will re-open until some time in February.

The labor situation showed little change, there being plenty of it for the woodworking factories, and reports from the woods indicated that there was no shortage of it there. The general opinion in the trade was that the cost of labor would further drop. If it does in the building trades, it will mean much new structural work being undertaken.

Bush operations so far have not been all that could be desired owing to the mildness of the weather. The weather so far has been ideal for log making, but had been very poor for hauling. It was stated by operators that while a third of the seasons log cut should have been hauled by the middle of January, that only about 10% of it had been moved.

Montreal Declares That the Tide is Slowly Turning

Business in Montreal is picking up. The volume of orders is not large but, with the more numerous inquiries, is sufficient to indicate that the tide is turning. Besides this, there is a much more optimistic feeling among wholesalers. Men who a short time ago were inclined to look on the black side of the picture are now expressing a belief that we shall shortly see a substantial revival in trade.

Prices are still an uncertain quantity. Many wholesalers are of opinion that the bottom has been reached, and that in the spring there will be an appreciable recovery. The outlook may be said to be satisfactory, on the whole. "Now is the time to buy," said a partner in a large wholesale firm. "In my opinion, prices are at the lowest point, and I believe that anyone who purchases now will be able to secure lumber at values which will show a considerable appreciation in a very short time."

The annual meetings of the various forestry asociations and the Pulp & Paper Associations were largely attended. Besides men who are primarily interested in the pulp and associated industries, there were present many lumbermen from Eastern Canada. Lumbermen are showing greater interest in forestry questions, such as fire protection—the most important subject to the lumber interest today, according to Mr. J. F. Gregory, of Murray & Gregory, St. John, N.B. It is obvious that lumbermen are dependent for their business existence on a free supply of raw material, and the depletion of that supply by fire involves the loss of potential trade. Lumbermen spoken to at the meetings were quite optimistic as to the future, expressing the view that the worst of the depression is over.

In another column reference is made to the building situation in Montreal in relation to workmen's dwellings. The position is far from satisfactory, and although action is being taken by local organizations, there does not seem much hope of anything effective being done. As to the Province, the Hon. W. Mitchell, Provincial Treasurer states that the number of municipalities to whom an advance has been allotted for workmen's dwellings is 34. The total amount of the grant to these municipalities amounts to the sum of $6,430,000. Several applications are under consideration for the balance of the money.

Newsy Happenings From the East

If present arrangements materialize George McKean & Co. Ltd., of St. John, N.B., will ship overseas in the near future 2,000 standards of lumber, or approximately 4,000,000 feet. The large freighter, Lord Strathcona has been secured to convey the lumber overseas, and will receive orders re. her destination upon arrival at a port in Ireland. This will be the largest consignment of lumber shipped from this port for some time.

The B. A. Mowatt Co., Ltd., with head office at Campbellton, N.B., and capital stock of forty-nine thousand nine hundred dollars, has been incorporated to take over the business rights and property of the firm of B. A. Mowatt and carry on general business and lumbering in all its branches in this province.

Wages in the lumber woods of New Brunswick have taken quite a slump this season. At the present time the prevailing rate of pay is sixty dollars per month with board, whereas last season it was eighty dollars a month.

What is considered a very important step for the betterment of conditions in the woods has been taken by the St. John Ambulance Association. At a recent meeting of the provincial executive committee it was decided to co-operate with the Workmen's Compensation Board and to send to lumber camps and industrial plants of the province an inspector skilled in the art of first aid. Jack Redfern, a well known physical instructor, who is well advanced in first aid, has been appointed to inspect the plants and camps and also give these valuable instructions. Mr. Redfern has already taken up this important duty.

The Bathurst Lumber Company recently shut down their pulp plant, owing, it is said, to an unprecedented lack of demand for their output. It is claimed that the market is swamped with pulp wood and pulp products, but movements are slow owing to manufacturers holding out for top prices. There is hardly a railway siding in this province that is not loaded up with pulp wood, and from present indications it will lie there for some months.

Tenders have been called for 400,000 feet of spruce for development work at Musquash where the Provincial Government proposes to harness the falls for hydro power.

A sawmill, owned by Gordon G. Scott, of Fredericton and situated at Upper Cross Creek, York County, was destroyed by fire recently. The loss is estimated at $20,000, and the insurance only amounted to $6,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The fire was discovered about 10 o'clock at night in the main building and despite all efforts, spread until the entire structure was soon a mass of flames. Mr. Scott is as yet undecided whether or not to rebuild. The mill had been started that day to test the new rossing machines, which were to be used to ross 2,000 cords of pulpwood. The only cause which can be assigned to the starting of the fire is the dropping of a match or cigarette in sawdust. The mill was built two years ago and contained a 150 horse power engine, a rotary machine, two shingle machines and other equipment.

Major J. L. Gordon, of Ottawa, was at Fredericton last week as a representative of the Canada Air Board conferring with Col. T. M. Loggie, deputy minister of lands and mines, concerning the proposed fire patrol of New Brunswick forests by seaplane. Colonel Gordon also had a conference with Hon. C. W. Robinson, minister of lands and mines; in Moncton, N. B. on the same matter. The advisory board of the department have not as yet definitely decided to have seaplane patrol, but it is conceded by men of experience in the forests that it should be a good way to detect fires and in many cases extinguish them before they got beyond control.

AMBEST

"AMBEST" Metallic Packing does away entirely with carrying a varied assortment of packings in stock. They are all in the same can, and any sized rod or valve stem can be packed.

MILL SUPPLY DEPT.

Beveridge Paper Co., Ltd.

Montreal

WIRE ROPE

For LUMBERMEN, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS

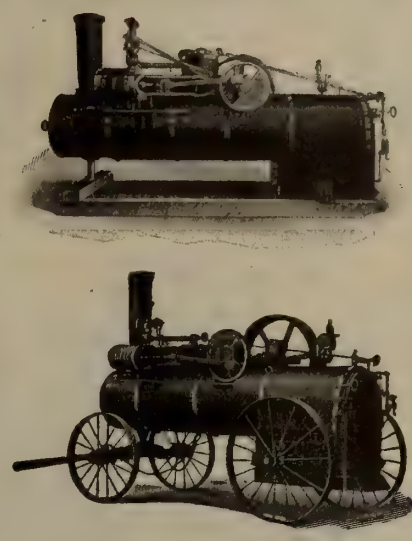
"We have the Right Rope for every purpose"

We solicit your enquiries. Write for our catalogue.

Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co., Hamilton

PORTABLE ENGINE

ON SKIDS OR WHEELS



built specially for sawmill work, with large deep fire box. Specifications for all sizes registered in the different Provinces, including British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and the Eastern Provinces. These boilers are built for a working pressure of 175 lbs. per square inch, ensuring the greatest possible efficiency.

We also build Portable Sawmills mounted and unmounted, suitable for capacities from 2,000 to 20,000 ft. per day. Also Edgers, Lath Mills and Shingle Mills. Steam Traction Engines and Gas Tractors."

ROBERT BELL ENGINE AND THRESHER COMPANY, LIMITED

SEAFORTH, ONT., CAN.

Oldest and Best

HOE

Chisel Tooth Saws

Choice of Lumbermen Everywhere

The even temper of these saws and the fine quality of steel from which they are made have proved Hoe saws reliable for nearly one hundred years.

More than one hundred thousand "Hoes" are to-day successfully sawing lumber in all parts of the globe. The Hoe Chisel Tooth Saw, invented 40 years ago, is still the best for cutting hardwood.

Special Flanged Shanks and Superior Bits Supplied

R. HOE & CO. 504-520 Grand Street New York City

America's Oldest Saw Manufacturers

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

Prices in Carload Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto

White Pine;		
1 x 4/7 Good Strips	$125 00	$130 00
1¼ & 1½ x 4/7 Good Strips	125 00	130 00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	150 00	160 00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	170.00	175.00
1¼ and 1½ x 8 and wider Good Sides	175 00	176 00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	180.00	190.00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	100 00	110 00
5/4 & 6/4 No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	105 00	115 00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	105 00	115 00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	68 00	70 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	69 00	71 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	69 00	71 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	73 00	75 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
1 x 12 Mill Run	76 00	78 00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	76 00	78 00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	54 00	56 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	48 00	50 00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	50 00	52 00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	51 00	52 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	38 00	40 00
1 x 10 x 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	45 00	48 00
1 x 4 and up 6/10 No. 3 Mill Culls	28 00	30 00
Red Pine:		
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	56 00	58 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	60 00	62 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	62 00	63 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	56 00	58 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	62 00	64 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	63 00	64 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	64 00	65 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	66 00	68 00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	90 00	90 00
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	90 00	90 00
Spruce:		
1 x 4 Mill Run	54 00	56 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	57 00	59 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	60 00	62 00
1 x 12 Mill Run Spruce	62 00	64 00
Mill Culls	46 00	48 00

HEMLOCK (M R)

(In car load lots f.o.b. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	40 00	42 00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	40 00	42 00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	45 00	47 00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	46 00	48 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	45 00	47 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 12 and 14 ft.	40 00	42 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 18 ft.	42 00	44 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 20 ft.	43 00	44 00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft.	36 00	38 00

FIR FLOORING

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2 Edge Grain	C
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2 Flat Grain (Depending upon widths)	B.
1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	on
1¼ x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	prevail
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	yet
3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	prices
1 x 5 & 6 Fir Casing	definite
1 x 8 & 10 Fir Base	No
1¼ & 1½ 8, 10 & 12" E. G. Stepping	products
1¼ & 1½, 8, 10 & 12" F. G. Stepping	forest
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S.	generally.
1¼ & 1½ x 4 to 12, Clear Fir, D4S	
XX Shingles 6 butts 1 to 2", per M.	
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in., per M.	
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2 in., per M.	

LATH

	F.O.B. Mill
No. 1 White Pine, 4 ft.	$14.00
No. 2 White Pine, 4 ft.	12.00
No. 3 White Pine, 4 ft.	11.00
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in.	6.00
Merchantable spruce lath, 4 ft.	7.00 up

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for carloads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

The prices quoted on imported woods do not include American exchange.

ASH, WHITE

(Dry weight 3800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$120.00	$ 70.00	$ 40.00
1¼"	125.00	80.00	45.00
1½"	125.00	80.00	45.00
2"	140.00	100.00	50.00
2½" and 3"	165.00	120.00	60.00
4"	165.00	120.00	60.00

ASH, BROWN

4/4	$130.00	$ 70.00	$ 40.00
6/4	140.00	80.00	45.00
8/4	155.00	80.00	45.00

BIRCH

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$140.00	$ 95.00	$ 50.00
5/4 and 6/4	150.00	105.00	60.00
8/4	155.00	110.00	60.00
10/4 and 12/4	165.00	125.00	75.00
16/4	170.00	130.00	80.00

BASSWOOD

(Dry weight 2500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	$115.00	$ 85.00	$ 55.00	$ 40.00
5/4 & 6/4	115.00	95.00	60.00	45.00
8/4	125.00	95.00	65.00	55.00

CHESTNUT

(Dry weight 2800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1"	$125.00	$100.00	$ 55.00
1¼" & 1½"	140.00	110.00	60.00
2"	145.00	110.00	65.00

ELM, SOFT

(Dry weight 3100 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	$110.00	$ 80.00	$ 50.00	$ 35.00
6/4 & 8/4	145.00	110.00	75.00	55.00
12/4	160.00	135.00	90.00	

GUM, RED

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	Plain		Quartered	
	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$110.00	$ 75.00	$130.00	$100.00
1¼"	120.00	85.00	140.00	110.00
1½"	120.00	85.00	140.00	110.00
2"	150.00	110.00	160.00	115.00

Figured Gum, $10 per M. extra, in both plain and quartered.

GUM, SAP

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$65.00	$50.00
1¼" and 1½"	80.00	65.00
2"	85.00	70.00

HICKORY

(Dry weight 4500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$125.00	$ 75.00	$ 60.00
1¼"	150.00	105.00	70.00
1½"	150.00	105.00	70.00
2"	165.00	110.00	75.00

MAPLE, HARD

(Dry weight 4200 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Com. No. 1	Com. No. 2	Com. No. 3
4/4	$140.00	$ 70.00	$ 45.00	$ 25.00
5/4 & 6/4	140.00	90.00	70.00	
18/4	140.00	95.00	75.00	
12/4	150.00	100.00	90.00	
16/4	170.00	130.00	110.00	

SOFT MAPLE

The quantity of soft maple produced in Ontario is small and it is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices.

PLAIN WHITE & RED OAK

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$135.00	$ 95.00
5/4 & 6/4	145.00	105.00
8/4	155.00	110.00
10/4	165.00	120.00
12/4	165.00	120.00
16/4	175.00	125.00

WHITE OAK, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$170.00	$100.00
5/4 & 6/4	180.00	110.00
8/4	190.00	130.00

QTD. CUT RED OAK

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$170.00	$110.00
5/4 & 6/4	180.00	120.00
8/4	190.00	130.00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:	
1-in. x 7-in. and up	$150 00
1¼-in. and 1½-in., 8-in. & up	190 00
2-in. x 7-in. and up	200 00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up.	95 00
Pine good strips:	
1-in.	125 00
1¼-in. and 1½-in.	145.00
2-in.	150 00
Pine good shorts:	
1-in. x 7-in. and up	135 00
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.	110 00
1¼-in. and 1½-in.	135 00
2-in.	140 00
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	80 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	95 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	90 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	75 00
Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips	72 00
Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips	73 00
Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips	74 00
Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips	74 00
Pine, 1 x 8-in., s.c. 12 to 16 ft.	48 00 76 00
Pine, 1-in. x 10-in. M.R.	78 00
Pine, s.c. sidings, 1¼ and 2-in.	75 00
Pine, s.c. strips, 1-in.	65 00
1¼, 1½ and 2-in.	70 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.	60 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5	62 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6	65 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11', 1"x10"	68 00
Pine box boards:	
1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	52 00
1"x3", 12'-16'	60 00
Pine, mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-ft. and up	55 00
Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.	45 00
O. culls r & w p	38 00 40 00

RED PINE, LOG RUN

mill culls out, 1-in.	36 00	52 00
mill culls out, 1¼-in.	36 00	52 00
mill culls out, 1½-in.	38 00	52 00
mill culls out, 2-in.	40 00	52 00
mill culls, white pine, 1"x7" and up		45 00

MILL RUN SPRUCE

1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	45 00	47 00
1"x4" and up, 12'-16'	45 00	47 00
1"x9"-10" and up, 12'-16'	49 00	51 00
1¼" x 7, 8 and 9" and up, 12'-16'	49 00	51 00
1¼ x 10 and up 12'-16'	49 00	55 00
1½" x 12" x 12" and up, 12'-16'	49 00	55 00
Spruce, 1-in. clear (fine dressing and B)	55 00	58 00
Hemlock, 1-in. cull	30 00	32 00
Hemlock 1-in. log run	40 00	42 00
Hemlock, 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'	48 00	53 00
Tamarac	29 00	31 00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	52 00	56 00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out	54 00	58 00
Birch, log run	48 00	50 00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2-in.	60 00	70 00
Ash, black, log run	62 00	65 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57 00	62 00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51 00	56 00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47 00	52 00

Lath per M:

No. 1 white pine, 1½-in. x 4 ft.	Open
No. 2 white pine	Open
Mill run white pine	Open
Spruce, mill run 1½-in.	11 00
Red pine, mill run	14 00
Hemlock, mill run	12 00 13 00
White Cedar Shingles;	
XXXX, 18-in.	12 00
Clear butt, 18-in.	10 00
18-in. xx	7 00
Spruce logs (pulp)	20 00 28 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Foot	
First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. average, according to lineal	100	110
19 in. and up average	110	120

SPRUCE DEALS

(At Mill)

	Per M. Ft.	
3 in. unsorted Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	$35 00	$37 00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	38 00	40 00
3 in. unsorted Quebec, 9 in. wide	48 00	50 00

OAK

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
According to average and quality 55 ft. cube	1 25	1 30

ELM

(At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet, cube	1 00	1 20
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 feet	90	1 00

BIRCH PLANKS

(At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft.	35 00	40 00

SARNIA, ONT.

PINE, COMMON AND BETTER

1 x 6 and 8 in.	$110 00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	130 00
1¼ and 1½ in. and up wide	180 00
2 in. and up wide	180 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	125 00
5/4 & 6/4 and up No. 1 and better	150 00
8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	150 00

No. 1 CUTS

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	115 00
1¼ in., 8 in. and up wide	125 00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide	125 00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide	130 00
2½ in. and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide	175 00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide	185 00

No. 1 BARN

1 in.; 10 to 16 ft. long	$80 00	90 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	85 00	95 00
2½ to 3 in., 10/16 ft.	90 00	100 00

No. 2 BARN

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	75 00	82 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	75 00	85 00
2½, 1½ and 3 in.	85 00	95 00

No. 3 BARN

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	68 00	74 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	72 00	75 00

BOX

1 in., 1¼ in. & 1½ in., 10/16'	60 00	62 00

MILL CULLS

Mill Run Culls 1 in., 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft.	$50 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	51 00

ST. JOHN, N.B.

From Yards and Mills

ROUGH LUMBER

Retail Prices Per M. Sq. Ft.

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh. Merch. Spr.	$47 00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge	49 00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 4 sides	52 00
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough	48 00
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6	50 00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7	55 00
2x10, 3x9	60 00
2x12, 3x10, 3x12, 8x8 and up	65 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4 & 5.	45 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x6	48 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x7 & up	50 00
Refuse Bds., Deals & Setgs.	32 00

Above random lengths up to 18-0 long.
Lengths 19-0 & up $5.00 extra per M.

For planing Merch. and Refuse Bds. add $2.00 per M to above prices.
Laths, $8.00.

SHINGLES

	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	$8 50
" Clears	7 75
" 2nd Clears	6 50
" Extra No. 1	5 00
Spruce	5 00

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

No. 1 SPRUCE

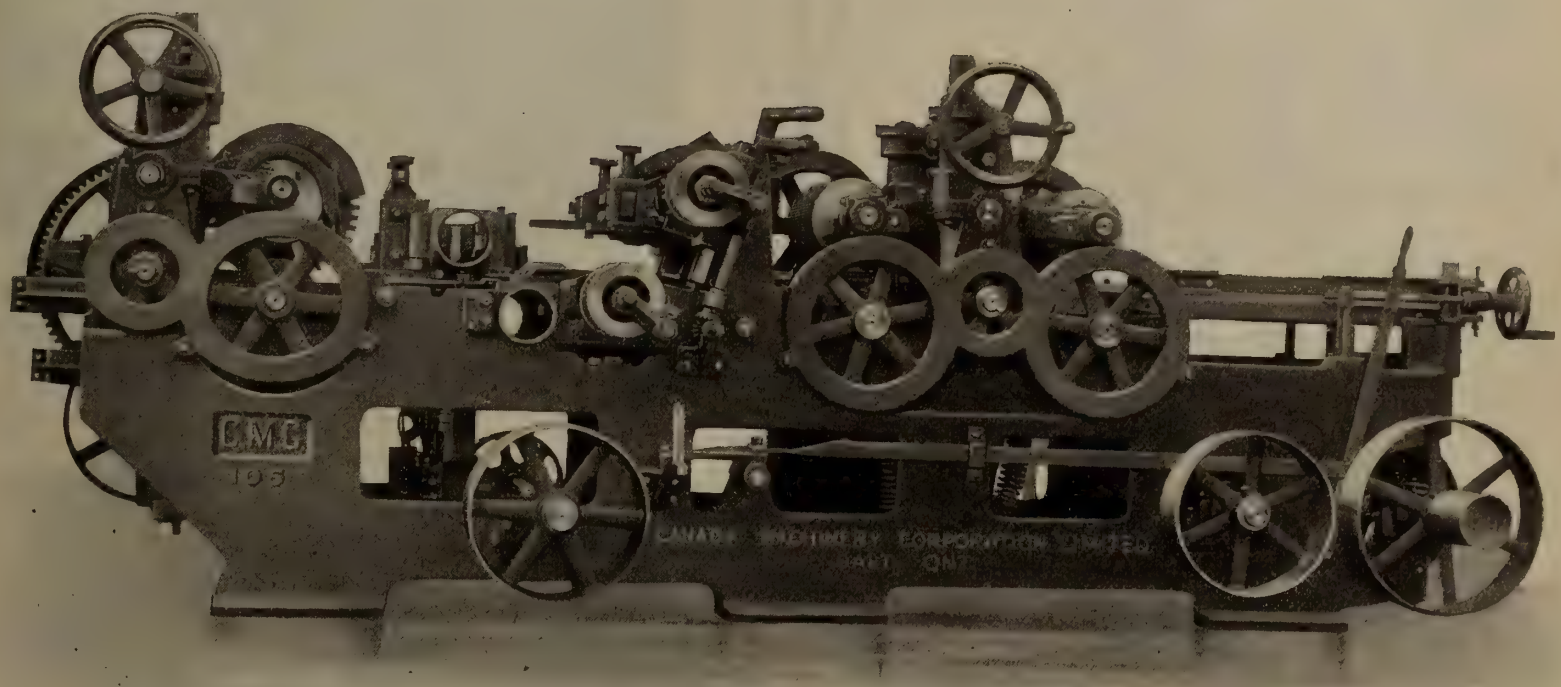
Dimension	S.1.S and 1.E 10 ft.	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.
2 x 4	$41	$40	$40	$41
2 x 6	42	40	40	41
2 x 8	43	41	41	42
2 x 10	44	42	42	43
2 x 12	45	43	43	44

Northern Spruce Mills stocks are depleted and quotations are afforded only for stock on hand. New lists are now being issued. tions are only nominal.

(Continued on page 82)

C.M.C.

No. 105 Double Cylinder Planer and Matcher



CAPABLE POWERFUL CONVENIENT

A heavy, moderate speed, moderately priced machine, having a large capacity for work and a staying power that makes it invaluable to the average planing mill.

This machine will plane 15″ x 6″ and match 15″. It will handle stock at the rate of 100′ per minute which is somewhat faster than the ordinary man will be able to feed by hand for any length of time. Rates of feed supplied are 45′, 60′, 75′, 90′ and 100′ per minute.

Six 9½″ feed rolls furnish the feed for the machine. Each roll carries a 17″ gear, thus permitting the use of a coarser pitch, and greatly lengthening the life of the gear, as well as producing a very powerful feed. The top rolls are hinged in heavy housings and spring pressure applied to each end of the roll. The rolls lift parallel and cannot bind.

Full particulars and prices will be cheerfully furnished on request.

CANADA MACHINERY CORPORATION
LIMITED

GALT - - ONTARIO

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

For 2 inches, rough, add 50 cents.
For S1E only add 50 cents.
For S1S and 2E, S4S or D&M, add $3.00.
For timbers larger than 8 x 8, add 50c. for each additional 2 inches each way.
For lengths longer than 20 ft., add $1.00 for each additional two feet.
For selected common, add $5.00.
For No. 2 Dimension, $3.00 less than No. 1.
For 1 x 2 and 2 x 2, $2 more than 2 x 4 No. 1.
For Tamarac open.

FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE AND LARCH

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the market at present the following prices can only be regarded as nominal.

Mountain Stock

No. 1 Dimension and Timbers

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 12/16 ft., S1S1E	$44.75
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 10 ft., S1S1E	45.75
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 ft., S1S1E	43.75
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 18/22, S1S1E	46.75
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 24/32, S1S1E	48.75
2 x 10, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	46.75
2 x 10, ft., S1S1E	46.75
2 x 10, 18/22, S1S1E	47.75
2 x 10, 24/32, S1S1E	49.75
2 x 12, 8 ft. to 16 ft. S1S1E	46.25
2 x 12; 10, 18, 20	48.25
2 x 12; 24, 26, 28, 30, 32	50.25

B. C. COAST FIR

Dimension S1S and E.

2 x 4 in. 6 ft.	36.00
2 x 4 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	37.00
2 x 4 in., 16 ft.	38.00
2 x 4 in. 18 and 20 ft.	39.00
2 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	41.00
2 x 10 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	38.25
2 x 10 in., 16 ft.	39.25
2 x 10 in., 18 and 20 ft.	40.25
2 x 10 in., 22 to 32 ft.	42.25
2 x 12 in., 8 to 14 ft.	39.75
2 x 12 in., 16 ft.	40.75
2 x 12 in., 18 an d20 ft.	41.75
2 x 12 in., 22 to 32 ft.	43.75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 8 to 14 ft.	41.25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 16 ft.	42.25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4, 18 and 20 ft.	43.25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4, 22 to 32 ft.	45.25
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 6 x 16 ft.	43.50
6 x 6, 6 x 8 and 8 x 8, 18 and 20 ft.	44.00
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 22 to 32 ft.	45.00

Above quotations are on mixed car lots. Straight cars can be bought for a little less.

Shingles, XXX B. C. Cedar, straight cars on 81c rate	4.70

Coast prices on Common listed, all current quotations f.o.b. 67½.

BUFFALO & TONAWANDA

WHITE PINE

Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/.	240 00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	240 00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	265 00
Selects, 4/4	215 00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	215 00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	215 00
Fine Common 4/4	165 00
Fine Common 5/4	175 00
Fine Common 6/4	175 00
Fine Common 8/4	175 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	125 00
No. 2 Cuts 5/4	135 00
No. 1 Cuts 6/4	135 00
No. 1 Cuts 8/4	140 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	90 00
No. 2 Cuts 5/4	110 00
No. 2 Cuts 6/4	115 00
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	120 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	77 00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	77 00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	79 00
Dressing 5/4	107 00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	107 00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	112 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	150 00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	150 00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	150 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	135 00
No. 2 Moulding 8.4	135 00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	140 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	92 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	85 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	87 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	76 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	78 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	61 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	64 00
Box 1 x 6 and up	53 00
Box 1 x 10	55 00
Box 1 x 12	57 00
Box 1 x 13 and up	60 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

MAPLE

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$ 90 00	$ 65 00	$ 45 00
5/4 to 8/4"	98 00	70 00	48 00
10/4 to 4"	100 00	72 00	50 00

RED BIRCH

1"	135 00	90 00
5/4 and up	140 00	95 00

SAP BIRCH

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	110 00	80 00	55 00
5/4 & up	115 00	85 00	60 00

SOFT ELM

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	85 00	65 00	40 00
5/4 to 8"	95 00	75 00	45 00

BASSWOOD

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	95 00	70 00	40 00
5/4 to 2"	100 00	80 00	42 00

PLAIN OAK

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	105 00	70 00	40 00
5/4 to 2"	115 00	80 00	45 00

WHITE & BROWN ASH

1"	115 00	85 00	45 00
5/4 to 2"	130 00	95 00	55 00
10/4 & up	150 00	105 00	60 00

BOSTON, MASS.

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian white pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in carloads.

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the market at present the following prices can only be regarded as nominal.

White pine uppers, 1 in.	225 00
White pine uppers, 1¼, 1½ in. 2 in.	235 00 245 00
White pine uppers, 2½, 3 in.	265 00
White pine uppers, 4 in.	300 00
Selects, 1 in.	196 00
Selects, 1¼, 2 in.	200 00
Selects, 2½, 3 in.	235 00
Selects, 4 in.	245 00
Fine common, 1 in., 30 per cent. 12 in. and up	170 00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up	170 00
Fine Common, 1¼ to 2 in.	190 00-200 00
Fine common, 2½ and 3 in.	225 00
Fine common, 4 in.	235 00
1 in. shaky clear	95 00
1¼ in. to 2 in. shaky clear	100 00
1 in. No. 2 dressing	95 00
1¼ in. to 2 in. No. 2 dressing	95 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.	145 00
No. 1 Cuts 1¼ to 2 in.	165 00
No. 1 Cuts, 2½ and 3 in.	195 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	115 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	125 00-130 00

Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	110 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	100 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	100 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	80 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	76 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	78 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	63 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	59 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	57 00

No. 1 Clear

Can. spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9 in.	100 00
1 x 10 in.	100 00
No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.	93 00
No. 1, 1 x 8 and 9 in.	96 00
No. 1, 1 x 10 in.	96 00
No. 2, 1 x 4 & 5 in.	52 00 54 00
No. 2, 1 x 4 & 7 in.	56 00
No. 2, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	59 00
No. 2, 1 x 19 in.	62 00
No. 2, 1 x 12 in.	65 00

Spuce, 12 in. dimension	59 00	
Spruce, 10 in. dimension	58 00	
Spuce, 9 in. dimension	57 00	
Spruce, 8 in. dimension	56 00	
2 x 10 in. random lengths, 8 ft. and dup	46 00	48 00
2 x 12 in., random lengths	47 00	49 00
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7	35 00	38 00
3 x 4 and 4 x 4 in.	38 00	40 00
2 x 9	40 00	42 00
All other random lengths, 7-in. and under, 8 ft. and up	35 00	38 00
5-inch and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s	40 00	44 00
1 x 2		45 00
1 x 3	43 00	45 00
1½ in. spruce lath	8 50	9 00
1½ in. spruce lath	7 50	8 00

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras		7 00
Clears		6 50
Second Clear	4 00	4 50
Clear Whites		4 00
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)		4 00
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	3 50	3 75
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in.	5 50	5 80
Red Cedar Eurekas, 18-inch, 5-butts to 2-in.		10 00
Red Cedar Perfections, 5 butts to 2¼		11 00
Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2 in. extra red cedar		5 25

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Everything you require for the comfort and health of your men is included,—clothing, footwear, bedding and tents. Write to-day.

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Gasoline Traction Derrick
Gasoline Pile Driver
Stationary Cranes

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1—60″ dia. x 14′ long H.R. T. Type, 80 lbs. W.P.
1—54″ dia. x 14′ long H.R. T. Type, 80 lbs W.P.
1—42″ dia. x 14′ long H.R. T. Type, 130 lbs. W.P.
1—42″ x 18′ Loco. Boiler, 100 lbs. W.P.
1—175 H.P. Scotch Dry Back, 2 furnaces, 120 lbs. W.P.
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1—450 H.P. Armington Sims Cross Compound 210 R.P.M. Fly Wheel, 86″ dia. x 44″ face.
1—16″ x 38″ Goldie McCullough Jerome Wheelock 90 R.P.M. Fly Wheel, 12″ x 22″.
1—14″ x 36″ Reynolds Corliss 110 R.P.M. Fly Wheel, 10′ x 21″.
1—13″ x 12″ Leonard "Peerless" Centre Crank "Class B" 225-250 R.P. M. Pulley, 42″ x 15″.
1—Sturtevant High Speed Vertical 8″ x 8″ 350 R.P.M. Fly Wheel, 36″ x 8″, Pulley 30″ x 10″ Type V.S.5.
1—30 H.P. Frost Slide Valve, 8″ x 13″ 250 R.P.M. Fly Wheel, 54″ x 10″, Pulley 32″ x 8″, Auto Governor.

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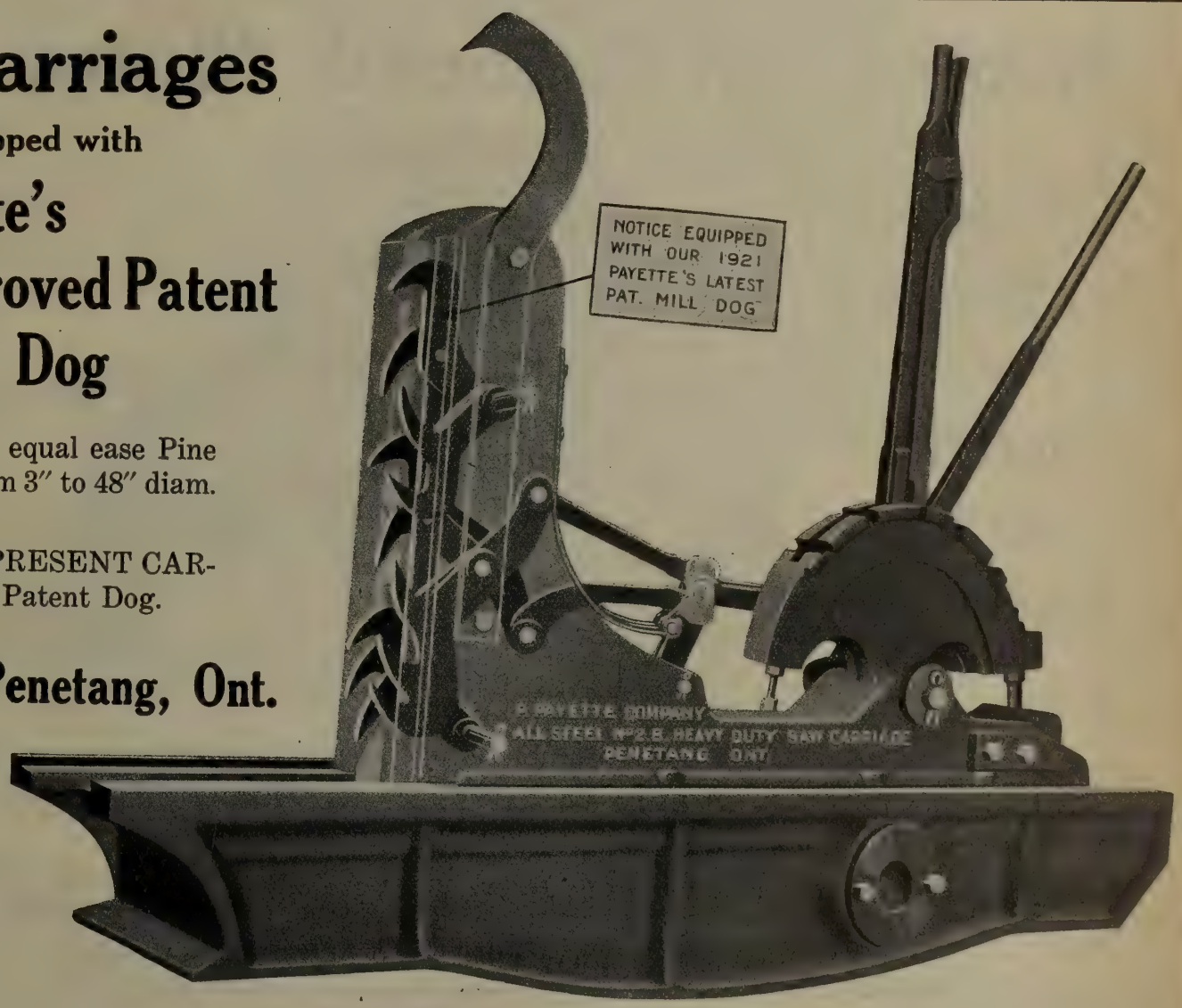
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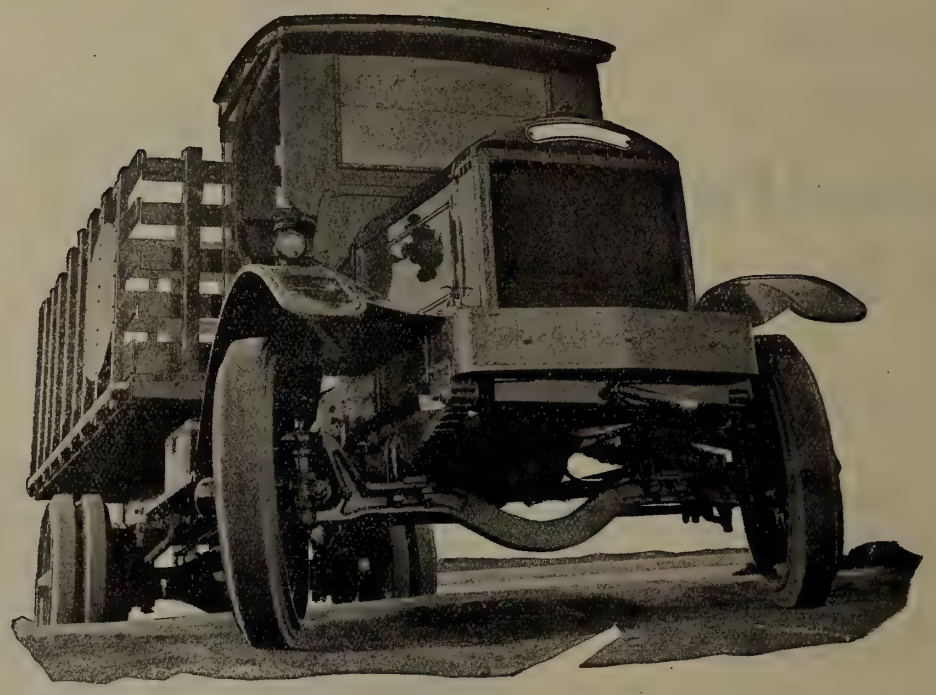

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Carries six 14″ saws.

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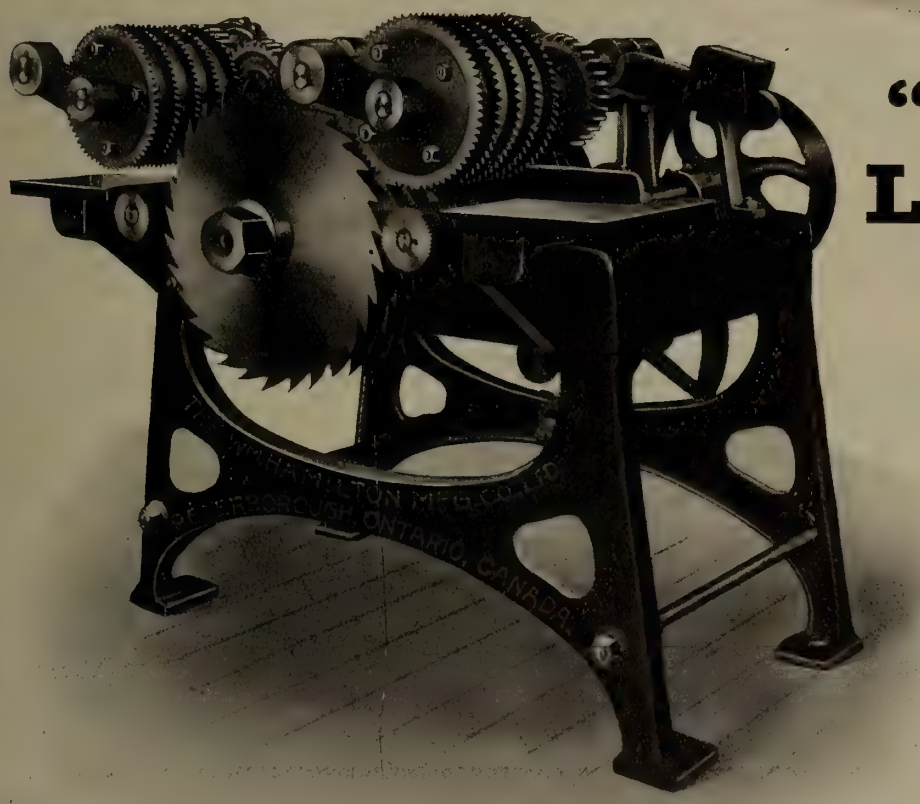

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Extra heavy all iron frame, Feed Rolls driven, top and bottom, fitted with adjustable steel guide.

Carries four 20″ saws. Saws readily changed for filing.

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Choice of either Gasoline or Steam Power.

Take the place of high-priced labor, do more work, better work, and at less cost than man power.

They will either load or skid your logs much more quickly than men or horses could do it, and at less cost.

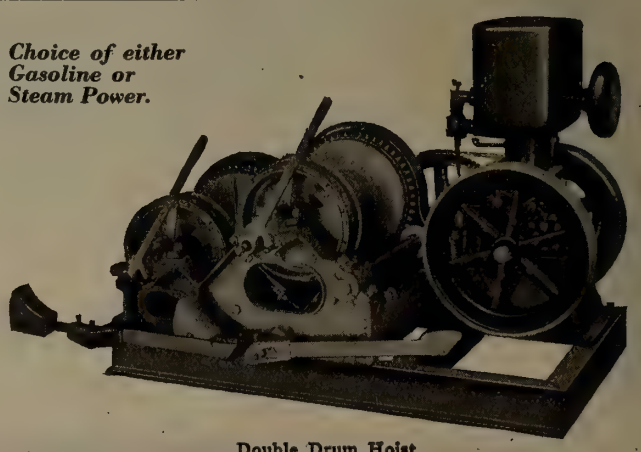
They are always on the job, ready to do their maxmium work at a minute's notice, and will do as good work at 20° below zero as on a hot summer day.

They will handle with ease, either loading or skidding, one large log or two or more small logs bunched together.

They are small, light, compact and easy to move around, and also easy to keep in good working order.

They are made in two styles—gear driven, as shown, with motor mounted on same bed as hoist, and belt drive, with motor on separate base.

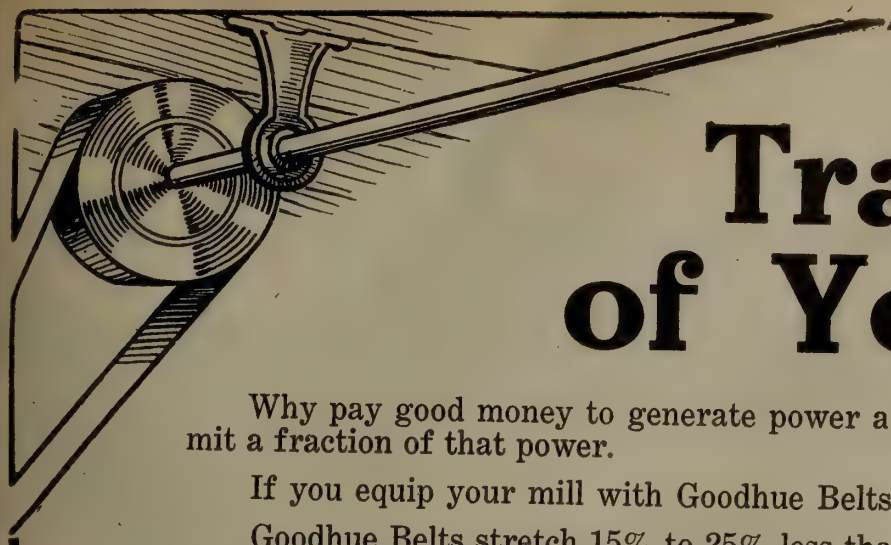
Write for further particulars.



Double Drum Hoist

Marsh Engineering Works, Limited ***Established 1846*** **Belleville, Ontario**

Sales Agents: MUSSENS LIMITED, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.



Transmit 100% of Your Power

Why pay good money to generate power and then employ a poor belt that will only transmit a fraction of that power.

If you equip your mill with Goodhue Belts you can transmit 100% of the power generated.

Goodhue Belts stretch 15% to 25% less than other belts and have just the right amount of "cling" on the pulley.

Write us for particulars and prices

YOU CAN DO IT WITH A— **GOODHUE BELT**

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J. L. GOODHUE & COMPANY, LIMITED.
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HOLT
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SKIDDING IN BURMA, INDIA

More "Caterpillars" are used in the logging industry than all other makes of tractors combined, because "Caterpillars" meet every requirement, either on the snow and ice in the North, in the Cypress swamps of the South, or the Teakwood forests of foreign lands.

The Holt Manufacturing Company Inc.

PEORIA - ILLINOIS

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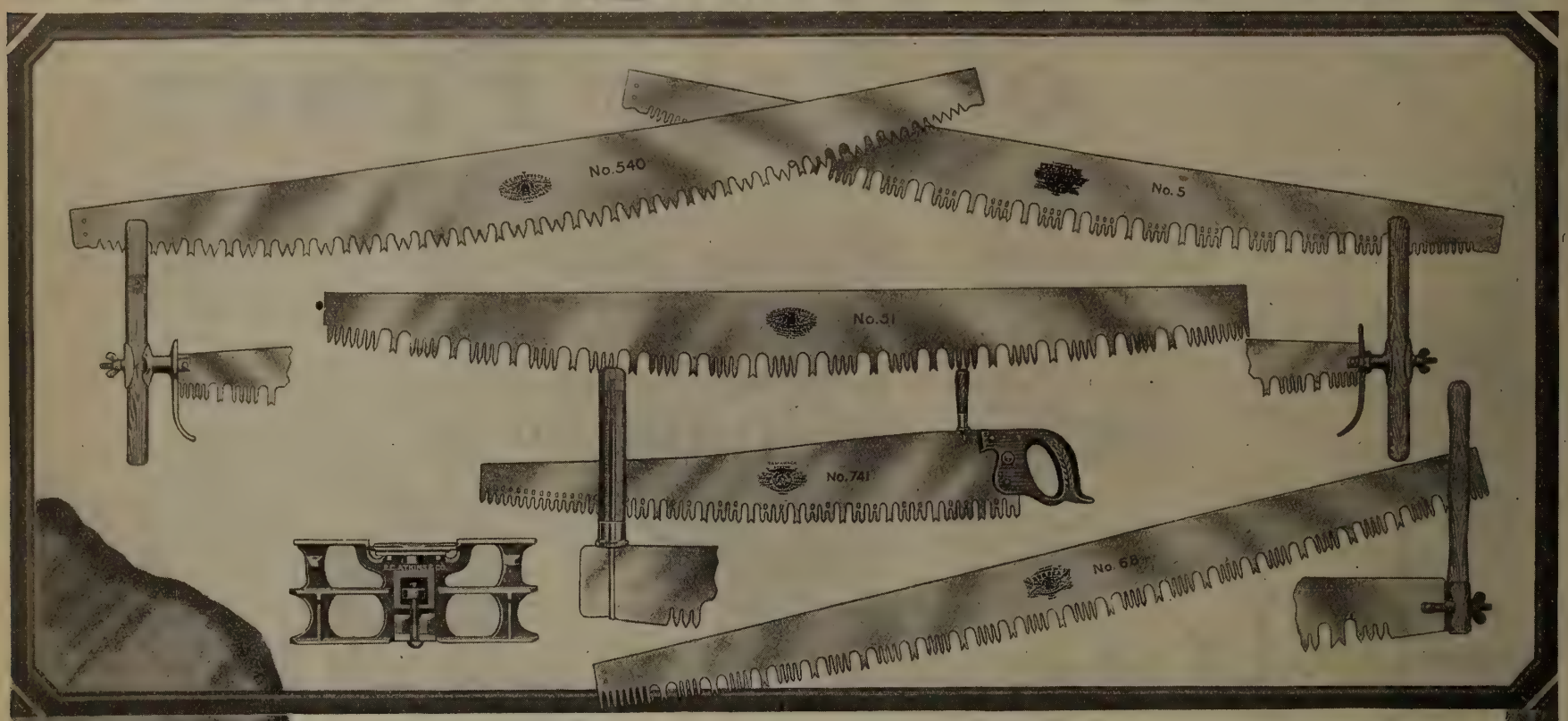
Factories at Stockton, Cal. and Peoria, Ill.

L-11

There is but one CATERPILLAR REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. *– HOLT builds it.*

ATKINS STERLING QUALITY SAWS



NORTH, SOUTH, EAST *and* WEST

there's an ATKINS Sterling Quality Saw for every use. We manufacture the most complete line of Cross-Cut Saws in the world, and they are "Segment Ground," which means that they will do your work easier, quicker, better and with less set. Segment Grinding is an Atkins patented feature; that's what makes us say

Atkins Always Ahead

We can supply you with Cross-Cut Saw Tools and Handles of the very highest quality, made in our factories at Hamilton, Canada.

IMPORTANT: "Saw Fitting For Best Results" is a treatise on filing and fitting—send for it FREE. Write nearest point below.

E. C. ATKINS & COMPANY

Established 1857

"The Sterling Quality Saw People"

Factory:	*Branch:*
HAMILTON, ONTARIO	VANCOUVER, B. C.

ATKINS ALWAYS AHEAD
AAA
E.C.ATKINS & CO. HAMILTON. ONT.
TRADE MARK

For

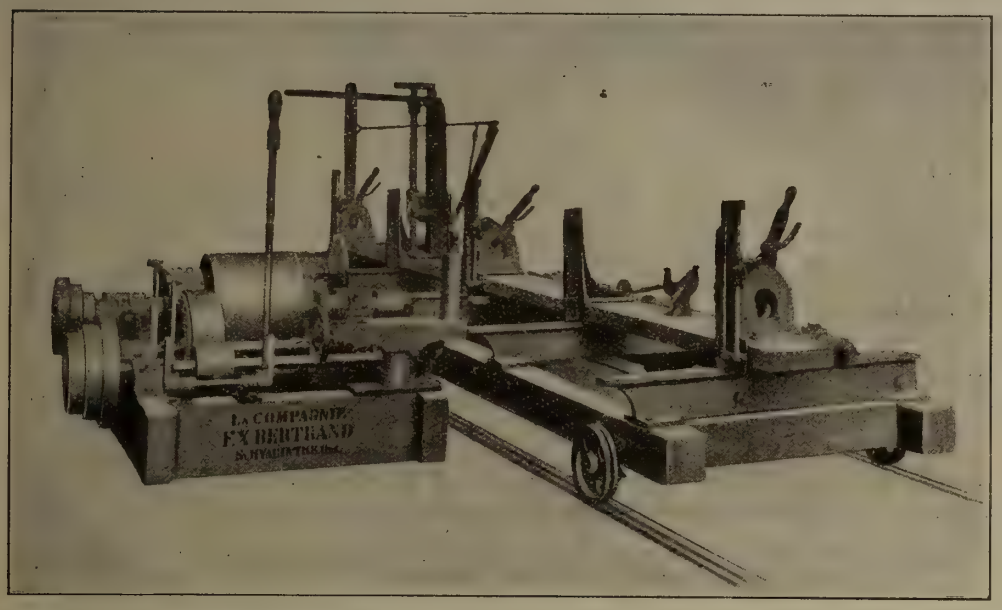
Road Building and Hauling Logs

Quickly and Cheaply

Use the

Holt "Caterpillar"

Head Office: Montreal **F. H. Hopkins & Co., Limited** Branch: Toronto



Bertrand Sawmill Machinery

For more than forty years the Millmen of Canada have been purchasing Bertrand Sawmill Machinery. Why? Because they know it is everything we claim. The know that the materials, the workmanship, the design and the performance of this machinery is not excelled. They know that economy of operation run hand in hand with efficiency and—they like the Bertrand guarantee of satisfaction.

Complete information concerning any of our machines, such as buzz-planers, band-saws, re-saws, etc., gladly furnished on request. Write us to-day.

La Compagnie Manufacturiere F. X. Bertrand

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES AND WOODWORKING MACHINERY

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St. John Welders and Engineers, Ltd.

Electric and Acetylene Welding

MACHINISTS and ENGINEERS

BOILERS, DONKEY FRAMES, and all HEAVY MACHINERY, CASTINGS Etc., treated by our special process.

30-36 Britain Street, St. John, N.B.

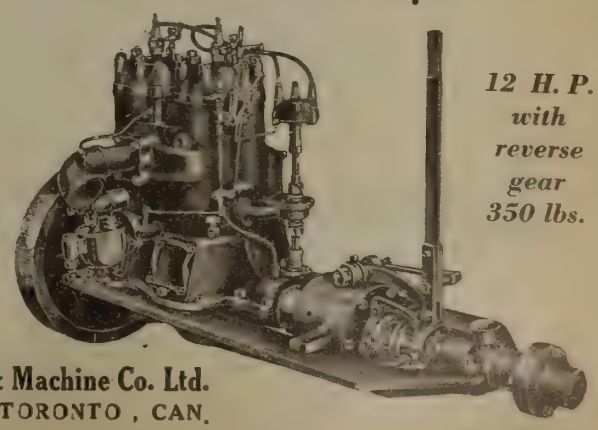
FOREMAN MARINE MOTOR

The Lumberman's Best Helper

will work day and night if necessary.

A powerful engine of medium weight for all types of boats, turns a larger propeller than other engines of same power.

Immediate deliveries on this size. Write for our complete catalog which illustrates our Heavy Duty Four Cycle Motors.



12 H. P. with reverse gear 350 lbs.

Foreman Motor & Machine Co. Ltd.

Bay & Lake Sts. TORONTO, CAN.

Maple Leaf Saws

Manufactured in Galt, Canada

We absolutely guarantee every Maple Leaf Saw. The fine Razor Steel used in all our saws is manufactured exclusively for us. Our secret tempering process refines and toughens the raw material to such an extent that Maple Leaf Saws will stand up under the most severe tests and last longer than any other saws on the market.

Write for our catalogue and prices

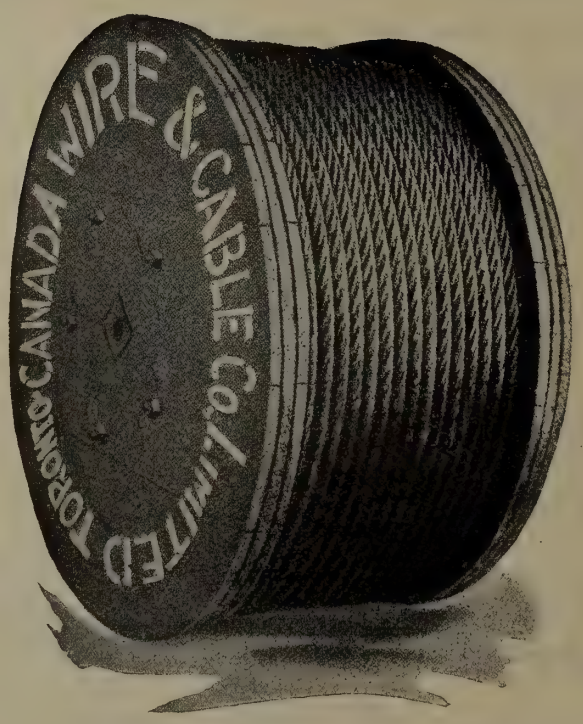
SHURLY-DIETRICH COMPANY, LIMITED
GALT, CANADA

WESTERN BRANCH—1642 Pandora St., Vancouver, B.C.

EASTERN BRANCH—306-308 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ont.

Included in our stock of hoisting, haulage and transmission ropes are Siemens - Martin Steel, Crucible Cast Steel, Plough Steel and Extra Plough Steel.

We have a rope for every purpose and if you will get in touch with us we shall be pleased to send prices and full particulars. If you have any problems perhaps we can help. Do not hesitate to ask us.

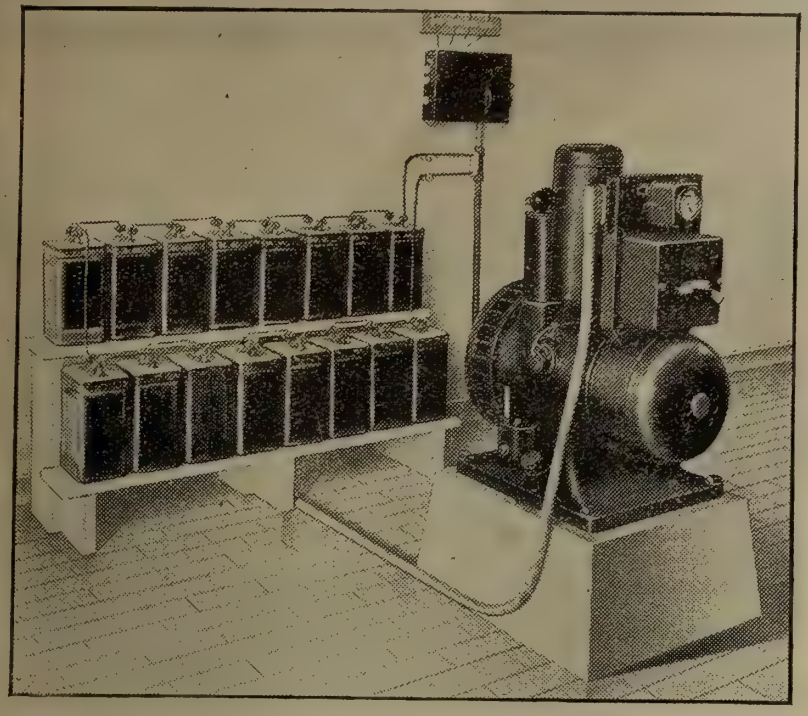


When there are big logs to be moved you'll find our Steel Wire Ropes equal to the task. They never let you down in the pinches. Their all round superior workmanship and fine materials are responsible. Then also they are subject to the most rigid tests before leaving the factory.

Canada Wire & Cable Co. Limited
TORONTO, ONT.

District Offices and Warehouses:

674 Barrington St., Halifax — 143 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal — 145 Market Ave. Winnipeg — 738-11th Ave., W., Calgary — 1132 Hamilton St., Vancouver



Fires Start Easily in Lumber Camps

Next to a fight, the easiest thing to start in a lumber camp is a fire. Overturned oil lamps or lanterns are prolific sources of fires and a fire in your camp may mean the loss of an entire season's cut. Let fire get a start and camp, provisions and equipment are sure to go.

The surest way to eliminate the fire danger in every oil lamp or lantern is with Dominion Light. Its incandescent bulbs are absolutely safe. Then there is the convenience of having all the light you want where you want it.

Fine materials, expert workmanship and rigid inspection insure Dominion users the utmost reliability, ample reserve power, with economy of fuel and low maintenance. Dominion Light Plants are quality products built to a high standard and not to a competitive price.

Write us for full description and name of nearest dealer.

SPECIFICATIONS

Rating one K.W. (1000 watts) with a continuous overload capacity of 20% or more. Battery of 160 Ampere hours. Air-cooled engine with 3 S.K.F. ball bearings operates on Kerosene. Loads sixty 20-watt lights with engine running or thirty 20-watt lights from battery alone for eight hours.

Dominion Steel Products Co., Ltd.

Department L

BRANTFORD, CANADA

"If you want the best, buy a Dominion"

The Test of Quality

Arrow Head

VANADIUM Steel Saws need no introduction in the logging camps or at the mills. An Arrow Head Saw becomes a general favorite in a very short time.

Used all over Canada.

T. F. Shurly Co., Limited

St. Catharines, Ontario

MERSHON

BAND RESAWS

A SPECIALTY - NOT A SIDE LINE

Have you received a copy of our new Hand Book of Saw Fitting? It will be sent you immediately upon request.

New Standard 54-in. Band Resaw

26 Models for Sawmills, Planing Mills & Box Factories

Wm. B. Mershon & Company

Saginaw, Michigan

This is an interior of the C. P. R. Angus Shops at Montreal. The Sturtevant System is operating here with great success.

"It's an Ill Wind that Blows Nobody Good"

A planing mill was built in an exposed spot, where it was buffetted by the winds from the North, the East, the West, and the South.

The Fire Demon marking it for his own, sat—and waited.

But he had not reckoned on the "other wind". The wind that was inside the mill—the wind that blew the shavings—the saw dust—The Fire Demon's food—blew it away before he could pounce upon a particle.

This wind came from the

Sturtevant
(TRADE MARK)

Planing-Mill Exhausters

The wonderful system that removes all litter—sawdust—shavings—the instant they are formed, and spirits them away, before they create a fire-risk.

There are a great number of planing mills throughout Canada equipped with the Sturtevant System. Production has increased considerably in these mills, simply because the workers are now operating machines that are free from the clogging litter, and also because the atmosphere is clear of dust, and working conditions are much improved.

What are the conditions in YOUR mill?

What are the chances of a sudden fire breaking out?

Write for our Bulletin No. 261 C containing much information of interest to you.

B. F. Sturtevant Company of Canada, Limited

Head Office and Works: Galt, Ontario
Sales Offices: - Toronto and Montreal

STUDY AT HOME
and Make More Money

What Is Your Job?

Are you the man who is bossed—are you doing the hard work while some other man gets the high pay for telling you what to do? Why not be the boss yourself? The only difference between you and the men higher up is in what they know what you don't know. They get their big pay and have the easy work because they know how to direct you and other workmen. If you could read blue prints, estimate on work, know how to direct construction, you too would be in the big pay class. Read below how you can get this knowledge and be a bigger man in your line.

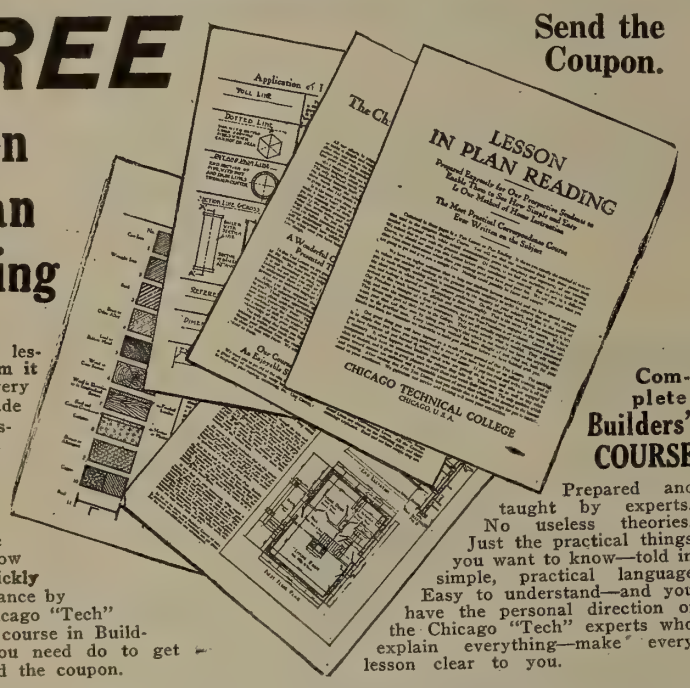
Learn in Your Spare Time

At home—in your spare time—you can get instruction by mail from the experts of Chicago Technical College. You can learn all the higher branches of your trade and soon know as much or even a good deal more than the man who is bossing you now. If you are a workman, you can train for a foreman's or superintendent's job or you can look ahead to being a contractor in business for yourself. This training doesn't cost much and you can pay on easy terms. Look into this now. Just send the coupon below and get catalogs and full information.

FREE

Send the Coupon.

Lesson in Plan Reading



Get this free lesson. See from it how plain every point is made and how easily you can grasp it. Not a cent to pay. This lesson is free—sent to show you how quickly you can advance by taking a Chicago "Tech" home study course in Building. All you need do to get it is to send the coupon.

Complete Builders' COURSE

Prepared and taught by experts. No useless theories. Just the practical things you want to know—told in simple, practical language Easy to understand—and you have the personal direction of the Chicago "Tech" experts who explain everything—make every lesson clear to you.

What We Teach

Plan Reading. How to read a building plan. How to read dimensions. Detail drawing. How to lay out work from plans. Tracings and blue prints—how they are made. Practice in reading complete plans from basement to roof, etc., etc.

Construction Brick Work. Footings and foundation walls of brick, concrete and stone. Brick laying complete. Brick and stone arches. Use of different kinds of stone. **Carpentry.** Kinds and uses of wood, cornices, interior details, etc., etc. Plans and specifications for all kinds of buildings.

Estimating. Practical rules. Problems worked out from the plans. Brickwork and carpentry. Re-inforced concrete. Estimates of labor and material for all classes of construction. Fire proofing, tile flooring, arches, partitions, furring, terra cotta, etc. Lumber and timber; figuring board feet. Estimating mill work. Lathing and plastering, sheet metal work, marble jointing and decorating, glazing, plumbing, heating, wiring, etc.

Arithmetic, Architectural Drafting, Plumbing, Heating and Ventilating all taught by practical men.

Get This Training By Mail

You get all this training by mail and you study in spare time. Not an hour taken from your work. Keep on earning while you are learning—then step into bigger pay as a building expert—get paid for what you know—not for what you do. You be the one to know the "hows" and "whys"—to tell others just what to do.

Send Coupon Now

This brings catalogs and complete information about the course which interests you. See how others have profited merely by study in their spare time—by preparing for the big jobs above them.

Mark X in coupon to show which course interests you.

..... Coupon .....

Chicago Technical College, 262 Chicago Tech. Building **Chicago**

Send information on the course I have marked X below.

☐ Plan Reading and Estimating ☐ Plumbing

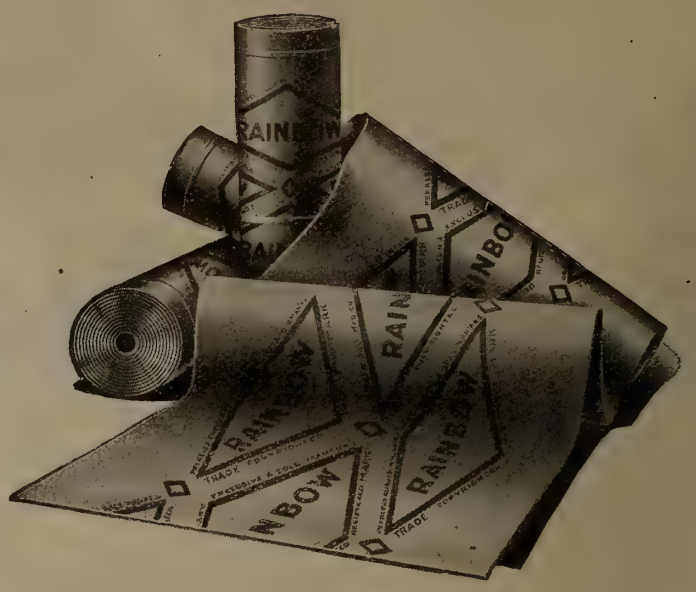
☐ Heating and Ventilating ☐ Architectural Drafting

Name .....

Address .....

Post Office ..... State .....

If inquiry is for Plan Reading and Estimating, free lesson accompanies catalog.



30 Years of Unexcelled Service

—under the most exacting conditions—have proved the worth of Rainbow Sheet Packing wherever steam is used. It is the **original red sheet** packing and the "Rainbow" trademark is your assurance of dependability.

Rainbow Sheet Packing

is the one gasket material that may be depended upon to give faithful service and save many replacements.

Genuine Rainbow Sheet Packing is made in Canada.

We will gladly send you a catalogue and if you wish, one of our technical experts will help you select the right packing for your particular requirements.

Dominion Rubber System

CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED RUBBER CO. LIMITED
DOMINION RUBBER SYSTEM
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

Rainbow Rubber Products Dept.
201 Inspector Street
Montreal

D.K.McLAREN'S

Genuine British - Oak Tanned

Leather Belting

Look For The Trade Mark

When your requirements call for belting that will withstand planing mill service—belting that will continue to turn your machinery after long periods of hard usage, then we say investigate McLaren's—but make sure the trade mark is there.

D. K. McLaren's Genuine British Oak Tanned Leather Belting is made from selected hides and is proof against all the destructive elements met with in saw mill work.

Specify McLaren's for your next order for Belting

D. K. McLAREN, LIMITED

Head Office and Factory: 351 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

ST. JOHN, N. B. 90 Germain St.

TORONTO, ONT. 194 King St. W.

VANCOUVER, B. C. 334 Cordova St. W.

Showing No. 2 Power Machine

Strict Economy

You apply this principle when you install a

Cyclone Vegetable Peeler

15 Years on the Market

Cut down waste, labour and material. This machine pays for itself within a year and will last a lifetime.

That's Economy

JOHN BURNS & CO., 5 Bleury St. **Montreal**

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J. Campbell Munro & Co., 151 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Horse Blankets

JUTE - DUCK - WOOLLEN

All Sizes and Weights

Tarpaulins—Straw Ticks—Feed Bags
Waterproof Clothing

PROMPT SHIPMENTS

J. J. Turner & Sons, Ltd.

— Manufacturers —

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Alligator Brand

The Harness

For Service and Satisfaction

Thoroughly dependable throughout because every part from bridle to breeching is built from the finest quality material and is subject to exacting tests before leaving the factory.

Because of its superior qualities Alligator Brand Harness is exceptionally well suited for all mill and lumber requirements.

Let us send you further information

338 Notre Dame St. W.
MONTREAL

Lamontagne Limited.

110 Princess Street
WINNIPEG

52 Crown Street, QUEBEC.

CLIMAX GEARED LOCOMOTIVES

ARE BUILT FROM 12 TO 90 TONS

Get Catalogue "K"

CLIMAX MANUFACTURING Co., CORRY, PA.
CLIMAX LOCOMOTIVE CO., 67 COLUMBIA ST., SEATTLE, WASH.
VANCOUVER MACHINERY DEPOT, LTD., VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Peter Hay Knife Co., Limited

GALT, ONTARIO

MANUFACTURING WOODWORKING

Machine Knives, Circular Cutters and Mortise Chisels

Efficient service is the keynote of membership of the

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

—IN—

Canadian National Newspapers and Periodicals Association

—a highly constructive service—absolutely dependable and devoid of prejudice and personal bias. It means much to you!

The policies and principles back of this important service enable you to secure practical and impartial information of great value in business and in the home: and they assure a ready fund of literature of exceptionally high standard at all times.

To read the Association's Standards of Practice listed herewith is to understand what this Association means to you.

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Canadian National Newspapers and Periodicals Association

THE Members of this Association shall dedicate their best efforts to the cause of business, and public service, and to this end shall pledge themselves:

1. To consider first the interests of the Subscriber.

2. To work for truth and honesty in all departments.

3. To eliminate, in so far as possible, their personal opinions from their news columns, but be leaders in thought in their editorial columns, and make their criticisms constructive.

4. To refuse to publish puffs, free reading notices, or paid write-ups, to keep their reading columns independent of advertising considerations, and to measure all news by the standard "Is it real news?"

5. To decline any advertisement which has a tendency to mislead, or which does not conform to business integrity.

6. To solicit subscriptions and advertising solely upon the merits of the publication.

7. To supply advertisers with full information regarding character and extent of circulation, including detailed circulation statements, subject to proper authentic verifications.

8. To co-operate with all organizations and individuals engaged in creative advertising work.

9. To avoid unfair competition.

10. To determine what is the highest and largest function in the field which they serve, and then to strive in every legitimate way, to promote that function.

This is Number One of a series of advertisements regarding an Association that typifies thorough-going Canadian stability.

Canadian National Newspapers and Periodicals Association

Office - 70 Lombard Street - Toronto, Ontario

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Canada Machinery Corporation

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Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson
Bartram & Ball
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Bethune Pulp & Lumber Co.
Bourgouin, H.
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Cane & Co., Jas. G.
Dunfield & Company
Edwards & Company, W. C.
Federal Lumber Company
Fesserton Timber Co.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Hart & McDonagh
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McCormack & Stewart
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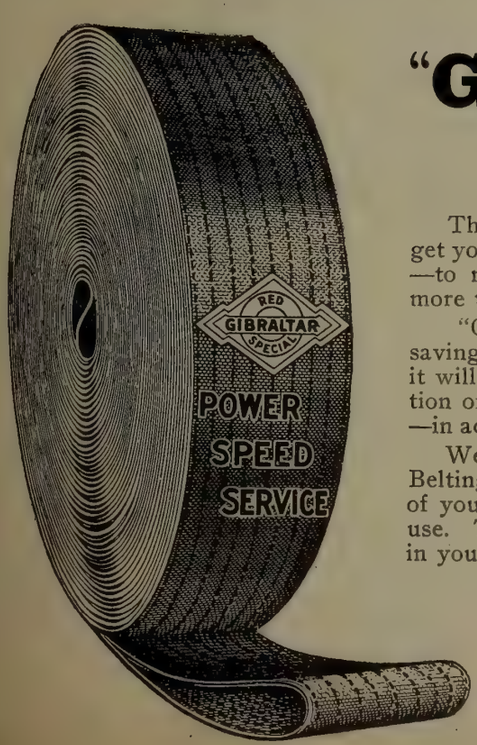

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Cameron & Co.
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Edwards & Co.. W. C.
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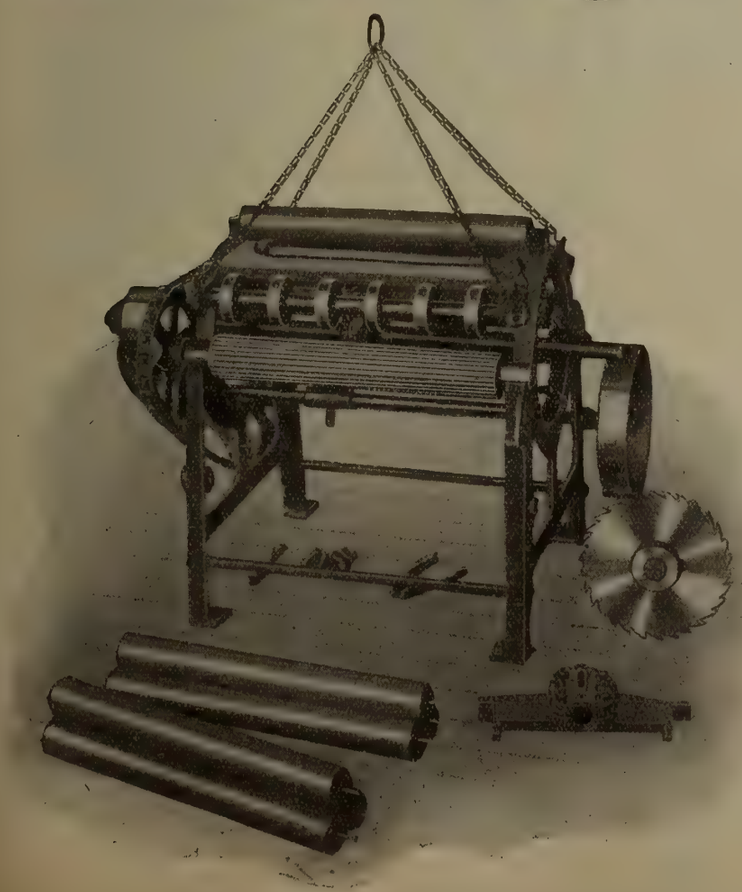

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Waterous Engine Works Company

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Smart-Turner Machine Co.

STEEL DRUMS
Smart-Turner Machine Co.

TARPAULINS
Turner & Sons, J. J.
Woods Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

TANKS
Canadian Chicago Bridge & Iron Co.
Hogan, F. J.
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.

TENTS
Turner & Sons, J. J.
Woods Mfg. Company

TENTS, CLOTHING
Grant, Holden & Graham, Limited

TIES
Auger & Company
Austin & Nicholson
Bethune Pulp & Lumber Co.
Canadian Tie & Lumber Co.
Cedar Products, Limited
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Harris Tie & Timber Company. Ltd.
Long Lumber Company
McLennan Lumber Company
Miller, W. H. Co.
Price Bros. & Co.
Snowball Co., J. B.
Terry & Gordon

TIMBER BROKERS
Bradley, R. R.
Cant & Kemp
Farnworth & Jardine
Smith & Tyre, Limited
Wright, Graham & Co.

TIMBER CRUISERS AND ESTIMATORS
Sewell, James W.

TIMBER LANDS
Department of Lands & Forests, Ont.

TIME RECORDERS
International Business Machine Co.

TOWING MACHINES
Corbet Foundry & Machine Co.
Payette Company, P.

TRACTORS
Hopkins & Company, Ltd., F. H.
Monarch Tractors

TRAILERS
Seagrave, Loughead Company

TRAINING COURSES
Chicago Technical College

TRANSMISSION MACHINERY
Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Hamilton Company, Wm.
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
Waterous Engine Works Company

TRIMMERS
Green Company. C. Walter
Waterous Engine Works Company

TUGS
West & Peachey

TRUCKS AND CONVEYORS
Beveridge Paper Company

TURBINES
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William

VALVES
Bay City Foundry & Machine Co.

VENEERS
Bury & Co., Robt.

VENEER DRYERS
Coe Manufacturing Company
Proctor & Schwartz Inc.

VENEER MACHINERY
Coe Machinery Company
Proctor & Schwartz Inc.

VETERINARY REMEDIES
Dr. Bell Veterinary Wonder Co.
Johnson, A. H.

WATER WHEELS
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William

WELDING
Barton Electric Welding Co.
Hogan, F. J.
St. John Welders & Engineers

WHEEL GRINDERS
GeBott Mfg. Co.

WIRE
Laidlaw Bale Tie Company
Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.

WIRE CLOTH
Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.

WIRE ROPE
Canada Wire & Cable Co.
Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.
Dominion Wire Rope Co.
Greening Wire Co., B.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY
Canada Machinery Corporation
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Mershon & Company, W. B.
Waterous Engine Works Company
Yates Machine Company, P. B.

WOOD PRESERVATIVES
Beveridge Paper Company
International Chemical Company

WOOD PULP
Austin & Nicholson
New Ontario Colonization Co.
River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Beardmore Extra Quality Waterproof Cement Leather Belting

For the Wet Place

Tell us your belting troubles and we can help you.

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

OTTAWA MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NORTH BA

Large stocks available for immediate shipment

Rubber Goods FOR LUMBERMEN

Belting Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "P.M.S.," "Special Drive" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission.

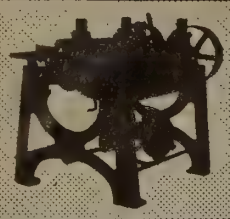
Packings "Redstone" High Pressure Sheet Packing has proved by test that it will outlast any other similar packing on the market. We make Spiral and Ring Packings, etc., that are equally reliable.

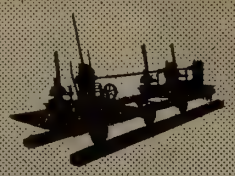
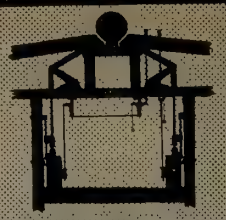
Hose for Steam, Water, etc., in various grades, made especially to give satisfactory and economical service under different conditions.

Fire Hose One or more of our twenty brands of Fire Hose will be found, not only in the best equipped Factories, Mills, etc., but in almost every Fire Department in the Dominion.

Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited

TORONTO HALIFAX MONTREAL OTTAWA FORT WILLIAM WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON
EDMONTON CALGARY LETHBRIDGE VANCOUVER VICTORIA

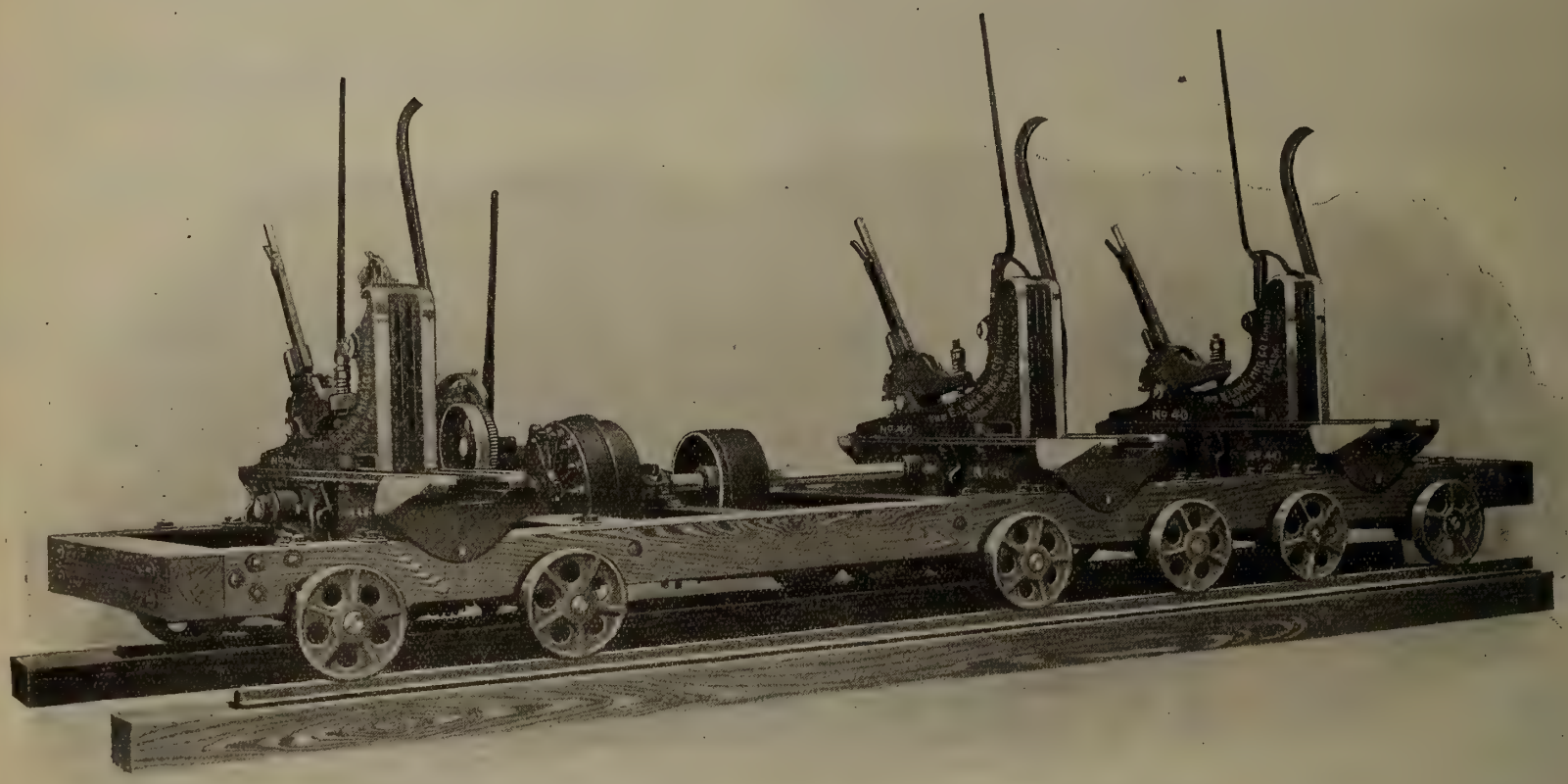


LUMBERMEN'S EQUIPMENT

THE E. LONG MANUFACTURING CO. SAW MILL MACHINERY ORILLIA, CANADA

Saw Carriages



The above illustration shows our No. 40, three block outfit. This is one of the most substantial carriages ever designed, and is well known for its efficiency throughout the lumber industry of the Dominion. Carriage may be furnished in any number of head blocks or axles, also with steam set works attached to either our No. 3 or No. 4 set. Knees recede 40 inches from the saw line ordinarily, but we now make this carriage special, 36 inch opening also.

We make all sizes of saw carriages for every type of mill.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia **Canada**

Robt. Hamilton & Co., Vancouver
Gorman, Clancy & Grindley Ltd., Calgary & Edmonton
A. R. Williams Machinery Co. of Winnipeg Ltd.
Williams & Wilson Ltd., Montreal

Waterous "Trouble-Proof" Haulup Chains

The efficiency of your haulup depends directly on the strength and the wearing qualities of your log chain. Waterous Chains have more than their share of both. They are built of selected materials. The shop work on them is of the very best. They are tested and inspected before shipment.

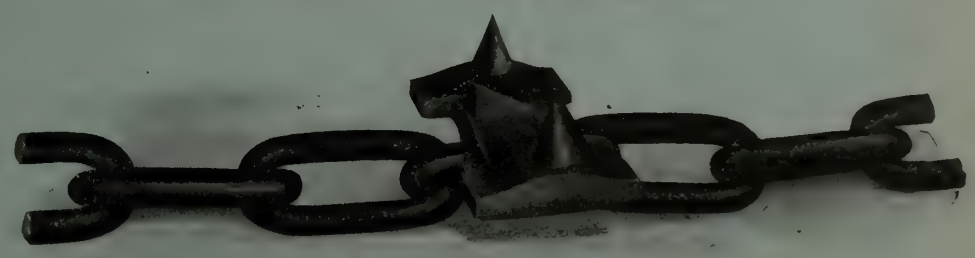
Next time you order—think of "Trouble Proof"—and specify "Waterous."

Waterous Forged Bull Chain

This chain is forged from the best refined wrought iron. It is 6 inch pitch and is built in seven sizes, ranging in weight from 2½ lbs. to 15 lbs. per foot. Iron, steel and wood specials of various forms are supplied with this chain. It can be used on all size Bull Wheels and is also adapted for Rough Wood and Refuse Conveyors.

Short Link and Long Link Coil Chain

For strength and general usefulness this chain is hard to beat. Fifteen sizes are built ranging in weight from 150 lbs. to 2,335 lbs. per 100 feet. Only the best chain iron is used in its manufacture, welds are exceptionally long and carefully made, and all links are tested for size and uniformity before leaving the shops.



Waterous All Steel Haulup Chain

The heaviest, largest logs can be handled on this chain. It is the longest lived and cleanest chain we build. It is 8 inch pitch throughout and carries a heavy cast steel special spaced every 6 feet. Side bars, centre links and connecting pins are all of steel, the links and bars being drilled for the reception of the pins.

We also build Malleable Log Chain, Roller Haulup Chain, Chain for Pulpwood and for Saw Dust Conveyors.

Any length can be supplied.

Our list of Specials, Sprockets, Idlers and Spools is exceptionally complete. These are are illustrated and described in our Chain Catalogue No. 108, which we will be glad to supply on request.

WRITE

The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

Brantford, Canada

AGENCY—Molson's Bank Bldg., Vancouver, B. C.

BRANCH—Winnipeg, Man.

Pink's Lumbering Tools

The Standard Tools in every province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, etc.
We manufacture all kinds of lumber tools. Light and Durable.

Long Distance Phone, No. 87

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Sold throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.

The Thomas Pink Company, Limited

Manufacturers of Lumber Tools

PEMBROKE - - - - - ONTARIO

MADE IN CANADA

It's a Pink anyway, you take it, and it's the best Peavey made.

Not altogether what we say, but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.

The Wise Employer

When you make a purchase in these enlightened times, your money is not placed in a little drawer called a "till"—unless, perhaps you have wandered into a store that is struggling along with obsolete methods.

Nowadays, machines keep accurate record of money coming in, also going out.

The wise employer knows that it is just as necessary to keep such an accurate record of his men—the time they come in—and the time they go out. Why should he pay his employees for time not spent on his premises? So he installs the International Time Recorder.

Result:—No leaks, no disputes, and a feeling of harmony is established between employer and employee.

Write for Catalogue.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES COMPANY, LIMITED

(TIME RECORDER DIVISION)

FRANK E. MUTTON, Vice-President and General Manager.

Head Office: Royce and Campbell Avenues, TORONTO.

Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Walkerville, London, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

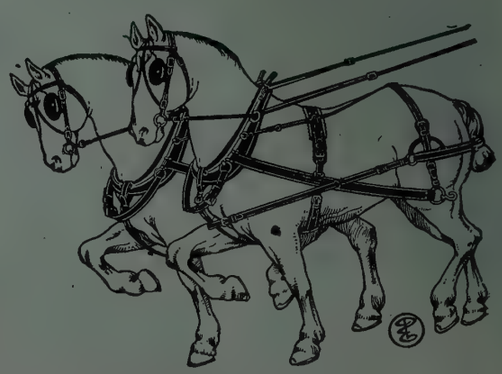
Also makers of International Dayton Scales and International Electric Tabulators.

Carson Quality
Trade Mark Registered

A Harness Built for Hard Work

For lumber hauling and strenuous work in the bush a good strong harness is invaluable. And this "Carson" Quality" Michigan Lumber and Skidding Harness will stand every strain that can possibly be put upon it. It is made of the best No. 1 selected oak-tanned leather by the best of skilled workmen. The House of Carson stands solidly behind every strap and piece of material that enters into the making. It is the harness that is being used by the leading lumbering concerns throughout Canada. It has stood every test. It is the harness that you will want to protect your team and to get the most out of it.

Write us about your harness problems. Ask us for particulars and specifications. Ask for catalogue showing our full lines.



The Michigan Lumber and Skidding Harness

P. S.—We are headquarters for horse harness and equipment of all kinds, horse blankets, trunks, bags, suitcases, travelling robes and shoe findings.

Hugh Carson Co. LIMITED

72 ALBERT ST., OTTAWA

Canada Lumberman
founded 1866

New **RAILS** Relaying
12 to 80 pounds per yard
LOGGING CARS
Jno. J. Gartshore
58 Front St. West, Toronto

EDGAR D. HARDY JAS. E. REYNOLDS
E. D. HARDY & CO.
INSURANCE
Specialists in LUMBER and WOODWORKING Plants
HEAD OFFICE: OTTAWA, ONT.

They Taught Punctuality in the Army

"Military punctuality" is an expression often heard.
Being **right on the dot**—and **on the minute,** is the method strictly adhered to in the army. Thousands of young Canadians had it brought forcibly to their attention during the war, because it was an iron-bound rule.
Employers are not expected to use military methods to enforce punctuality—they don't need to.
The International Time Recorder looks after this detail—automatically.

WRITE OUR NEAREST OFFICE FOR INFORMATION

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES COMPANY, LIMITED

FRANK E. MUTTON
Vice-President and General Manager.

(TIME RECORDER DIVISION)
Head Office
Royce and Campbell Avenues, TORONTO.

Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Walkerville, London, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

Also makers of International Dayton Computing Scales and International Electric Tabulators and Sorters.

ASBESTOS

We manufacture practically every article that can be made of Asbestos—including

Asbestos { Packings, Boiler Gaskets, Pipe and Boiler Coverings

Atlas Asbestos Co., Limited, Montreal

SMART TURNER Steam and Power Pumps

The Pumps for Long, Hard Service

The Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited
HAMILTON CANADA

Do You Know Where to Find the Fire Pails?

If the occasion should arise right **now** would precious moments be lost in locating them?

Ordinary fire pails are too apt to be thrown aside any old place and—forgotten. Not so with **The Eddy Fire Pail.** Its rounded bottom necessitates its being placed in a rack or upon a hook—ready to hand if the call should come.

Made of Indurated Fibreware it is lighter than wood, extremely durable and absolutely impervious to rust or corrosion.

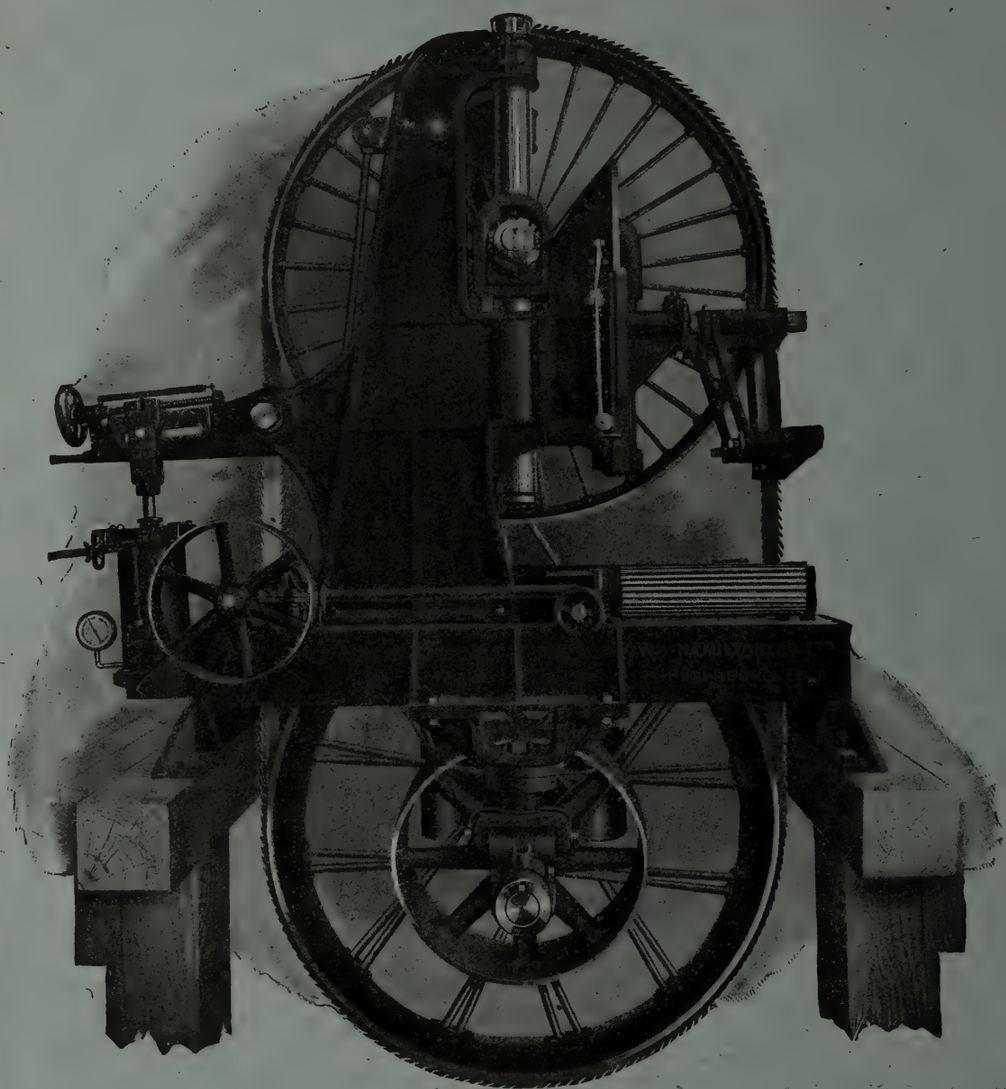
Your Hardware Dealer will be glad to show you this dependable Fire Pail.

The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited - Hull, Canada

Alphabetical Index to Advertisers, Page 88
Quick Action Section, Page 68
Classified Directory to Advertisements, Page 96

"Hamilton" Steam Tension Band Mill

(Single or Double Cutting)



A few of the users of these Machines

Victoria Harbor Lbr. Co. (2)
Victoria Harbor, Ont.

John B. Smith & Sons (2)
Callander, Ont.

East Kootenay Lbr. Co.,
Jaffray, B.C.

B. C. Mills Timber Co.,
Vancouver, B.C.

Jas. MacLaren & Co.,
Buckingham, P.Q.

Jas. Playfair & Co.,
Midland, Ont.

Colonial Lbr. Co. (2)
Pembroke, Ont.

Keenan Bros., Ltd.,
Owen Sound, Ont.

Jackson & Tindle,
Buffalo, N.Y.

Upper Fraser Lumber Co.,
Dome Creek, B.C.

Wm. Copping, Esq.,
Joliette, P.Q.

Hawkesbury Lbr. Co.,
Hawkesbury, Ont.

Shives Lumber Co.,
Campbellton, N.B.

Beaver Board Co.,
Buffalo, N.Y.

Devon Lumber Co.,
Chapleau, Ont.

Wm. Sullivan, Esq.,
Red Bank, N.B.

Fraser Companies, Ltd.,
Campbellton, N.B.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THIS BAND MILL

Tension on saws maintained by steam—quickest and most sensitive form of tension yet devised.
2—Top wheel supported both above and below mandrel.
3—Extra large mandrel bearings top and bottom.
4—Top wheel has 12-inch range of adjustment.
5—Unbreakable upper saw guide raised and lowered by steam—first used on our machine.
6—Both top and bottom wheels instantly aligned by screw adjustment.
7—Operating mechanism is rapid and power driven.
8—Takes saws 12 inches to 14 inches wide.
9—Extra heavy, rigid, strong and accurately built throughout.
10—Built by expert workmen in a plant that has been manufacturing high grade sawmill machinery for over sixty years.

William Hamilton Co., Limited

Agents: J. L. Neilson & Co., Winnipeg, Man. **Peterboro, Ontario**

SPRUCE AND JACK PINE

Our stocks include all sizes in 1", 2" and 3".

WHITE PINE LATH

1½ x ⅜ x 4 ' Mill Run
1½ x ⅜ x 32" Mill Run

TAMARACK

1x3&up	Mill Run	11000′
2x4&up	"	12000′
3x3	"	38000′
3x3&up	"	14400′
3x5&up	"	6900′

Bartram & Ball Limited

511 St. Catherine St. W. - Montreal, Que.

Our Remanufacturing Plant at Levis is Now in Operation

We can now resaw and dress about eight cars per day. We will increase our milling capacity each month to take care of the business offered us. We solicit your orders for resawing and dressing.

STOCK AT LEVIS

1,200,000′	2 x 4	8 to 16′	Merchantable Spruce	350,000′	3 x 6	"	"
200,000′	2 x 6	"	"	300,000′	3 x 8	"	"
100,000′	2 x 7	"	"	380,000′	3 x 9	"	"
150,000′	2 x 8	"	"	290,000′	3 x 10	"	"
200,000′	2 x 9 &up	"	"	300,000′	3 x 11	"	"
300,000′	3 x 4	"	"	400,000′	1 x 12	12 to 16′	"
100,000′	3 x 5	"	"	200,000′	2 x 12	"	"

We have 3,500,000 ft. B. C. fir timbers in stock and can resaw these to your specification on short notice. We also carry flooring, ceiling and finish in fir and Hardwood and Cedar shingles.

Knox Brothers, Limited

513 DRUMMOND BLDG., MONTREAL

Mill P.. Address: Box 27, Lauzon, Que. **Mill Telegraph Address: Levis, Que.**

Canadian Hardwoods

Dry Stock in Quebec for Quick Shipment

BIRCH

78,000′	4/4	1sts & 2nds
192,000′	4/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
29,000′	5/4	1sts & 2nds
41,000′	5/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
105,000′	6/4	1sts & 2nds
111,000′	6/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
92,000′	8/4	1sts & 2nds
90,000′	8/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
148,000′	10/4	1sts & 2nds
80,000′	10/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
42,000′	12/4	1sts & 2nds
39,000′	12/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
19,000′	16/4	1sts & 2nds
8,000′	16/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
320,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3 Com.

BASSWOOD

135,000′	4/4	No. 2 Com. & Better
106,000′	5/4	No. 1 Com. & Better

HARD MAPLE

97,000′	4/4	No. 2 Com. & Better
42,000′	8/4	No. 1 Com. & Better
36,000′	10/4	No. 1 Com. & Better
38,000′	12/4	No. 1 Com. & Better

BEECH

12,000′	6/4	No. 2 Com. & Better

SOFT ELM

36,000′	4/4	No. 2 Com. & Better

Get Our Prices

Most of the above stock is 12 months on sticks. All well manufactured of good average widths and lengths. Graded strictly in accordance with National Rules.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO.

310 MANNING CHAMBERS
TORONTO

CABLE ADDRESS "PRICE"
CODES—A.B.C. AND LIEBERS.

Price Brothers & Co Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

NEWSPRINT PAPER	:	PULPWOOD
CARDBOARD	:	SPRUCE LUMBER
SULPHITE	:	LATHS and TIES
GROUNDWOOD PULP	:	CEDAR SHINGLES

FOURDRINIER SPECIALTIES

PAPER AND PULP MILLS
Sanguenay Kenogami
Jonquiere

Head Office.
The Price House, Quebec.

SAW MILLS
on North and South Shores of
the St. Lawrence and
The Sanguenay

Geo. Gordon & Co.

Limited

CACHE BAY - ONTARIO

Manufacturers of

White, and Norway Pine Lumber Lath and Dimension Timber

Write us for Prices.

We ask an opportunity to quote you on your requirements in

WHITE and RED PINE HEMLOCK and SPRUCE also WESTERN STOCK

Because:

We have plenty of timber of fine quality—enough to fill the largest order.

We ship promptly and guarantee satisfaction.

The Fesserton Timber Company, Limited

15 Toronto Street **MAIN 795-6** **TORONTO**

Western Office - - Vancouver, B.C.

HAVE YOU

Purchased your Spring Requirements? If not we believe NOW is a good time buy.

WHY?

Because desirable lots are being daily picked up and Dry Stock getting scarce, further we feel prices are now as low as is consistent with conditions

For

Canadian Forest Products

Vancouver Branch
513 Metropolitan Building.
F. W. Gordon,
Western Mgr.

TERRY & GORDON LIMITED

Head Office - Toronto, Ont.

Cable Address "Terigord"

Representing Exclusively in Province of Ontario
The British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Co. Limited
Vancouver, B. C.

Representing in Eastern Canada
Nicola Pine Mills, Limited
Merritt, B. C

Export Agents—
SPENCER, LOCK & CO.,
27 Clements Lane,
London, E.C. 4

Red and White Pine
Hemlock

Hocken Lumber Co., Limited

630 Confederation Building
TORONTO
PHONE MAIN 3153

You may be in perfect health, but—

If you think hard enough and long enough about having indigestion the odds are you're due for an attack—

If you think that the Country is going to the dogs and talk about business having disappeared forever, first thing you know your own customers will be talking and thinking the same way, and chances are your own business will get away from you.

BE A REASONABLE OPTIMIST—

If you have confidence in your own business and in your home town, first thing you know you will have to put on extra help to keep up with your orders.

Pull yourself together, and get ready for good business this Spring—

UNION LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED

701 DOMINION BANK BUILDING

TORONTO CANADA

The Spanish River Lumber Co. Limited

LUMBER MANUFACTURERS

CUTLER - ONTARIO

WHITE PINE,
NORWAY PINE,
HEMLOCK

Shipments
by Rail
or Water

DUNFIELD & CO., Limited

Exporters of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick

Spruce, Pine, Hemlock and Hardwood

in 1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in.

Spruce Laths and Railway Ties

Head Office: 8 Prince St., Halifax, N.S. ***Branch Office:*** 8 Market Square, St. John, N.B.

U. K. Brokers: Duncan, Ewing & Co., K21 Exchange Bldg., Liverpool. Telegraphic Address: Dunfield, Halifax. Codes: ABC 5th Ed. Western Union

C. E. HILL, Sales Agent, Room No. 667, 200 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

The Louise Lumber Company, Ltd.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARD AND SOFTWOOD LUMBER

Our Specialty is Quebec Spruce for Export and Local Markets

Head Office, 68 St. Peter Street

QUEBEC, P.Q.

Large Stocks of 1", 2" and 3" Always on Hand

Does this Interest you?

SUPPOSE your stock has reached a low ebb—where your need for more stock becomes urgent.

Isn't it worth a great deal to have your order shipped just twenty-four hours after it is received?

When necessity requires such action, that is just the sort of service we can give you. Our big service yard at Logansport, Indiana, where we carry 4,000,000 feet of quality dry stock, makes such service possible.

Your order in our hands always means just this—Satisfaction for you.

John I. Shafer Hardwood Co.

650 Farmers Trust Bldg., South Bend, Ind.

Mason-Kimball Lumber Co.

212 McGill Street Montreal, Que., Canada

Wholesale only

SPECIALIZING IN

B. C. Lumber, Timbers and Shingles, Hardwoods Yellow Pine, Pine--Red and White, Spruce

Phone, wire or write us for quotations

MAIN 8713, 3566

When you want

HARDWOODS of QUALITY

Write Wire Phone

Jimmy Donovan

THE HARDWOOD SPECIALIST

at 2 Tyrrel Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Canadian Representative

C. L. Ritter Lumber Co.

Farris Lumber Co.

Hillcrest 6097

Milling in Transit

A Well Equipped Mill

C.P., G.T., & C.N. Railway Connections

Special Mill Work Prompt Service

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited

ORILLIA, ONT.

We have a large Stock of Quebec Spruce ready for shipment at St. Moise, P.Q.

Mill Run 700,000 ft.
Separated 1500,000 ft.

Also N.B. and Quebec Cedar Shingles

INQUIRIES SOLICITED

The J. Robert Landry Co. Limited
Wholesale and Export Dealers in Lumber and Pulpwood
704 Drummond Bldg. Montreal P.Q.

Watson & Todd Limited
OTTAWA

WHITE PINE
RED PINE

Registered Trade Mark

(Our New Address)
Rideau Club Building
Cor. Wellington and
Metcalfe Sts.

Registered Trade Mark

We are always in the market to buy Soft Elm, Maple, Birch and other Hardwoods. Also Spruce, Pine, Poplar or Balm for crating.

Established Twenty Years

Liberal Prices Fair Inspection
Prompt Payment

Advances to reliable parties if needed, send us list of anything you have to sell.

The Manufacturers' Lumber
Company Limited
Stratford - Ont.

Standing Timber

FOR SALE

THE undersigned offer for sale, all their remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound, Ont.

Special Prices

We have sold quite a number of timber parcels but still have some good bargains left in Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street.

The Parry Sound Lumber Co.
26 Ernest Ave. Limited
Toronto, Canada

Dry Stock for Immediate Shipment

60 M. ft. 2 x 4-10/16' M.R. Jack Pine.
70 M. ft. 2 x 5-10/16' M.R. Jack Pine.
16 M. ft. 2 x 6-10/16' M.R. Jack Pine.
12 M. ft. 2 x 7-10/16' M.R. Jack Pine.
18 M. ft. 2 x 8-10/16' M.R. Jack Pine.
40 M. ft. 4 x 4-10/16' M.R. Jack Pine.
125 M. ft. 1 x 4 & up-No. 2 Hemlock.

Mills now sawing, can cut bills to order.
Millmen: What have you to offer in stocks of Hemlock and White Pine for delivery in the spring and summer? Also Spruce.

ARTHUR N. DUDLEY
Manufacturer and Wholesaler
108-109 Stair Building, TORONTO, ONT.
TELEPHONE MAIN 6868

Northern Timber Co. Ltd.
Amos, Pontiac County, Quebec

Manufacturers of

White Pine, Spruce
and
Rossed Pulp Wood

Phone 521 Box 816

P. L. CANFIELD

WHOLESALE LUMBER

Woodstock - Ontario

Complete Stocks

Haliburton Hemlock and Spruce

IN TRANSIT

Western Stock Always on Rails

"YOUR ENQUIRIES SOLICITED."

Our Sources of Supply

have been increased materially during our first year in business, and we now have selling arrangements with a number of the best mills in British Columbia manufacturing

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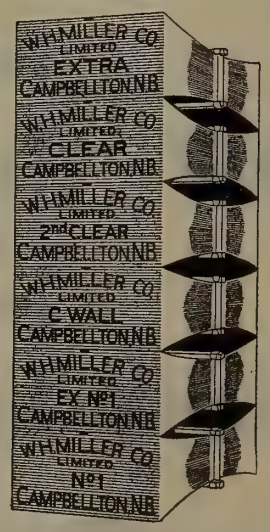
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8	"	8/4"	H. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 20%	No. 2 Com.
3	"	4/4"	H. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 35%	No. 2 Com.
4	"	12/4"	S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 15%	No. 2 Com.
4	"	8/4"	S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 20%	No. 2 Com.
1	"	5/4"	S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 20%	No. 2 Com.
2	"	4/4"	S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 35%	No. 2 Com.
3	"	12/4"	S. Elm	No. 2 C & B, 15%	No. 2 Com.
5	"	8/4"	S. Elm	No. 2 C & B, 15%	No. 2 Com.
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1	"	4/4"	S. Elm	No 3 Common Crating	
4	"	4/4"	Maple & Beech, Common Crating		
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Dressed to Eastern Standard Sizes

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Daily Capacity 100,000 Feet

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We manufacture both Eastern and Western Standard up to 12 inches wide and 20 feet long.

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4/4, 5/4, 6/4, and 8/4—No. 1 and No. 2 Culls.
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1" and 3"—Mill Culls
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A Nice Line of Factory Stock in

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Lumber - Sashes - Doors - Hardwood Flooring

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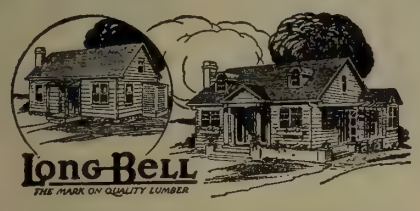
Mixed Cars of Mouldings, Ceiling (Fir or Spruce), Sashes, Doors, Flooring, etc. a Specialty



Here's a Little Suggestion for the Man who Doesn't Need to Build

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Come in and see us. We have some interesting suggestions for economical remodeling. And we can supply the materials!

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That Really Help

Hundreds of retail lumbermen have found our ready-to-use advertisements stimulating to building in their communities. Such co-operation will continue to be an important feature of The Long-Bell Lumber Company's advertising efforts in 1921. A series of attractive advertising cuts, one of which is illustrated here, is available without cost to dealers. You can have them either 1 column, 2 columns or 3 columns wide.

We Also Supply Free:
The Long-Bell Plan Service
Slides for Picture Show Advertising
The Long-Bell Bulletin, a Merchandising Pamphlet
Metal Signs for the Yard Office
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The Long-Bell Lumber Company

R. A. LONG BUILDING Lumbermen since 1875 KANSAS CITY, MO.

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White Pine Red Pine Jack Pine
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AT WHOLESALE

We are in the market for any of the above stocks.
Correspondence solicited.

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100 M	1"	L.	R.	Birch	M.	C. Out
20 M	6/4	"	"	"	"	" "
50 M	2	"	"	"	"	" "
45 M	3	"	"	"	"	" "

Cut from Good Logs

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LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES

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Peas Beans Potatoes Flour
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Special Small Dimension Stock Sawn to order

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OF EVERY KIND

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We Specialize on Detail Millwork in all Kinds of Woods

Midland Woodworkers Limited
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In Transit

27349' 2 x 4 No. 1 Common Fir Dimensions S1S1E
Lengths 8/22'.
C.P. 123508, shipped January 17th,
C.P. 209979', shipped January 15th,
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8264' 2 x 4 No. 1 Common Fir Dimension S1S1E
2000' 2 x 6 "
2003' 2 x 8 "
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Car shipped February 1st, XXX B. C. Cedar Shingles.

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Dry White Pine Common Boards

Also BOX and CRATING STOCK
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We Manufacture White and Red Pine, Spruce and Poplar Lumber, Boxes, Shooks, Lath and Ties.

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1919 Cut—1", 2" and 3"

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Box and Mill Cull White and Red Pine

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1920 Cut, White Pine and Spruce, 4' x 1½" x ⅜"—50 to pack

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Pulpwood, Spruce
and Pine Logs

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At Attractive Prices

ONE CAR 3" BIRCH
TWO CARS 2" BIRCH
ONE CAR 1" No. 3 COMMON BIRCH
TWO CARS 1" NO. 2 COMMON BIRCH
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We Specialize in Canadian Hardwoods and Ship Timber

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White Pine—
Spruce—
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Dry Lumber

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is prepared to consider offers and to accept Agencies for any kind of Canadian and American lumber on commission basis.

ADVANCES ON APPROVED CONSIGNMENTS

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Hemlock, Spruce, White Pine, B.C. Products, Hardwoods, Shingles, Lath

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250M feet 5/8 x 3" wider 6/18', Merch. Spruce.
Average length 12 feet.

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OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Timber Ties — Posts Shingles — Hardwood Pine — Hemlock Cedar

Interior Finish, Sash, Doors, Etc.

Oak, Maple and Birch Flooring.

At greatly reduced prices

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3 Million ft. Spruce 1, 2 and 3 inch, merchantable fourths and culls.

150 M. 1 in. merchantable pine 4 in. & up.

350 M. 2 in. " " 4 in. & up. 8 ft. & up. 75% 6 in. & up. Average length 12 ft.

200 M. 3 in. merchantable pine 3 x 7 & up. Average length 12 ft., average width 11 in.

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Mill - - Inkerman, N.B

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BRITISH COLUMBIA WOODS

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Producers of

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40 M. 2 x 10—10/16, over 80% 16 ft. Mill Run Spruce.
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40 M. 2 x 5—10/16 Mill Run.
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20 M. 2 x 6—10/16 Mill Run.
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20 M. 6 x 6(6 x 8, 8 x 8, 8 x 10 Mill Run.

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PHONE for our prices before buying elsewhere.

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Everything in Lumber

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Spruce, Pine, Hemlock, Lath, Shingles, Railway Ties

Planing and Resawing Plant in connection with Mills

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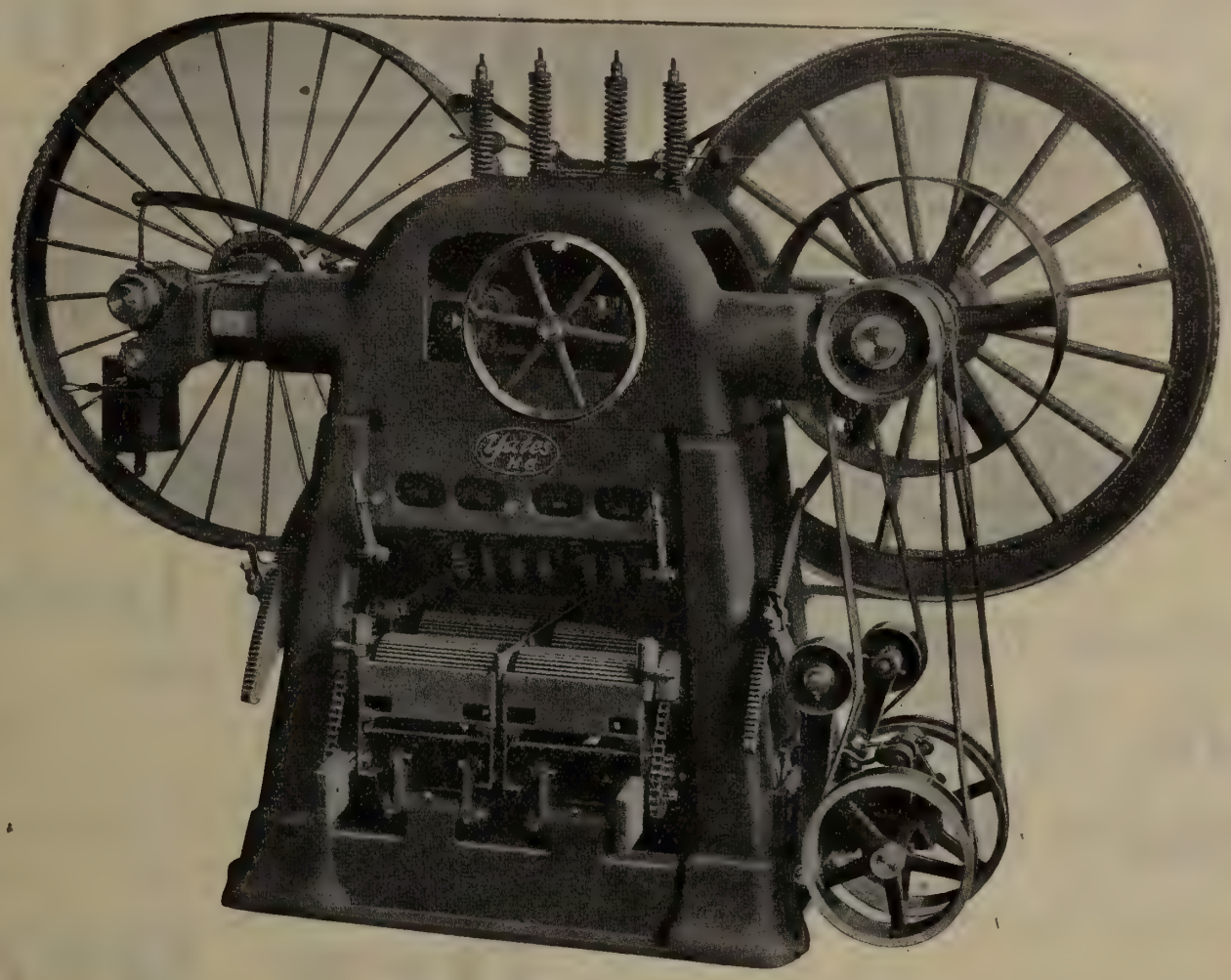

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Has done it—Get every inch of good lumber from YOUR logs—the H-6 will do it—A mill owner in B. C. who installed one recently says "We have solved the problem of getting everything out of the logs." Let us help you with your problems.

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Good Stock and Prompt
Shipment Assured

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any length, width or quantity

Dry and Well Cut

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Limited
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Ready to Ship

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75,000 ft.	6x6 to 12x12, 12/16	Spruce & Hemlock

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"CANADA LUMBERMAN"
345 Adelaide Street West, Toronto

Date.....19..

Please tell us where we can procure .....

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Name .....

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For LUMBERMEN, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS

"We have the Right Rope for every purpose"

We solicit your enquiries. Write for our catalogue.

Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co., Hamilton

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We are now sawing Birch, Maple, Basswood and Brown Ash—can cut to order.

Let us have your enquiries

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Simonds Inserted Tooth Cut-OffSaws on Greatest Slasher Rig

Sixteen 42 inch Simonds Inserted Tooth Cut-Off Saws operating on one slasher rig is probably the record number of this type of saw doing business in any pulp mill in the world.

These saws are operating daily in the mill of the Crown-Willamette Pulp & Paper Company, Oregon City, Oregon. They are 42 inches in diameter, 6 gauge and were selected from the regular Simonds stock and not made to special order. As there was no paper mill at that time that had a complete slashing rig made up of Inserted Tooth Cut-Off Saws, these 16 Simonds were selected for a trial by the Crown-Willamette Company. They at once justified their selection and gave excellent results, proving that the Simonds Inserted Tooth Saws cut easier and smoother, and eliminate slivers which generally come out at the end of the cut when other saws of a different design were used.

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for

Pork and Beef Products for Camp Supplies

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founded 1880

The National Lumber Journal for Forty Years

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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"The Canada Lumberman" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills etc. "The Canada Lumberman" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and " For Sale" advertisements.

Authorized by the Postmaster-General for Canada, for transmission as second-class matter.

Vol. 41 Toronto, February 15, 1921 No. 4

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

The postal rates on periodicals having been trebled on January 1st, 1921, the subscription price of the "Canada Lumberman" in Canada, United States and Great Britain has been increased to $3.00 a year; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $4.00. Current subscriptions will be continued at the former rate until expiration of the subscription year.

Expansion in Association Service

It is becoming evident that production and sale are not the only essential elements in the success and expansion of the lumber business. While much attention has been devoted in the past to cutting, driving and sawing logs and finding a ready market for the finished particle, little difficulty was experienced before the war in securing adequate transportation facilities.

Since 1915 or 1916, the railway situation, with constantly mounting freight rates, has become increasingly acute and irritating to many large shippers, and particularly those of forest products. Many large concerns report that in the matter of weighing cars, estimated weights, overcharges, demurrage, stop-off privileges, prepayment of freight, scaling and involved tariff regulations, along with claims for rebates, delayed shipments and other traffic tangles, a special staff has to be employed, devoting the most of its time to work which should not require more than ordinary supervision. Even then, it is impossible to get refunds from the railways without a long drawn-out battle and going through a routine that entails an expenditure of much time, patience and perseverance. The rates on lumber shipments have ascended so inordinately during the past few months that the business was brought to a standstill, and only during the past few weeks has there been any evidence of recovery.

The Canadian Lumbermen's Association is taking a progressive step in deciding to appoint an expert to take charge of a Traffic Department, which will be established to straighten out many confusions, in routes, rating and rebates, and eliminate some of the constant bickering and turmoil, which prevails between shippers and the roads, over matters which should run as easily and smoothly as the business of a bank or a loan company.

The Committee on Transportation appointed this year is composed of lumbermen, who are thoroughly familiar with transportation problems—some of them former railway officials. In instituting a live, vital, aggressive Traffic Bureau, the Canadian Lumbermen's Association will render its membership useful and valued service, and will be able to accomplish, by concerted effort and co-operation, much which would never be brought about by isolated means.

A Traffic Bureau is being established, not with the idea of waging war with the transportation companies, but to watch and protect the interests of the members of the C. L. A., see that their claims receive attention, and that they are not subject to any overcharges or unjust levies. To use a colloqual expression, there is a well-defined belief that the railways have been "slipping over something" on the Canadian lumbermen during the past two or three years and "getting away with it." The lumbermen have had their eyes opened and are determined, in conjunction with other public bodies, to resist to the utmost all encroachments, exactions and arbitrary acts on the part of the common carriers of Canadian commodities and merchandise.

Making Target of Wooden Shingles

The bill, which it was proposed to introduce in the Ontario Legislature during the present session, greatly restricting the use of wooden shingles, has been the subject of considerable discussion in the press. The strongest advocates of the radical measure, which has been withdrawn for a year, have been certain insurance companies who contend that the wooden shingle is a fire hazard and they would have it "cribbed, cabined and confined." On the other hand, contractors, builders, real estate owners, home-owners, and retail lumbermen have been presenting arguments why such a retrograde and biased piece of class legislation should not be countenanced. It would strike a blow at that great institution, the Canadian home. If house-building, already sufficiently retarded, should be further interfered with, the comfort and welfare of the people will, even in these days of peace, be little better than during the progress of the war.

The great need of the hour in Canada is more houses. The cry raised has been that building has been so expensive, neither the home-owner, the capitalist nor the speculator cared to undertake any extensive work on the ground that he could not obtain a sufficient revenue from his investment, on a basis of lease or sale. Then a sudden turn in the wheel of fortune might so reduce values that an appreciable loss would inevitably result. There is a wide agitation for cheaper material. Lumber has already come down in price from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. Quotations for shingles have decreased fully 50 per cent. from what they were a year ago, and still structural undertakings for some reason do not proceed on the large scale that they should. It all goes to show that other materials must drop in consonance with lumber.

To prohibit the use of the wooden shingle would add to building costs. On the great majority of Canadian homes the shingle has been and may be for generations to come the most popular, durable, cheapest, convenient and artistic covering. The alleged fire menace of the shingle has been greatly exaggerated and grossly maligned. No one pretends that in a congested district, on a central business block or large smoking factory, wooden shingles make the best roof covering, but in residential and suburban districts there is a widespread demand for them. As has been pointed out, any repressive legislation that may crop up in the future should be promptly throttled, for the wooden shingle in point of looks, comfort, service, price and long life, is ideal for every home. Its use should not be hampered by any fanatical legislation.

It has been well said that if a city or a community has reached a point where it no longer appreciates the erection of homes, or has arrived at a stage where it can afford to have house-building hopelessly retarded by visionary and impractical ideals and embargoes—why well and good. If, however, a community desires to remain in the race for supremacy with its neighbors, to be a live, vital, red-blooded centre, believing in the welfare, happiness and comfort of its people, then nothing should be launched in the way of a partisan and short-sighted ordinance, which can do no good and may work much harm.

Cleaning the Forest of Debris

At the various forestry meetings, there have been discussions as to cleaning up debris on land 100 feet each side of the boundary line of the railway right of way. The St. Maurice Forest Protective Association started work of this description in August last. The work is thus described by H. Sorgius, the manager:

"We had two crews, one at mileage 22, near Creek des Prairies, and the other at mileage 44, near Rapid des Coeurs. We paid our men at a wage ranging from $70 to $90 per month, and boarded them. This work was done during the period when jobbers were hiring men to go to the woods. Naturally this disorganized our crews. We cleaned this strip of everything from one inch down, and only left the larger green trees standing. The work started on August 10th and finished September 24th. Our opinion is that this work should not be continued, as the cost is prohibitive, for the protection that we shall derive from same. In addition we will have the cost of cleaning and burning said strip every year. The most a crew of four men would clean in a day would be a strip of 100 feet deep by 100 feet long and pile the debris in piles ready to burn.

"We tried to clean up the forest debris without cutting the brush, or small trees, but this was not found feasible, as the brush was so thick that we had to cut same so as to get the debris. The forest in these sections was very dirty, as ties were made there several years ago during the construction of the railroad. In the old burns the clearing would cost as high, if not higher, on account of the dead trees."

Having regard to the experiment, Mr. Sorgius suggests that the law to burn all the forest debris on a depth of one hundred feet from the boundary line of the railway right-of-way should be amended or annulled, as this work is too expensive for the benefit derived therefrom. The amendment should read, that the debris should be cleared and burned only when the area is being logged

Basic Elements in Logging Activities

Considerable discussion has been heard lately regarding the alleged lower cost in getting out timber and pulpwood for the coming season. Many reports have appeared in the papers to the effect that wages have been considerably lessened, that the outlay for supplies of all kinds has gone down, and, this season's crop of logs should, therefore, be considerably cheaper than that of last winter. Other delusions also prevail, and in correspondence with representative lumber concerns in various parts of eastern Canada, the "Canada Lumberman" learns that this year's supply of raw material will cost the operators fully as much, and. in some cases, more than last year. The reasons are that wages at the beginning of the season were considerably higher, and at the time the bulk of supplies was contracted for, no price reduction had manifested itself in flour, sugar, oats or other commodities. In other words, early expenditures were practically uncontrollable, and in not a few instances above those of the corresponding period of the previous year.

It is interesting in this connection to point out some facts affecting the cost of producing sulphite pulp. Like the lumber business, many imagine that such an industry means exceptionally large profits, whereas disbursements have jumped up on every side. The "Canada Lumberman" has been able to obtain some figures which are said to represent a general condition in the industry.

In common with the movement to bring prices down to a reasonable basis, the figures should prove instructive as showing, so far as pulp is concerned, the present state of affairs surrounding its manufacture, existing costs and what the latter may be for some time to come. The various items demonstrate that average cost conditions are the chief factor in controlling prices. It takes a great deal more capital nowadays per ton for the output of sulphite pulp than it formerly did. Here are some figures which are published, not with any view or purpose to defend the price of pulp, but as shedding light on a line closely allied and, in numerous respects, paralleling lumber costs and production in so far as getting out the logs and other operations are concerned:

"The average interest has risen from about 6½ per cent. in 1914, to about 8 per cent. now, and the amount of capital required is double. The Quebec Government charged stumpage rates of $1.05 per thousand feet log measure in 1918, $1.60 in 1919 and $2.70 in 1920.

"The timber limit owners have to stand the risk of loss from fire and disease. For instance, between the years 1910 and 1916 the limit holders in the Province of Quebec suffered a heavy loss from damage done by the spruce budworm to the balsam timber between the St. John district and the head waters of the Upper Ottawa. Throughout this district 50 per cent. of the balsam, which amounted to about 30 per cent. of the total stand, was killed or badly damaged by the budworm. Part of the damaged balsam was saved before it was too far gone, but the loss was very heavy.

"The cost of wood from limits depends upon the rates of wages and the outlay for food and fodder. In 1914, log makers received $25.00 a month and board and lodging, in 1919, $63.00, and at present $80.00. In 1916, the Government Index Number for Food and Fodder was 159, and in 1920, 348. In 1914 pork was 17½ cents per lb., beans 6¼ cents per lb., and flour 3½ cents per lb.. and in 1920, 34½ cents, 11½ cents and 8 ½ cents per lb., respectively, in January when the supplies for the ensuing twelve months were taken into the bush.

"In 1915 the average rate of pay per man per day at a representative pulp mill was $2.22 and at present $5.32. In 1914 the Government Index Number for building materials was 139 and in 1920, 385.

"In 1914 the freight rate on coal was $2.80 a ton; in 1920, $5.17; on sulphur $8.20 in 1914 and $16.40 in 1920; on pulpwood, 10¼ cents per 100 lbs. in 1914, and 22½ cents per 100 lbs. in 1920."

Editorial Short Lengths

Out of 850 million acres of virgin forest the United States has not more than 150 million acres left. This is being cut down or destroyed each year four times as fast as new forests are growing. This means forest devastation in a comparatively short time. At the present time there are more than 100 million acres of waste land, formerly forest, which could be growing timber but is not. Canada can learn many valuable and helpful lessons in forest preservation, protection and reproduction from her southern neighbor.

In the latest report of the Quebec Streams Commission, reference is made to the effect of the storage dams upon log driving operations. The commission have a contract with the Brown Corporation to operate and to keep in good order the dams on the Upper St. Maurice (Gouin Storage Dam and the three dams on River Manouane).

The report states that no doubt the storage reservoirs of the Upper St. Maurice River are an advantage to the lumbermen as they decrease the flood level in the spring in the upper reaches which are near the dam, and in this way, the logs are not scattered in the bays and over the low lands. In the second place, the regulation of the flow to 12,000 second-feet at Shawinigan gives them a discharge which they would not have for the driving in the lower reaches. It is evident that a considerable shot of water decreases largely the cost of log driving. Therefore, it is only fair that the driving association be called upon to pay to the Commission an annuity for the benefits it derives from the storage. But this arrangement should be made in such a way so that the lumbermen have an interest not to demand more water than they actually require. To reach this purpose, it seems that an annual amount could be paid for the benefits derived from the regulation to 12,000 second-feet. Then, if any request be made to the Commission for water outside of the regulation, this water shall be paid for over the annual amount mentioned above, at a rate of so much per square-mile-foot. Taking as a basis the value of a square-mile-foot to power-users, the Commission would be sure to give satisfaction to the lumbermen.

The yard manager whose method of doing business was based on—"Give me lumber and let me sell it"—is a dead bird in the lumber game. Even the place where he was, has disappeared.

Wholesale Lumbermen Hear Splendid Reports

Every Department of Aggressive Association Doing Excellent Work—New Board of Directors Elected and Activities Outlined for Coming Year

Encouraging reports were presented at the annual meeting of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Inc., which was held at the Albany Club, Toronto, on January 29. During the past three years the organization has grown steadily in numbers and influence and the reports of the different committees showed that much work had been undertaken during the last twelve months and carried out on a business-like basis. The attendance was large and the proceedings passed off enthusiastically and harmoniously. A. C. Manbert presided.

When the election of officers for 1921 came up, Mr. Manbert thanked the members for the support and courtesy received at their hands during his incumbency of office and trusted that his successor would have the same delightful experience.

It was moved by A. E. Eckardt, and seconded by W. J. Lovering, that Mr. Manbert be re-elected for another term. This the chairman positively declined, as he felt that, in the best interest of the association, new blood should be brought into the executive. A motion was finally made and carried that the term of office of chairman should be for one year, the resolution being proposed by A. E. Clark and F. H. Bigwood.

New Officers for Coming Year

The election was then proceeded with. A. E. Eckardt, vice-chairman for the past year, was unanimously elected to the position of presiding officer for the coming twelve months. Amid applause he was escorted to the front by Messrs. Clark and Spragge. For the Board of Directors there were twelve nominations, five to be elected. The result of the ballot was the choice of D. C. Johnston, Frank A. Kent, Guy H. Long of Hamilton (re-elected), A. E. Gordon and G. E. Spragge.

The officers for 1921 are:—

Chairman—A. E. Eckardt.

Secretary-Treasurer—H. Boultbee.

Board of Directors—D. C. Johnston, Frank A. Kent, Guy H. Long, A. E. Gordon and G. E. Spragge.

The firms which the new directors represent are respectively: Union Lumber Co., Seaman, Kent Co., Long Lumber Co. (Hamilton), Terry & Gordon and Victoria Harbor Lumber Co. (Toronto).

Chairman Eckardt acknowledged the honor done him and asked for the co-operation and support of all the members. Hearty votes of thanks were also tendered the retiring chairman, Mr. Manbert, and Secretary Boultbee for their faithful and efficient services.

United Front Against Railways

A. E. Eckardt reported that there was no particular question before the Transportation Committee, of which he was chairman, at the present time; that they had given considerable attention to many matters. He referred to the increase of several months ago—40 per cent. in the east and 35% in the west—in freight rates. Some time ago it had been impossible for Toronto shippers, in the matter of ocean freight rates, to get a quotation on a standard basis for export. Quebec was, apparently, favored, but all quotations to Ontario firms were made on the basis of 100 lbs. Through the influence of Sir George E. Foster, the association had been able to secure the same privileges as the Quebec men.

In regard to Tariff 14, relating to the responsibility of scaling and minimum weights, the speaker said they had tried to get an amendment of this tariff. Another conference which was to have been held during the week with the Canadian Freight Association, had been postponed.

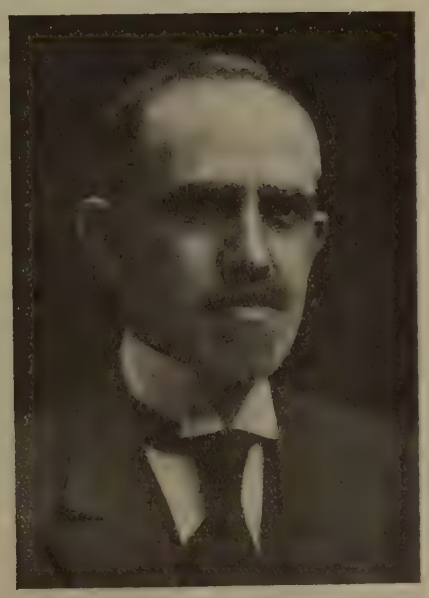
Since the Canadian Lumbermen's Association had decided to establish a Traffic Bureau, the Transportation Committee thought it would be well to enlist their co-operation. Mr. Eckardt pointed out that unless the associations joined together to fight the railways, they would not likely get anywhere. There were many questions to be brought up and settled in the future, such as switching charges, reciprocal demurrage, signing the present forms of siding agreements, etc. These were other items which would have to be well thought out, and, in any freight rate inquiry, that came up during the summer, he thought the associations should be ready to meet the railways and present their case unitedly and aggressively whenever a sitting was held in Toronto or Ottawa.

Mr. Eckardt then explained the payment of freight charges on shipments to and from the United States, in which a temporary adjustment had been made of the basis for payment of freight charges It was particularly important to remember that freight charges on shipments from U. S. points must be forwarded "collect," and freight charges on shipments to U. S. points must be "prepaid." Another matter that should not be overlooked was to advise U. S. shippers to forward all freight charges "collect."

The plan, in regard to the payment of freight charges, which went into effect on January 22nd, was as follows:—

> The railway companies will publish a tariff naming a surcharge to be added to the freight charges on business to or from the United States when paid in Canada.
>
> The surcharge will be an amount represented by 60 per cent. of the governing rate of exchange, fractions less than one-half being disregarded, and fractions one-half and over being counted as 1 per cent.
>
> Collections will be made at the rate governing on the date

A. E. Eckardt
Newly-elected Chairman of W.L.D.A.



A. C. Manbert
Retiring Chairman of W.L.D.A.

A. E. Gordon
Newly-elected Director of W.L.D.A.

G. E. Spragge
Newly-elected Director of W.L.D.A.

Guy H. Long
Re-elected Director of W.L.D.A.

Frank A. Kent
Newly-elected Director of W.L.D.A.

D. C. Johnston
Newly-elected Director of W.L.D.A.

of shipment from Canada or on the date of arrival at Canadian destination.

The governing rate of exchange will be that quoted for New York funds by the Bank of Montreal at noon in Montreal on the 14th and last day of each month.

The governing rate on the 14th will apply inclusively from the 15th to the end of the month following, and the governing rate on the last day of the month will apply inclusively from the 1st to the 14th of the following month.

This arrangement will not apply on:—Shipments from the United States to Canada where the governing freight classification or tariff usually requires that freight charges be prepaid; coal and coke from United States to Canada; shipments imported or exported via Canadian ports destined to, or moving from United States points.

In closing, Mr. Eckardt emphasized the great work in connection with transportation problems and rates during the coming year.

Freight Charges Are Excessive

A. E. Clark said the freight rates on lumber are exorbitant. This is one of the features that is helping to kill the lumber trade at the present time. "We are looking in the Canadian Lumbermen's Association to the appointment of a traffic expert, and through our new Transportation Committee, composed of a number of former railway men and officials, we will work in conjunction with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. We hope to have several amendments carried into effect, such as the track scale allowance of 500 lbs. for variation in the tare of a car owing to the accumulation of debris, etc. This has been absolutely wiped out, and we hope to have it restored. At the present time, as you know, there is no allowance whatever. The original concession of 500 lbs. was not intended to cover foreign matter in the car but discrepancies in the weighing of scales during the varying climate of the winter months. By eliminating this, we now feel that the railways have an advantage over us to the extent of 500 lbs. on a car which they are not carrying. At Ottawa, Mr. E. R. Bremner said his firm showed a loss of $3,500 on shipments, as compared with previous years, through this allowance being done away with."

Mr. Clark thought that the lumber associations should all work together and when they appeared before railway boards, should be in a position to establish their contentions. In his opinion, railway employees were overpaid and were not showing any increase in efficiency or putting in any more time for the money they received. No one could point a finger of scorn at the lumbermen and say to-day that they were profiteers. The railways were getting more money out of the business than the lumbermen were themselves. Mr. Clark expressed the hope that the association would be in a position to show that the present carriage charges on forest products are arbitrary, and said all should work together for the lumber interests and against anything that injured that industry.

A. C. Manbert said that the distribution problem was just as vital to the industry as the purchasing and selling of lumber. It was necessary that the stocks should be moved promptly in order that good results should follow.

After the reading of the Trades Relation report by W. E. Bigwood, which will be found on another page, some discussion took place regarding the proposed duty on lumber. Mr. Bigwood said, that so far as he could learn, the general feeling across the border was in favor of the elimination of any proposed duty on forest products from Canada, and he believed that the lumber industry as a whole had more friends in this attitude than ever.

A. E. Clark remarked that he had been present at the executive meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association in New York during the past week. While that body did not take action as an association, still their sympathies were against any duty being placed upon lumber from Canada. Canadian lumbermen should not, however, sit idly by until it was too late. If a duty was placed upon Canadian lumber crossing the border, it would be up to Canada to retaliate, a course which all would regret.

A. E. Gordon stated that there was no duty on lumber entering Canada at the present time other than where the product was dressed on more than one side.

Membership—Finances—Information

The report of the Membership Committee was presented by A. E. Gordon. It showed that the membership at the beginning of the last year was 34 and to-day it is 40 which is very satisfactory. H. G. McDermid reported for the Bureau of Information and declared that there had been a vast improvement of late in the number, sending in the information to Secretary Boultbee before the middle of the month; in fact during the past two months there had been practically 100 per cent. efficiency, which enabled the Bureau of Information to be of much service and value to the members.

W. C. Laidlaw reported on behalf of the Insurance Committee, stating that they had little to do during the year except that, if the proposed measure against the use of wooden shingles should be pressed, it would be up to the association to give the matter attention. At a time when cheaper houses and lower rents were the cry, it did not sound reasonable that the legislature should put up any barrier in the way of construction. There was, no doubt but that shingles were the cheapest roofing because of their economy, durability, convenience and long life.

J. P. Johnson reported on behalf of the Arbitration Committee, showing where a couple of disputes, which might have led to lawsuits, had been amicably adjusted through the good offices of this committee. It was decided that a record of all cases settled should be kept on file as a matter of precedence and for reference purposes.

C. G. Anderson, of the Audit and Finance Committee, reported that the books of the secretary-treasurer had been audited and found correct. Speaking of finances, he said they should not give longer credits, and if they desired to keep things going to-day, collections woud have to be kept up to the mark.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Boultbee showed practically the same balance on hand as last year, and everything in connection with the financial arrangements in a sound state.

Some discussion took place in regard to the new standard order form which has been prepared by the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association and is now in use by some of its members. On motion it was decided that the secretary write a letter to the president of the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, requesting, before the final adoption of this order form and its general use and acceptance, that there should be a conference with a committee from the Wholesalers' Association to see if certain features can not be eliminated and a form drawn up that will be satisfactory to both retailer and wholesaler.

Aim at Standardizing Dimension Requirements

Association of Wood Turning Industries Conducting Extensive Investigation Relating to Dimension Stock—High Grade Lumber Scarce and Waste Must Cease

The National Association of Wood Turners, Inc., of which William A. Babbitt, South Bend, Ind., is general secretary, is taking up a most important and vital work in the task of standardizing the principal elements of the dimension requirements of the manufactures of wood products in order that the economies of properly manufactured dimension stock may be secured to the natural advantage of all concerned. The association is also much concerned in the problem of conserving the waning supplies of wood.

The purpose of the organization is to establish unity of aim and effort among all industries using wood with reference to their principal basic raw material, and to mobilize the influence and resources of these industries to protect and conserve the sources and utilization of this fast diminishing supply.

The first expression of this unified purpose of the wood using industries came in the assistance given in formulating the proposed Forestry bill now before the U. S. Congress; and in securing the practically unanimous support of all interested industries for this bill. The features of the proposed legislation include an appropriation of $1,000,000 a year to enable the U. S. Federal Government to co-operate with the states in carrying out their forest policies. Under this plan the states would be given freedom to decide on the details of their plans so long as they conform to certain standards determined by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Fire prevention is considered the basis of all forestry work and it is expected that most of the money will be used for that purpose.

The plan provides for the further appropriation of federal funds for the purpose of purchasing national forests, and for investigations of various forest problems. The plan is to be effective for five years.

It is admitted that the chief beneficiaries of a constructive forestry programme are future generations, and that the bills must be paid by present day folks. This is as it should be. We have no moral right to hand on our forest heritage looted and despoiled; we have no right to make our country a second China.

The Association of Wood Using Industries has found its second objective in a programme to unify the wood using industries with reference to their raw materials by organizing a thorough going, scientific effort to eliminate every possible waste of stock now consumed by the wood using industries.

Checking the Element of Waste

A brief preliminary survey of this problem developed certain outstanding incontestable facts, most of which are familiar to woodworkers.

1. The estimates of the Forest Service show that if only the economies of lumber could be secured which can easily be expected from the conservation policy of the association, the present supplies of timber can be made permanently sufficient for the needs of the nation.

2. Under present conditions of progressive depletion of timber reserves, there has developed a corresponding factor of waste, also progressively increasing in amount, owing to the decreasing quality of lumber produced.

3. Practically all hard woods, and a large proportion of soft woods are utilized in the form of dimension, and not as plank lumber. But nevertheless, the enormously wasteful process of securing the necessary dimension for the manufacture of the products of the wood using industries, by first manufacturing plank, and then manufacturing dimension from plank, is everywhere almost universal.

4. Furthermore, the production of net dimension has never been a practical commercial proposition, except in a very limited way. There are numerous reasons for this condition, but no excuse. The fault is both with the producer and equally with the consumer. Neither party appreciated the fact that net clear dimension is worth more to produce and worth more to buy than the best grades of commercial lumber. Consequently, we have had careless and shiftless manufacturing and grading of dimension on the one hand; and an ignorant and suspicious buying policy on the other hand.

No Official Standard Lists

5. This situation persists in spite of the high cost of all lumber, aggravated by high rail costs. A series of studies covering over two years seems to establish thoroughly the fact that the economies and other advantages of the production and use of dimension stock are still not utilized because there are no official standardized lists for dimension, covering the requirements of the Wood Using Industries; and consequently no established market for dimension. The hazard is too great for the manufacturer of dimension. Having no general market, a cancellation means practically the total loss of the dimension he has manufactured. The hazard is too great for the user of dimension stock. If he contracts for his raw materials in the form of dimension stock and the contract is thrown up, then he has no place to replenish his stocks.

6. In addition, there are contributory causes due to the heritage of practices which were established when conditions were different. Formerly, low cost of lumber and cheap freights made it convenient to ignore these questions which are now so pressing. Once there was a time, quite recently, when we were able to buy very high grade stuff without difficulty. Now the trees that were passed up in those days are the staple of the lumber market.

No doubt all these reasons were at one time decisive. But not any more. Cheap lumber is gone. High grade lumber is increasingly scarce. Low freight rates belong to the regretted past. Moreover, manufacturers of wood products as well as manufacturers of lumber have come to understand better the utility of properly manufactured dimension stock. One great lumber association is conducting a widespread propaganda among its members along this line.

Task of Years But Worth While

After a careful consideration of this subject, the Association of Wood Using Industries has decided to undertake the task of standardizing the principal elements of the dimension requirements of the manufactures of wood products, in order that the economies of properly manufactured dimension stock may be secured to the mutual advantage of all concerned.

This decision has been reached not only with a full appreciation of the advantages to be secured, but also with an equally full appreciation of the difficulties in the way. It is evident that this great adventure in conserving our forest resources, with profit to the men who do the conserving, can be successful only with full and fank co-operation of all parties at interest. Nor is it to be expected that these results can be quickly secured. It is a task of years, but worth the undertaking.

The execution of the enterprise has been placed in the hands of Mr. Wm. A. Babbitt of South Bend, Ind., chairman of the Standardization Committee. Mr. Babbitt is general secretary of the National Association of Wood Turners, and has conducted very extensive investigations regarding the whole problem of dimension stock.

Will Augment Forest Growth of Province

In an interesting and candid address before the Toronto Board of Trade lately, Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario, said that he will introduce a bill at the present session of the Legislature to provide for reafforestation. The Minister, he said, will be given power to buy or lease lands for this purpose, and authority will also be given him to turn over or make use of Crown lands for the same purpose. Provision will also be made for individuals who care to buy rough lands to carry on re-afforestation, and he added, that there were those who were prepared to devote their money and time to such a project. Some farmers were also willing to take up the matter in a small way. It was intended to provide a scheme of re-afforestation for the province larger than had ever been undertaken before. "We have a great deal of land in this portion of the province—sandy land, etc.—which should be growing trees," he said, "and if this land is so used, in years to come there will be growing forests which will be worth a great deal to the generation that is to follow."

Mr. Bowman urged the necessity of taking care of the existing timber resources, and expressed his opinion that the exchange rate between Canada and the United States would be very much higher, but for the large exports of pulpwood from Canada across the border. He intimated that his department intended to put a stop to the waste which has been going on in the past on the timber lands of the province, and said the proper way to handle the problem was to set aside areas for the industries concerned and for the Government to take control of the timber operations.

Western Lumbermen Hold Enthusiastic Rally

Representative Gathering Assembled in Winnipeg—Heard Instructive Addresses on Many Timely Topics—Association Enjoys Most Successful Year

"The best yet" was the slogan which prevailed throughout the recent annual convention of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association held at the Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg, Man., on Jan. 26-28. The addresses given were many and touched on a variety of subjects which held the attention of delegates throughout the entire sessions. It was a great pleasure for the executive to witness their plans being carried out so smoothly and at the end of the instructive three days' proceedings to shake hands with such a satisfied and appreciative body. Co-operation and better service are the watchwords of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association.

The gathering opened on January 26, with Mr. Theo. A. Sparks presiding. The Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, Sir James Aikins, was introduced to the convention by the president, and gave an official welcome to the delegates on behalf of the province in an address which spoke of optimism and courage as the mainspring of future Canadian prosperity.

Outlines Work of the Association

President Sparks, in reviewing the events of the year, and remarking that the entire lumber consuming public had benefited by the existence of the association, said that in their insurance department they had saved possibly half a million dollars annually. Special plans of building were supplied under the supervision of a qualified architect to prospective builders, and the members of the association should not overlook the fact that their association was certainly the first medium in Canada to supply them, and he thought possibly on the continent, thus breaking absolutely new ground in this respect. Speaking of the plan book which was the first of its kind in the West and was distributed free to customers, he observed that the members did not realize the amount of work entailed in its production. Then their Training Course for Retail Yardmen had been sold not only to a considerable number of their members in Canada, but to retail lumbermen in practically every state of the Union.

"Due credit has never been given you as lumbermen in the building up of Western Canada, actually and figuratively," said the president, "as the public has taken the service you render them for granted. The credits of the Retail Lumbermen of Western Canada have run possibly to $40,000,000 annually, granted frequently to the homesteader without capital; enabling him to erect buildings, which was a necessary requisite in the securing of his patent, on credit. The extent to which lumbermen have acted as bankers in this connection, when it was impossible for your customer to borrow money elsewhere, with which to buy lumber, is a page in the history of Western Canada of which I hope to see some day an appreciation."

Fred H. Lamar, association secretary, in his annual report, said that the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association has just passed another successful year financially. This success can be better measured when it is considered that since the inception of the association in 1891, the annual dues have never been increased, in spite of the fact, as you all so well know, that everything purchased to-day in our business, has increased threefold in price. I might also add that the various services available to our members have also increased many times. Another fact, worthy of note, is the growth in the active, or paying membership of the association., Our surplus at the present time is $10,716, and our liquid assets at the present time—and these figures have been carefully compiled—$5,879.04. This calls for no further comment, as the figures speak for themselves.

Cost Factor in Every Business

Curtis M. Johnson, Rush City, Minn., gave an address on "The Cost of Doing Business." Mr. Johnson said he was there to preach a certain ideal. He was a hardware man, but the problems of the lumber man and the furniture man and so on were about identical. There was no royal road to success. Many thought that if they were in the other fellow's line they would get along better, but he did not think they were justified in taking that view. All of us have a long row to hoe. We could not expect to get a profit out of business unless we knew what it cost to run the business. We could not attain what we are striving for, happiness, unless we got a little profit, with the emphasis on the "little." While dollars and cents were not the whole thing, we could not expect to get happiness out of our business unless in the promotion and handling of it we got a fair profit that would keep us on the sunny side of life all the time.

In the business the expense of running it must be bridged before we can get to the shore of profit and happiness on the other side. It was often the ignorant, unbusinesslike man who set the lowest prices in a community, and it was essential to figure out costs in order to sell at prices which would command a fair profit on the investment.

Supplied by members of the audience with items, Mr. Johnson drew up an expense sheet in connection with a small town lumber business, the annual volume of which was $30,000 on an investment of $15,000—$12,000 representing stock and $3,000 yard equipment. The expense sheet was as follows:

Interest on investment at 7 per cent.	$1050
Rent, included in the $3,000.	
Salary	1800
Help for five months	500
Depreciation on stock	100

Theo. A. Sparks
President Western Retail Lumbermen's Association

R. Skov, High River, Alta.
Vice-President of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association

Fred H. Lamar
Secretary Western Retail Lumbermen's Association

Depreciation on equipment	100
Donations	100
Insurance	75
Light and heat	100
Office and supplies	25
Drayage and delivery	400
Phones	50
Advertising	150
Calendars	150
Travelling expenses	50
Goods stolen	50
Bad debts	300
Collection expenses	50
Taxes	300
Dues in association and for trade papers	15
Miscellaneous	85
Total	$5300

Mr. Johnson showed that the cost of doing business worked out at 17 2/3 per cent., thus (cutting out the fraction to simplify figuring) leaving only 83 cents out of every dollar taken to pay for the cost of the delivered goods.

Instancing how the cost of the delivered goods had to be reckoned with, Mr. Johnson took the case of cement at $4.20. If sold at a profit of 95 cents, the net profit would be 45 cents, with the cost of doing business based on 17 per cent.

In the cast of wall board, if 1,000 feet cost $60, and it was retailed for $85, the profit would be $10.55 on the 17 per cent. business cost basis, and if $4.25 discount for cash was allowed the profit would be $6.30.

In the case of lime, if the cost was $3.75 and it was retailed at $4.50 and the 17 per cent. principle were applied, the net profit on the 76 cents difference in the purchase and selling price would be just one cent.

Mr. Johnson emphasized that prices should be dictated by the cost of running the business. "Unreasonable, ignorant people should not be allowed to rule prices," he said, "nor on the other hand, do we want to get on any proposition to get prices controlled by any other means. Many people believe that we come to these conventions to set prices. That has always been kept out of conventions, and I hope it always will be. There are fellows at home who need this kind of dope. Get the dealers in your community to work together on correct lines of doing business so that you may all get along better.

When speaking on the bad debts item on the expense sheet, Mr. Johnson took the opportunity to urge the importance of getting together and working out a plan whereby bad debts would be eliminated to a large extent by dealers keeping each other informed of men who habitually fight shy of paying.

Many Stirring Addresses Heard

An excellent address was given at the convention by Dr. Stanley Krebs, of New York City, dealing with the psychological end of business. W. P. Dutton, Winnipeg, and F. E. Sine, Calgary, also gave practical talks on the affairs and problems worthy of the attention of the association and every business man of the West. There were many other features, including an able address of H. B. Armitage of Edmonton, on "Selling Odds and Ends," and Curtis M. Johnson of Rush City, Minn., on "Community Development as a Road to Happiness."

Rev. Dr. Leslie Pidgeon, of Augustine Presbyterian Church, Winnipeg, and president of the Rotary Club, gave an inspiring address on "Social Responsibilities." Every man has got to make his contribution to the community through the line in which his energies are chiefly employed, he said. He pointed out the physical and psychological effects of daily actions or habits, showing that the steady practice of good habits wove the matter of sheer right acting into a man's brain centres and made it an easy thing for him to do the right under all circumstances.

The Officers for Coming Year

The officers elected at the Western Retail Lumbermen's Convention for 1921 were:

President—Theo. A. Sparks, Winnipeg.

Vice-president—R. Skov, High River, Alta.

Directors:—Manitoba—W. P. Dutton, Winnipeg; J. A. Rauch, Winnipeg; E. E. Finch, Strathclair. Saskatchewan—A. S. Peterson, Birch Hills; P. Klechner, Vibank; F. H. Gardner, Moose Jaw. Alberta—F. E. Sine, Calgary; N. S. Stolze, Lethbridge, and Mr. Critchley, Calgary.

Marketing Western Forest Products in East

Financial Instability Behind Wide Range of Quotations Between Different Mills—Necessity the Mother of Other Things Besides Invention

Editor, Canada Lumberman:—

My attention has been called to an article in the "Canada Lumberman," of recent date, under the title of "Get Too Many Sap Stained Clears," in which your correspondent domiciled in Vancouver, gives voice to certain impressions gleaned by him on a recent pilgrimage to Ontario. The title of that article is at once appropriate and misleading, because any sap stained clears are "too many," and misleading owing to the implication that this class of material—sap stained—as described, has been arriving in these parts in considerable volume. As a matter of fact, the heaviest shipments of rough green fir finish to Eastern Canada were made during last winter and early spring. By the time Old Sol had developed his usual summer energy and was in a position to do much damage the movement of this stock had diminished practically to the vanishing point. The few cars which did come through, however, in hot weather, and in which sap stain developed were unquestionably "too many." The moral is that if green fir clears are to be shipped cold weather is the proper time. Material shipped in summer should be, at least, surface dry.

The question as to whether buyer or seller is to assume the "burden" of loss entailed in this way should not admit of very much argument. If the buyer is informed or cautioned at time of sale that green fir clears carry a certain amount of sap which will stain if shipped in closed cars during hot weather, and assumes the risk—well and good. There is nothing more to be said. If, however, as has been usually the case, the buyer has bought this stock for the first time, and has not had sufficient experience with it to be acquainted with its various peculiarities; and if the seller accepts his order for first and second clear fir rough green, without calling his attention to the probability of stain developing, an interesting situation may arise. The material arrives at destination, a considerable quantity being so badly stained as to be of no use for finish, and for which the buyer refuses to pay. It appears, however, that the seller can and does produce a certificate of inspection showing that the material was graded at the time of shipment by a licensed inspector, and the imposing document, red seal and all duly "sworn to" is put in as evidence. Who is to be the goat? According to the business ethics of a past generation whose central idea was: "Let the buyer beware." There would be nothing to it, but in these "more enlightened days," when business relations carry something of the spirit of service, the seller cannot afford to take an attitude so arbitrary. His position is unfortunate. He must make one of two admissions. Either he can take the position that he did not know that green fir sap clears would stain when closely piled in hot weather, which would at least seem odd; or that knowing the danger he attempted to "put something over"—also "odd" in these enlightened days, or perhaps another word would suit better.

Still we have not settled the question of responsibility. This of course, depends on how the sale was made. If stock was sold f.o.b. shipping point the buyer is stuck; but if, as is more usual, the price agreed on includes freight to destination, the arrival of material in good condition is the seller's affair, and at this point rests the buyer's justification for refusal to pay.

Financial Instability Causes Price Variations

The next point dealt with by your correspondent, viz.. The fluctuation of coast prices being complained of by Ontario dealers, is also an interesting one. Mr. Rockefeller, in another commodity line, seems to have fairly well solved the fluctuating price problem, in perhaps the only way it can be solved. The Ontario dealer's complaint is probably based on his experience of a few years ago when only a few of the larger B. C. operators were looking for a market in this section. In those days of gently advancing prices all the lists carried by the B. C. salesmen were in line and the dealer could figure pretty well from month to month what his replacement costs would be. During the past year, however, and particularly during its latter

half, the Eastern Canadian dealer has been the only prospect in sight. The B. C. manufacturers and wholesalers have concentrated on him and their desire to sell has been reflected in pirce concession varying as that desire has varied in intensity. Taken together the spectacular advances of the winter of 1919-20, and the inevitable reactions of the latter part of 1920, western prices have certainly been leaving a zig-zag trail and it is small wonder if the Ontario dealer would like to know what next is going to happen.

Financial instability is, of course, behind the wide range of quotations between different mills, necessity being the mother of other things besides invention—and unless a second Mr. Rockefeller arises, or the weaker concerns are forced to let go, we may look for more of the same ups and downs.

With reference to one-quarter scant dimension or "bill stuff" Mr. L. L. Brown, B. C. Lumber Commissioner, Toronto, has, in his archives, a document showing comparative strength of B. C. fir, sized three-eighths scant or coast standard and eastern hemlock and spruce sized to Ontario sizes. The verdict is in favor of the three-eighths scant B. C. fir for equal grades, and naturally the western travellers have overlooked this talking point when calling on the trade. In connection with this particular class of material, however, the B.C. operator and his "guide, philosopher and friend," the wholesaler, should not overlook the point that on dimension more than on any other item the Ontario market is, and will be for a good many years to come, strictly competitive. If any of the western mills had been hopeful enough to pile up a stock of one-quarter scant dimension with the idea of selling it in Ontario at prices anything like those obtained during the past summer they would certainly be "out of luck." At the present time southern yellow pine has the field by a margin of about $10.00 per M. over fir, and Ontario hemlock seems more inclined to again enter the contest.

So far as sizes are concerned, while the one-quarter scant is visited on in a good many cases it should not require very long to establish coast sizes with the majority of the Ontario dealers. The strength is there, which is the main thing, and already a large number of the retail yards do not see the force of paying the additional $4 or $5 per M. for one-quarter scant usually asked by the mills. Changed sizes usually meet with considerable opposition at the start.

You will remember the opposition of a few years ago to fir flooring finished ¾ x 3¼ face as against the Ontario size, 13/16 x 3½ face. Now that every one has grown accustomed to fir flooring an objection on account of size is rare. When fir dimension a few years from now becomes firmly established in Ontario it will not be necessary for the B. C. millman to manufacture specially for the Ontario market. He will then be able to ship from the same pile to either Winnipeg or Toronto, even as he does now in a good number of cases.

Respectfully yours,

Toronto, Ont. C. J. Brooks.

What Timber Wealth Means to Canada

"As a filler of pay envelopes and a provider of jobs, the forests of Quebec and Ontario are worth all the Cobalts and Porcupines ever uncovered, or likely to be uncovered between now and Doomsday," declared Robson Black of Ottawa, Secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, in a terse and logical address before the Kiwanis Club in Toronto, recently.

Mr. Black made clear that the management of public-owned forests on a basis of permanent production called for most liberal and intelligent participation by the Provincial Governments. This was true if for no other reason than that all restrictive measures aimed to produce forest conservation were necessarily costly to the operator. It would be quite unfair to expect individual operators to apply to their own areas a patchy system of timber cutting and reforestation, unless similar regulations were made to fit their fellow limit-holders and rivals in the same markets.

The speaker combatted the idea that the immediate duty of the Governments is to compel limit holders to replant on land that has been cut over. Before any general scheme of replanting must come a "fire-proof forest." "Why," asked Mr. Black, "expend vast sums in spading into the ground millions of seedlings when next week they will likely be swept by fire and ruined, or when a few miles distant a hundred miles of mature timber that required a hundred years to grow is swept away by a conflagration?"

The speaker mentioned the opportunities provided by the forest lands of Canada for creating a great store of national wealth. Of habitable Canada, more than 80 per cent. is non-agricultural. Of Quebec's 250,000,000 acres, exclusive of Ungava, less than 9,000,000 acres have been put under farms and the great bulk of the remaining area is fixed forever as timber growing soil. Ontario had more than two-thirds of her domain unfit for farm crops, and in the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia fully 70 per cent. was established for all time to come as the habitat of timber trees. Obviously, if the greater part of these non-agricultural areas were covered with heavy stands of trees to-day, not only could Canada maintain its present chain of industries for all time to come, but a powerful magnet would be provided for hundreds of new industries.

Canadians had to face the fact that about two-thirds of the inheritance of timber has been transmuted into smoke and charcoal, causing a greater loss since Conferderation than all other forms of fires combined. To-day it was disputable whether in Ontario and Quebec there existed much more timber than would maintain the present industries permanently. Even this limited position of security was gravely threatened by the ceaseless record of forest conflagrations, so that sober and well-informed Canadians had come to regard the stopping of forest fires as probably the supreme issue facing the people and governments of Eastern Canada at the present time.

Duty on Maple Lumber Shipped From Canada

Members will recall that in January of 1920, says W. W. Schupner, secretary of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, New York, we issued a bulletin covering a ruling by the United States Treasury Department imposing a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on maple lumber imported to the United States from Canada. Paragraph 169 of the Tariff Act of 1913 imposes a 10 per cent. duty on "cabinet wood," and the Treasury Department has classified maple as a cabinet wood, except when manufactured into flooring or when invoiced at $10 per thousand. The Treasury Department ruled that the scarcity of other cabinet woods justifies the classification of maple as a "cabinet wood."

Since that time some protests have been filed and the board of general appraisers by ruling No. 43873 on protest No. 933672, etc., of W. H. Allison & Company and others has ruled that on the record presented maple lumber was held free of duty.

The Treasury Department will probably appeal from this ruling, which puts maple in the free class, and in the meantime the department will levy a duty on maple shipments coming into the United States from Canada, taking the position that if maple is finally declared free claims must be filed by protestants for duties to be refunded.

We are also informed that the Treasury Department has classified beech as a "cabinet wood," and will levy a duty on shipments of beech from Canada to the United States on the same basis as duties are collected on maple.

The Treasury Department has sixty days within which to appeal from the board of appraisers' ruling.

Protecting Forest From Fires Comes First

Speaking recently in Hamilton, Ont., before the Hamilton Scientific Association, Dr. C. D. Howe, Dean of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, pointed out that there is at the present time only 40 per cent. of the total land area of Canada that is capable of bearing trees of a commercial size. This is due either to the climate being too dry, too cold, or the altitude being too high. The total area of forest land is 1,900,000 square miles, and only one-half of this is capable of bearing trees of the "saw-log" type, that is, the trunks being 12 inches in diameter. The remaining area bears only small trees that can be commercialized only as the post and pole size of lumber or turned into pulp. The speaker stated that one-half of the area that had borne logs in the past had been destroyed by fire. He went on to say, however, that district, that had been swept by forest fires in the past almost invariably produced trees of the "saw log" size.

"There is no use in talking of forestry until we have better protection against fire, which is the greatest enemy that the lumber industry has at the present time," stated the speaker.

American Lumber Production in 1920

January—for the greater part of 1920 the sawmills in the several larger producing regions cut slightly more lumber than was shipped. Shipments exceeded the cut during January, February, and March which formed part of a period of unprecedented demand in the lumber industry due to a combination of depleted stocks, a stringent car shortage, and great activity in building and manufacturing. Demand lightened in April, and from then on until the last week of the year the output of the mills each week was greater than the quantity of lumber shipped. In June the excess reached a peak of 40 per cent; the weekly average, however, was not great and the year closed with the mills having stocks of practically normal proportions.

Canada's Trade in Lumber Business

What Dominion Exports and Imports in the Way of Forest Products—Record of Past Eight Years

W. E. Bigwood of Toronto, chairman of the committee on trade relations, presented an instructive report to the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Inc., at the recent annual meeting in Toronto. One of the features of the report was a statement of the imports and exports of lumber and lumber products from Canada to the United States and imports from the United States to Canada. These figures will be read with particular interest at this juncture, in view of the agitation in certain circles across the border to subject lumber from the Dominion to a levy in the way of a tariff.

Mr. Bigwood in his report said: The after war condition has been in evidence but until the last month or two of the year good business controlled. December especially gave marked indications of the re-adjustment of industrial products and lumber by no means escaped.

At this time it might be well to mention the appearance in the horizon of a cloud that daily is taking on ominous shape. We refer to a suggested Tariff Bill in the United States as soon as the new Administration assumes its duties in March.

The war debt is stupendous, taxes are high, the whole industrial situation seems to be more or less chaotic and the time seems ripe for the advent of almost any kind of legislation that will provide income.

For the information of the members we have proposed a condensed statement of the lumber business, as to imports and exports in the United States.

At the present time, and for some time past, there has been no duty on lumber from the States into Canada. Since 1913 there has been no duty on lumber going from Canada into the States. In 1914 there went into the United States from Canada 617,000,000 feet and from the United States into Canada 627,000,000 feet.

While it is true that since 1915 the epxorts from Canada have exceeded imports from the States, this is largely accounted for by the excessive demands for lumber in the States.

U.S. Operators Unable to Meet Demand

For the last three years United States operators have not been able to supply the demand, so that the Canadian lumber has merely filled in the gaps.

During 1919 more lumber was exported from the United States than was imported from all countries, and with the exception of 1918 this was true for the past eight years.

The following statement shows the exports of lumber and lumber products from the United States to Canada, as compared with the total exports to all countries:

	To Canada	To all Countries
1912	685,293,000 Ft.	2,435,641,000 Ft.
1913	789,153,000 "	2,837,136,000 "
1914	627,019,000 "	2,612,403,000 "
1915	275,106,000 "	1,254,503,000 "
1916	214,756,000 "	1,325,921,000 "
1917	To be obtained	To be obtained
1918	276,350,000 Ft.	1,139,291,000 Ft.
1919	264,320,000 "	1,474,719,000 "

Estimates include ties.

The Statement of lumber going into the United States is:

	From Canada	From all Countries
1912	870,323,000 Ft.	905,152,000 Ft.
1913	1,021,810,000 "	1,090,628,000 "
1914	892,575,000 "	924,567,000 "
1915	908,614,000 "	929,006,000 "
1916	1,179,976,000 "	1,200,077,000 "
1917	.....	.....
1918	1,183,015,000 "	1,206,027,000 "
1919	1,119,244,000 "	1,144,187,000 "

1912 & 1913 Entire footage dutiable.

1914 617,832,000 Ft. free of duty from Canada, and 643,352,000 Ft. free of duty from all countries.

All importations from 1915 and subsequent years free of duty.

It seems to be the current opinion that the present Emergency Tariff Bill, now before the United States House, will not include lumber, but upon the advent of the new government next March a complete new Tariff Bill will be one of the first measures to receive attention and it is strongly hinted that a most drastic duty will be imposed some suggesting from 20 to 25%.

Parties, pro and con, are even now marshalling their forces and the most pronounced campaign will be carried on. It behooves us to do all we can to assist our friends across the line who favor no Tariff against Canada on lumber.

Wide Survey of Timber Operations

The Labor Gazette of Ottawa in its last edition gives an interesting survey of lumber operations from coast to coast as follows:

At Charlottetown employment in the woods increased owing to the snowfall. St. John reported the saw and shingle mills quiet. At Fredericton a considerable number of men were employed in the woods but a short logging season was anticipated. Bathurst reported increased activity following heavy snowfall. Sherbrooke reported fair activity in the lumber tie and pole camps in the Province of Quebec. The sawmills at Sorel were active. Ottawa and Hull reported considerable activity in the woods in Ontario and Quebec, but most of the sawmills were closed down. Peterborough reported activity in the woods below normal, few hiring the usual number of men; this condition was attributed to uncertain market conditions. Camps in Owen Sound district were fairly busy, and sawmills were active. Sault Ste. Marie reported lumbering operations as somewhat hampered by deep snow which fell towards the close of the month; additional men were taken on, experienced bushmen being in some demand. At Port Arthur and Fort William a strong demand was noted for experienced bushmen, tie-makers, pulpwood cutters and monthly men; most of the work this year was said to be carried on under piece-work conditions. Winnipeg and Regina reported bush work rather quiet in northen Manitoba and Saskatchewan but there was some demand for experienced bushmen. Edmonton reported bush work rather quiet in northern Alberta, the cut this year being estimated at only about half the normal amount. At Fernie conditions in the lumbering industry were said to show some improvement over the previous month, due to large orders for railway ties and to woodmen excepting a marked reduction in wages; it was expected that many sawmills would re-open early in the new year; during December, however, the only mill in the district working to any extent was at Yahk, where between 700 and 800 men were employed at the company mills; at Wattsburg, between 100 and 200 men were employed in the camps; many sawmills continued to shut down, the largest companies in Fernie district being likely to remain closed all winter. Nelson reported a complete cessation of work at the sawmills early in the month; a small demand was noted later for the woods. At New Westminster the lumber mills were still quiet, one mill being shut down and the others not working to full capacity. Vancouver reported continued depression in the lumbering industry. Similar conditions were noted at Prince Rupert, the only activity being in the camps. Victoria and Nanaimo reported very dull conditions in lumbering on Vancauver Island, practically all mills ceasing operations.

Pulpwood Camp in Deplorable Condition

That the sanitary conditions in many of the lumber camps in the province are simply appalling, was the statement made in Quebec city a few days ago by Dr. C. R. Paquin, chief city medical officer, who returned from an inspection of lumber camps north of Lake Beauport, on behalf of the Superior Board of Health.

The camps in question are situated less than twenty miles north of Quebec and are operated for a company cutting pulpwood.

Dr. Paquin said the camps were not fit for human beings. They were too small, badly ventilated and badly lighted. There were no beds or bunks, but the men slept on the floor on boughs.

In one camp, he said, the found men and horses all housed together. There was no partition; the horses and men fed and slept in the same apartment.

The complaints regarding these camps stated that there was considerable illness amongst the men. Dr. Paquin found that nine men had been stricken with influenza in a mild form. Six of them had recovered and were at work again, but three were still ill.

The company for which this camp is operated will be notified. Dr. Paquin said, to improve conditions.

Twelve Million Roofs in United States

In the report of the recent proceedings of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association in Ottawa, when the discussion on the durability, convenience and service of the wooden shingle was taken up, it was stated that Mr. George H. Holt of Chicago, had said that there were twelve billion roofs in the United States. This was manifestly a typographical error and should have read "twelve million." These are the figures used by the U. S. fire insurance experts in calculating fire losses. Some other authorities increase the number to eighteen million.

Among the callers on the trade in Toronto during the past few days were R. D. Messier of Montreal and Bower Bain, of Cache Bay, Ontario.

Personal Paragraphs of Interest

L. L. Evans has been appointed chairman of the Lumber Committee of the Montreal Purchasing Agents' Associations.

Alex. Lamont, of the C. G. Anderson Lumber Co., Toronto, was recently appointed a member of the Board of Health of Weston, Ont.

F. C. McGonigle passed away recently at his home in Port Arthur after an illness of several weeks. He was office manager for James Stewart & Co., timber contractors, and leaves a wife and two children.

Hugh A. Rose, of Rose-McLaurin, Limited, Toronto, has returned from an extended business trip throughout the Maritime provinces and reports that with the advent of spring, trade in general down east is showing considerable evidence of improvement.

Among those who attended the recent annual convention of the New York State Retail Lumber Dealers' Association at Utica, N.Y., were W. A. Filion of Montreal; Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa; Sam Thompson, Ottawa; Robert Savage, Ottawa; D. C. Johnston and F. H. Horning of Toronto; George Coyles and A. R. Lowe, Ottawa.

J. R. Carter, of the Fesserton Timber Co., Toronto, while driving his Nash car on King St. West, recently, was run into by a swift-moving street car proceeding in the same direction. The trolley car caught the hind wheel of the automobile and carried the latter partially across the track and back. The result was that Mr. Carter had his car badly damaged and narrowly escaped serious injury himself.

J. S. Emerson, one of the best known lumbermen and financiers of British Columbia, died recently in Vancouver. Sixty-three years of age, Mr. Emerson had been in indifferent health for about a year. Mr. Emerson was born in Ireland, spent his early life in the United States and twenty years ago came to Vancouver from Bellingham. For some time he was the largest figure in the logging industry of British Columbia. He built the Thurston-Flavelle mill at Port Moody, and also constructed a big sawmilling plant at Prince Rupert. He leaves an estate of very considerable value. Besides Mrs. Emerson, there are a son and daughter.

Many members of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association who took in the annual excursion last summer to North Bay, Cache Bay and Sturgeon Falls, Ont., will regret to learn of the death of A. Kavanaugh, superintendent of the Spanish Pulp & Paper Mills Division at Sturgeon Falls. Mr. Kavanaugh had been in the service of the company for many years and was particularly attentive to the visiting lumbermen during their stay in the progressive northern town. He presided at the banquet tendered in their honor and through his interest and activity an evergreen arch was erected at the entrance to the company's mills, and many other evidences of welcome accorded the delegates.

Robert Dixon, lumber and coal merchant, of Grand Valley, Ont., died on February 5th at his home in that town. He was born on the old Dixon homestead in East Luther Township, just north of Grand Valley, where his father, Wm. Dixon, was one of the early pioneers, clearing a farm in the dense forest. Later the deceased removed to Grand Valley, where he worked up a splendid business. He had been in poor health recently, but his death was entirely unexpected. Mr. Dixon was 59 years of age and was one of the most active and enthusiastic members of the Orangeville Division of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, as well as of the provincial body. He was always present at every meeting and took a leading part in the proceedings. Many friends in the lumber industry will deeply deplore the passing of this kindly and courteous gentleman.

Costs Still High in Logging Line

Writing to the "Canada Lumberman," James Ludgate manager of the Schroeder Mills & Timber Co., Pakesley Station, Ont., under date of February 1st, said their work in the woods then was going along fairly well. Frost was the greatest shortage. One of the dumps of the company was on a river where the current kept cutting the ice underneath about as fast as the company could make it on top, but otherwise weather conditions were good.

Continuing, Mr. Ludgate said: "Rain seldom does harm in the winter. Of course, it freezes the logs on the skidways pretty hard, but it keeps down the snow and makes the swamps good. Up to date costs are higher than ever. Wages were very high in the fall and labor very poor. Lumbermen will have to hold up prices in order to come out even, and if there is any great slump, they will surely stand to lose considerable money. We will not get out as much timber as last year because of the scarcity of labor in the early part of the season."

The Schroeder Mills & Timber Co. expect to cut more lumber at their mill at Pakesley this season than last. They are installing a twin circular to slab the logs and also a Kendall gang to cut up the cants. The resaw will take care of the slabs so that the company believe that they will more than double their cut during 1921. They are also enlarging their piling ground at Pakesley and intend installing an electric plant for lighting purposes. The company do some farming at Pakesley Station. Last year they grew over 1,000 bags of potatoes and other vegetables, and they are thinking of starting other activities.

John Fraser, who was mill foreman last season, will take charge of the lath mill during the coming year, and Mr. Armstrong, late of Brennan Harbor, takes his place as mill foreman. James Ruxton, an old bush superintendent, who was with the company for years, left lately, and Wm. Spence, late foreman of Camp 5, has succeeded him.

Mr. Merkel, vice-president of the Schroeder Mills & Timber Co., paid the Canadian headquarters a short visit recently and was well pleased with the progress of operations. He stated that conditions appeared to be much better in the lumber line in Canada than in the Western States.

Not Fair to the Wooden Shingle

Editor, Canada Lumberman:—

Are you aware that in every school in the Dominion of Canada our children are being taught that it takes one M of shingles to cover one square? See page 118 Public School Arithmetic. Note (shingles are sold by the thousand. A thousand shingles are supposed to cover one square of roof. a square being one hundred feet. Think of the thousands of young men coming out of our schools every year with the above teaching.

In every hardware store wherever patent roofing is being sold, a thousand shingles are being compared with a square. Is it fair to the wooden shingles? Why should they be handicapped? Is it because the poor manufacturers at the Coast will be put to all the extra expense of cutting one inch off the metal bands, or is it because a few of our city retailers wish to buy by the thousand and sell the "short three bunch square?"

I have handled nothing but the square pack since they were introduced and have had good success. I buy from the Vancouver Lumber Co. and have shipped shingles into the city of Hamilton forty miles away because my square contains twenty-six coarses more than the city square. Yours for the Square Pack,

Simcoe, Ont. W. R. Cutting.

Fraser Companies Open Madawaska Inn

The Fraser Companies, Ltd., of Edmundston, N.B., have recently erected and opened premises, to be known as the Madawaska Inn, at Edmundston, N.B., which is for the benefit of their employees.

The building is beautifully situated, overlooking the Madawaska River, and consists of 45 bedrooms, 4 complete bathrooms and washrooms in basement. There are steel fire escapes at each end of the building, with electric light throughout, the power being supplied from the company's power house. An electric bell system is connected from all the rooms to the office of the Inn. The stairways, halls, dining room and kitchen are laid with hardwood flooring, and the walls are finished with rock wall plaster, protected with burlap up to 4 feet. The dimensions of the Madawaska Inn, which is four and a half storeys high, are 80 x 35 feet. There is a modern dairy barn, 100 ft. long and 36 ft. wide, and a dairy house 45 x 25 ft. with foundations and floors in concrete. The latter building is fitted with forty steel stalls, supplied by the Lowden Machinery Co. The dairy herd consists of pure bred Holsteins. The company are supplying all their employees with milk, delivered to their houses.

New Mill Will Cut Million Feet Daily

The purchase of 2,500 acres of land near Kelso, Cowlitz County, Washington, has been announcel by The Long-Bell Lumber Company, of Kansas City, and will be the site of a sawmill of one million feet daily capacity.

It is probable that the new mill will be electrically driven. Construction work, it is planned, will begin within a short time. Some preliminary work will be necessary, including the erection of a bridge over the Cowlitz River.

One advantage of the site chosen is the deep water transportation available. Ships bound for export or for coastwise trade may load at the plant. Besides, three transcontinental railroad lines are easily accessible.

Plans for the erection of this mill follow the recent purchase by the Long-Bell Company of 60,000 acres of timber land. It is probable that the construction of a mill on the site chosen will require the building of a town. Other improvements will necessarily follow in time.

Prominent Lumberman Joins Silent Majority

The late James G. Cane, Toronto

James Gilbert Cane, wholesale lumberman, passed away in the Toronto General Hospital on Sunday, February 6th, after a week's illness. He had not been in the best of health for some time. It will be remembered that, while attending the annual convention of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association in Quebec in February, 1920, the sleigh in which he was riding, upset while going up Palais Hill and all the occupants were thrown out. Mr. Cane sustained a broken shoulder bone and received a severe shaking up, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. A few days before his death he was operated upon for peritonitis and was unable to survive the strain.

In the passing of James G. Cane, one of the most widely-known and best-liked lumbermen in Canada has been called home. He was born in 1864 near the village of Weston, where his father, the late Martin Cane, operated the first sawmill in the vicinity of Toronto, being manager of the plant of Edward Scarlett, which he subsequently purchased.

Educated in the public and high schools at Weston, Mr. Cane started at an early age to work for his father. After learning a good deal about the manufacturing in this way he went into the planing mill business and secured an insight into it for several years. His next move was embarking in the wholesale lumber sphere as a salesman for the Hargreaves Lumber Co. of Toronto, and later he occupied a similar position with the firm of McCool, Boyle & Wilson of Toronto. Subsequently Mr. Cane joined the old Toronto Wood & Shingle Co., and after being with them for some time, felt justified in embarking in the wholesale lumber line for himself, which he did in 1894 under the name of James G. Cane & Co. They have offices in the Stair Building, corner Bay and Adelaide Sts., Toronto, and have specialized in softwoods.

Mr. Cane was a director of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and at the 1920 meeting, held in Quebec, was re-elected for three years, heading the list in a large number of nominees. He was also a member of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Toronto, and attended the last convention of the C. L. A. in Ottawa. He was enthusiastic in anything that he undertook, and the C. L. A. owes much of its strength and influence to his active support and interest.

Outside of the lumber arena, Mr. Cane was a past president of the Commercial Travellers' Association, and at the annual meeting, held recently in Toronto, was re-elected a member of the Board of Directors. The subject of this reference was also prominent in politics and fraternal circles and twice contested the riding of North Toronto as a Liberal standard-bearer in bye-elections against Hon. W. D. McPherson and Hon. Thomas Crawford. Fraternal associations also had a large place in the life of the deceased, who was Past Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Lodge of Canada, A.F. & A.M., Past Master of Zeta Lodge, A.F. & A.M., a member of Mount Sinai Chapter, R.A.M., and a member of the Caledonia Society. Mr. Cane also represented the Commercial Travellers' Association on the National Exhibition Board, and was one of the oldest members of the Caer Howell Lawn Bowling Association.

Mr. Cane was prominent in military circles, having fought with the 10th Royal Grenadiers during the Northwest Rebellion in 1885. He was wounded at the battle of Fish Creek and was represented in the late European war by three sons, two of whom were wounded. Mr. Cane is survived by his wife and nine children, all of them in Toronto. The sons are James M., William E., Chas M., and Gordon G. In religion Mr. Cane was a Presbyterian, being a member of Chalmers Presbyterian Church.

Ross-Saskatoon Operation Outlined

A. B. Davis, sales manager of the Ross-Saskatoon Lumber Co., Waldo, B.C., is spending his vacation in Portland, visiting with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Davis, says "The Timberman. The mill cut 15,000,000 feet in 1920 and hopes to cut 20,000,000 this year. The mill is located on the C. P. R. and Great Northern roads. Mr. Davis says the Canadian Pacific takes excellent care of the mills on its line, and generally manages to find enough cars to keep the mills going. Shipments over the Great Northern take a rate of 2 cents higher than over the C. P. R. Mr. Davis has just returned from a trip into eastern Canada, where he finds the conditions are favorable for a fairly good demand early in the spring. The mills in the Crow's Nest have some business on hand, and orders for dimension on a basis of $23 have been turned down. The Ross-Saskatoon Co. has an order to cut 150,000 ties by July 1. An effort will be made to secure an export trade to Vancouver on a basis of probably 30 cents, in order that shipments of B. C. pine may find their way into the export trade of Australia and New Zealand. There has been some exports to Great Britain via Halifax on a basis of $1.10 per hundred pounds. Logging will be a little lighter this winter than last year, and summer logging will be pushed pretty energetically if business demands. At the present time southern pine is a pretty strong competitor in Hamilton, Toronto and London with British Columbia timber.

The Canadian railroads made advances of 35 and 40 per cent. last year in freights. A reduction of 5 per cent. to Canadian points was made effective on January 1. Another reduction of 5 per cent. is scheduled for July. Mr. Davis says the preliminary tariff issued, however, did not reflect a 5 per cent. reduction from the Crow's Nest Pass to Calgary, but apparently the reduction favored points farther east. Rates on lumber from Canada, entering the United States, are based on the American rate.

National Association Will Meet in Chicago

Gordon C. Edwards, of Ottawa, and A. E. Clark, of Toronto, who are trustees of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, attended the recent executive meeting of the Board in New York City.

One of the most important matters discussed was the selection of the time and place for holding the 29th Annual Meeting. Strong invitations were received from many cities, including St. Louis, Mo., Cincinnati, O., Chicago, Ill., Richmond, Va., Buffalo, N.Y., New York City and Atlantic City, N.J., and the trustees finally concluded it to be in the interest of the association to hold the meeting at Chicago, Ill., the latter part of March. The membership of the association has reached its pinnacle of 529 and is growing toward the west and central west to such proportions that the trustees recognize the desirability of selecting a place which would appeal to this contingent.

A. L. Stone, chairman of the Board of Managers of the Bureau of Information, reported on its investigations among the members with a view of obtaining information of assistance in securing the enactment of legislation clarifying the guarantee clause of the Railroad Act. Many members of the association have vast sums tied up because of a ruling of the Comptroller of the Treasury preventing partial payments to railroads who are not in a position to file their final accounting and who urgently need funds to meet current obligations. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are due members of the association, and the Bureau of Information is co-operating with others in an effort to obtain early payment of these needed funds.

J. Randall Williams, Jr., Philadelphia, chairman of the Committee on Forestry, submitted a lengthy report on the question of national forest policy. The association has joined with others in requesting the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to issue a referendum to its members on this broad question, and an appropriation has been made to assist the National Forest Policy Programme Committee in its propaganda.

Some Suggestions For Shingled Roof

F. A. W. Taylor, 50 Bloomfield Ave., Toronto, in writing on the anti-wooden shingle legislation in Ontario, says: I should like to point out that, if iron is used as suggested by many, it will prove a retrograde step, as any metallic construction is a conductor of heat and cold, and naturally houses clothed in such material would make houses hotter in summer and colder in winter. Surely a fireproof paint could be evolved and enforced or the shingles immersed in some fireproof mixture which could increase their life. Failing this, asbestos mixed with cement in either corrugated or flat (shaped in any design) would be highly efficient, and will take paint if necessary, is easily manipulated and can be sawn to fit.

If Both Could Clearly See

"If I knew you and you knew me,
If both of us could clearly see,
And with an inner sight divine
The meaning of your heart and mine,
I'm sure that we would differ less
And clasp our hands in friendliness;
Our thoughts would pleasantly agree
If I know you and you knew me."

Forest Products Laboratories Reorganize

Canadian lumbermen and wood-users should be glad to hear of the improvement in facilities for research into wood which has been made possible by the reorganization of the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada in Montreal. These laboratories have suffered from the sudden recognition of the need for technical men by the pulp and paper industry, which in its present ultra-prosperous condition is easily able to entice men from the Government service.

During the past few months, however, the process of reorganization has proceeded rapidly, a number of appointments being rendered possible through the recognition by the Civil Service Commission of the necessity for higher salaries for technically trained men and by the allotting of increased remuneration to a number of technical positions in the laboratories.

The position of superintendent has been filled by the appointment of Mr. William Kynoch, whose experience in forestry and wood

William Kynoch, Montreal
Newly-appointed Superintendent of Forest Products Laboratories of Canada

technology should be of value to the lumber and wood-using industries. Chiefs have been found for three divisions, viz., Timber Physics, Wood Preservation and Timber Tests, and the staff of the latter division has been increased. It must be remembered, however, that the division of Timber Tests has, without intermission, carried on its programme of testing for strength, hardness, etc., all the commercial species of Canadian woods. In all, six new technical men have been added to the staff and two other appointments are pending and may be made soon. The branch laboratory at Vancouver, which was established and equipped for the purpose of testing western woods, has also been reorganized and is continuing the work for which it was founded.

With this reorganization of the laboratories the industries interested in lumber should receive improved technical service, and the solution of many problems connected with the proper utilization of Canadian woods may be confidently anticipated.

Gatineau Company Now in Control

The Gatineau Company, Limited, which is owned and operated by Riordon Company, Limited, has formally taken over the business carried on by W. C. Edwards & Company, Limited, at its New Edinburgh mills, Ottawa. Mr. Carl Riordon, president of the company; Mr. F. B. Whittet, accountant, and Mr. V. Drury, of the Royal Securities Company, Montreal, were in Ottawa lately attending to the final details of the transfer, which aroused no small interest when the gigantic $60,000,000 merger of the vast pulpwood and timber holding and other properties of the W. C. Edwards & Company, Limited, and Gilmour & Hughson, Limited, with the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, was consummated last May. The value of the Gilmour & Hughson, Limited, property, approximates $3,500,000, and that of W. C. Edwards & Company, Limited, more than $8,000,000.

Most of the office staff and other employees of the W. C. Edwards Company at New Edinburgh will continue in the employ of the Gatineau Company, Limited, of which Mr. Sam Thompson, former sales manager of W. C. Edwards & Company, Limited, will be manager.

The W. C. Edwards & Company, Limited, which also owns Watson & Todd, will continue in the wholesale lumber business, and will still be identified with several large manufacturing lumber concerns. Its new office, however, will be in the Rideau Club Building, Ottawa, and its capitalization is $4,000,000. The following are owners and directors: Messrs. W. W. Humphries, E. R. Bremner, N. F. Wilson, Col. C. M. Edwards. John A. Cameron, and Gordon C. Edwards.

The business of W. C. Edwards & Co., Limited, was established at Rockland, in November. 1868. It was originally a co-partnership and was afterwards merged into a joint stock company. The original co-partnership was composed of William C. Edwards and James Wood, but John A. Cameron and John C. Edwards became partners of the firm in 1871. In 1895 the limits of James MacLaren & Company, on the Gatineau and Temiskaminque, were acquired along with the mill property at New Edinburgh, which has been operated until now.

New Transportation Committee Appointed

The Transportation Committee of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association for the coming year is composed of A. E. Clark, chairman, Toronto; E. R. Bremner (Watson & Todd), Ottawa; Arthur D. Huff (Riordon Co.),Montreal; J. W. Smith (Colonial Lumber Co.), Pembroke; E. A. Dunlop (Pembroke Lumber Co.), Pembroke; and E. C. Barre (Cleveland -Sarnia Sawmills Co.), Sarnia.

This committee has been delegated the authority to complete the details in connection with the establishment of a transportation bureau for the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, as decided upon at the last annual meeting and to engage a traffic manager for the organization. It is expected that a meeting will be held in Ottawa within a few days to consider further this important project.

A number of the members of the committte are former railway men, and all are familiar with transportation problems.

Too Much One Sided an Arrangement

Sir George E. Foster is always pleasing and happy in his public addresses. He can also be gentle, yet incisive when it comes to pointing the way which others should follow. Recently the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce spoke in New York City, during which he took occasion to point out a few plain facts to our neighbors across the border. He declared that, during the past year, Canadians had bought from the United States $921,000,000 worth of goods. This meant that every man, woman and child in Canada spent on an average $115.00 in purchasing from the United States. The latter country had purchased from the Dominion only $560,000,000 worth, which was exactly $5.00 for every man, woman and child in the United States. "Then," declared Sir George, "let us be neighbors. Buy as much from us as we do from you, and when we come down here with our goodwill security Canadian dollars, be above offering us 88c."

Open New Office in Vancouver

The Main Belting Company, Limited, 10 St. Peter Street, Montreal, makers of the Leviathan and Anaconda belts, are opening an office in Vancouver, B.C., in charge of Mr. E. F. Vincent. The company was until recently represented in Vancouver by the Taylor Engineering Company, but as the agreement has ceased, the Main Belting Company have decided to open a permanent branch. A large stock of belts in all sizes, with fasteners and other supplies, will be carried, and the company will give the same service to customers as is given at the head office in Montreal and at the branches in Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton and Calgary.

Increase in Commercial Values of Sawdust

Sawdust as a waste product is a thing of the past for it now serves many purposes and has an ever-increasing commercial value, says a recent despatch from Chicago. Mixed with clay it makes good tiles and bricks and combined with concrete a good flooring material is obtained. It also finds a place in the dye industry for coloring purposes. A gas excellent both for lighting and heating purposes, can be made from sawdust. It is believed that, particularly in the neighborhood of sawmills, the gas could be produced so cheaply as to be supplied for a few cents per thousand feet.

The deficit on the Government railway system, now controlling all Canadian roads but the C. P. R., was estimated recently by a leading authority at eighty millions for the year 1919. Ominous notice of an even greater deficit for 1920 already has been given at Ottawa. The trend of things sounds an alarm in every Canadian home. The whole bright promise of the future may be blasted in a railway wreck. The almost priceless natural resources of the country may be consumed to no purpose.

Lowly Jack Pine is No Longer Despised Tree

For Years the Weakling of the Timber Breed It has Emerged into Sphere of Usefulness and Value in Paper Making—Its Powers of Reforestation

Who is Jack Pine? What is Jack Pine? Where is Jack Pine? asks Mr. T. K. Dickinson of Montreal.

From the investors' standpoint, from the pulp and paper producers' standpoint and from the national standpoint, Jack Pine is quite a big fellow in his own particular way.

For generations of tree life, jack pine has been a sort of poor relation. It has been the weakling of the timber breed. But henceforth it will be quite an important member of the forestry family. Hitherto, jack pine has had a very indifferent place in the assets of the producing companies; it has had practically no place at all in the active operations. It has been used for the extraction of certain chemical properties, for railway ties, and for kraft wrapping paper—not a big market as timber markets go. And there are scores of millions of cords of jack pine. The woods are full of them, so to speak.

Jack pine, alias Banksian, alias Cypress, in the past has been a stubborn and reluctant servant of the pulp and paper mill; so much so that the expert woodsmen and mill operators deliberately ignored it as a means towards the end of pulp and paper making. Operators occasionally, inadvertently or with aforethought, put jack pine into the stewing pot with the more respectable spruce and balsam, and always there was trouble—mostly pitch trouble. Jack pine, being a self-confessed culprit, was relegated again and again to the tall timbers.

Daily Dance of the Wood-chips

Jack pine, it will be observed, has had a very bad name, and as a consequence was not invited to the daily dance of the wood-chips, or the jamboree in the mill digesters. Now we find that jack pine is not at all the sort of chap we thought he was. He has been exclusive, that is all. He can go into the digester, unaccompanied, and come forth a one-hundred per cent. specimen of sulphite pulp, equal to the best composition requisite for the making of good and sturdy newsprint.

And this is the point: Most of the companies in which investors are interested have supplies of jack pine to the extent of 15 to 35 per cent. of their standing timber areas. Most of these companies, in appraising the value of their physical assets, write the jack pine timber at, perhaps, less than one-half the value placed upon the timbers ordinarily used for the manufacture of pulp and paper.

My information is to the effect that in the Abitibi and the Mattagami companies' areas, for instance, jack pine represents over 15 per cent. of the standing timber. Riordon, Price Bros., and North American Pulp run from 10 to 15 per cent. Brompton appears to have none. The St. Maurice River territory has 20 to 25 per cent. of jack pine, while this timber on the Spanish River properties predominates all other classes of standing pulpwood. In the Upper Ottawa district, there are some 20 million cords of pulpwood, with jack pine giving an additional 3 to 4 million cords.

Splendid Pulp From Jack Pine.

Thus, the available supplies of timber for newsprint production is some 15 to 25 per cent. greater than has been estimated by the companies operating the areas. To put it another way, it has been estimated that the province of Quebec has 155 million cords of paper-making timber. With the addition of jack pine the available resources will be increased to 185 million cords.

From experiments recently made, and successfully concluded by commercial as well as laboratory practice, the fibre from jack pine was found to be about 25 mm. longer than that of spruce fibre, which makes it particularly suitable for newsprint. The pulp made from jack pine proved to be as good as, if not better than, anything that can be purchased on the market.

It has long been an established fact that if jack pine is cooked in a mixture with other wood, trouble will result, owing to the fact that jack pine requires a stronger acid and a longer time for cooking than required for other woods.

It now is an established fact that jack pine, cooked alone, will make a newsprint product equal to the best that has been coming from the Canadian mills.

Therefore, it is possible for those companies which in the past have been compelled to leave large areas of standing jack pine and cut further and further afield from their mills, to begin afresh near the source of manufacture, with several seasons' run of the near-by product and thus reduce the average of the cost ratio by a very substantial and profitable margin. The clearing of those areas will also make available the shut-in balsam and spruce not economically workable in the past.

The Most Rapidly Growing Conifer.

The additional advantage in respect to jack pine as a newsprint producer, is in the fact that the tree grows more rapidly than any other conifer. As a rule it is peculiar to dry and sandy soil. Its powers of natural reforestation after fire, are greater than any other conifer. On the average, jack pine, attains twelve inches diameter, whilst a spruce grows six inches in the same period of growth. There are more cords per acre, on a given area of jack pine, than there would be even in black spruce, which probably has the speed record to date.

Incidentally, besides those companies already mentioned, Laurentide is high in jack pine holdings. The Provincial Mills and the Belgo Canadian have a high percentage of jack pine.

The causes which have kept this valuable timber from practical consideration are: a remarkable degree of ignorance; much prejudice; a modicum of laziness, and no doubt the fact that only too often is invention still-born when necessity has no need to function.

Clearly, the scientific and chemical resource which has brought jack pine within the scope of the paper-maker, has given to Canada's forests a renewed lease of life; while to investors has accrued an unexpected increment in the shape of increased physical assets, where a decrease might reasonably be expected through seasonable depletion of the reserves of what to date have been considered the only timbers suitable for paper production.

I am indebted to an article which appeared in a technical journal, from the pen of Mr. Frank Ritchie of the Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Co., which article prompted my investigation of the subject.

A Lowly Lumberjack

Come with me to yonder camps
And I will tell you why,
I am a lowly lumber jack,
At least, I'll surely try.

I am a lowly lumber jack
And like the lumber life,
Far away from crowded cities
With their vanity and strife.

I like to live out in the bush
And breathe the fresh ozone,
And listen to the lofty pines
That sway, and sigh, and moan.

I like to view the lofty spires,
As minarets of old
Inviting man to look above,
To yon celestial fold.

I like to live among the trees,
For they give life and health,
More worthy to be coveted
Than fleeting fame or wealth.

I like the snow-clad winter woods,
They give me vim and zest,
And I can lay me down at night
Close to nature's breast.

"There's a pleasure in the pathless woods"
To potentates unknown,
Who wade through bloody battle fields
Of slaughter to a throne.

There's a grandeur in the rugged wilds,
That no wealth ever gave,
And all the paths of power and pelf,
Lead but to the grave.

—Holmes

Public Spirited Eastern Lumberman

Alfred S. Gravel
Etchemin Bridge, Que.

Alfred Samuel Gravel, who is vice-president and managing director of the Gravel Lumber Co., Etchemin Bridge, Que., is widely known in the lumber industry in the sister province where his firm are large manufacturers of dressed lumber and box shooks.

Mr. Gravel was born in Montreal in 1862 and after receiving his education at the Plateau Academy, Montreal, joined the staff of Matthews & Hickok, Burlington, Vt., with whom he remained two years. He travelled in the Southern States and was later inspector for the Export Lumber Co. at their Greenpoint yard in Brooklyn, N.Y. He became accountant with the A. Gravel Lumber Co., Limited, in 1885 and four years later was promoted to the vice-presidency and managing directorship, which post has necessitated numerous trips to Great Britain and much travelling throughout Canada and the United States.

Mr. Gravel is a member of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. He was appointed Harbour Commissioner of the Port of Quebec eight years ago when Sir Wm. Price was chairman, and since that date has been twice reappointed, Sir David Watson now being chairman of the present commission.

Mr. Gravel, who is fond of motoring and yachting, is a member of the Garrison Club of Quebec and of the Knights of Columbus. In 1883 he married Miss Flora Dessault, daughter of Stephen Dessault, and has three sons and one daughter.

Getting Rid of Water in Payrolls

The Birmingham News commenting on the commercial conditions ediorially has something to say that will no doubt interest every operator in the South who recognizes the conditions as put forth in this article: Water in Payrolls as Well as in Stock; Big Lumber Company Makes Experiment.

In order to meet depressing conditions in the lumber market, the Great Southern Lumber Company a Bogalusa, La., concluded to reduce its working force, and accordingly discharged 300 men, aggregate, by a "weeding out process." Only the best workers were retained, and the slackers, the clock watchers and the fellows whose ambitions were merely to "get by" were dispensed with.

The startling fact has now been developed that, notwithstanding such a considerable reduction in force, the output of the plant was increased 50,000 feet per day by those who remained on the job; and lowered production cost of from $10 to $12 per thousand feet was the result by clearing off the rolls.

It is an interesting demonstration of the fact that in the past year there has been much half-hearted work, and apparently the desire to do a full day's work has not generally actuated those who were employed. Several large employers about Birmingham claimed months ago that labor was only about 70 per cent. as efficient as before the war, and notably, this claim was made by an official of the Gulf States Seel Company.

Conditions are rapidly getting back to the normal state of competition where employers, no matter be they executives, an office worker or a day laborer, must deliver full measure of service for remuneration. If they are not willing to do this, there are plenty who are. Corporations have been accused by some of having a good deal of "water" in their stock; but it seems that there can be "water" in the payrolls as well.

Forest Inexhaustibility is Pure Myth

The inexhaustibility of Canada's forest resources is a myth which is rapidly losing credit, according to a statement issued by the Commission of Conservation. The symptoms of an actual timber shortage in eastern Canada are already being felt in the form of high prices. White pine is disappearing rapidly, and, for the most part, is not being replaced by new growth. Spruce is steadily giving way to less valuable species, such as balsam and the hardwoods. Each year preventable forest fires still levy an enormous toll upon forest wealth.

One symptom of the timber shortage, is the increasing pressure for a modification of the regulations which forbid the cutting of timber under a stated diameter, such as are in force on Crown lands in Quebec and New Brunswick. This diameter limit is, for spruce, 10 inches in Quebec and 12 inches in New Brunswick. In both Quebec and New Brunswick, provision has been made for the local modification of the diameter-limit regulations, but only after examination on the ground, and a favorable report by the Forest Service.

Unquestionably, there are conditions where even clear cutting may be the best form of management. Other cases exist, where a scientific modification of the diameter limit regulation will permit of the removal of a materially greater volume of timber than is possible, under a strict adherence to such a system and still leave the cutover area in a better position to produce a second crop of timber.

The future of Canadian forests depends upon the increased application of approved forestry methods to cutting operations, and the total or material abandonment of the existing restrictions. means a reversion to the system of unbridled forest devastation which has resulted in the extermination of the forests on enormous areas in Canada and the United States.

Selection of Right Kind of Lumber

Our forefathers, when they shouldered their axes and went to the forests in quest of the wherewith to build, exercised far more care and discrimination in selecting material best suited to their needs than most people do in buying building material to-day. To the majority, lumber is just lumber, and since they have no extensive technical knowledge of its various species, forms and grades, they buy and use it somewhat blindly, trusting to luck that it will serve its particular purpose long and well.

Enormous sums could be saved by builders if this most valuable structural material were selected and used with the same care that marks the utilization of other important commodities. There are numerous species of wood largely used in building, some adapted to a very extensive and others a very limited number of uses; there may be a wide variation in quality of lumber of the same species, and there is an important saving in utilizing for any special purpose the grade of lumber best suited to that purpose.

Unfortunately, selection based on actual knowledge of quality is impossible for any except the specially trained builder, and even he sometimes is unable to make a personal inspection of the material he buys before it is delivered on the job. It is a fact, however, that lumber is being manufactured and graded to-day more carefully and accurately than ever before, and the buyer who makes certain of his source of supply and plainly states the intended use of the lumber he requires, may be protected from mistakes in quality and unnecessary expense. It is entirely possible to-day to obtain lumber which bears the manufacturer's trade mark—this trade mark carrying with it a guarantee of grade and quality.

Now Enter Industry in the West

The recent purchase of 60.000 acres of timber land in Washington, reported to involve a consideration of upwards of several million dollars, marks the entry of The Long-Bell Lumber Company of Kansas City, Mo., into the industry on the Pacific Coast.

The most recent purchase, just completed, was for 33,000 acres in Cowlitz, Lewis and Wahkiahum counties, representing approximately two billion feet of fir, cedar, spruce and hemlock timber, and was purchased from the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, of Tacoma, Wash.

The beginning of operations of the Long-Bell Company in Washington, which will follow at as early a date as possible after mill sites are definitely chosen and mills are constructed, will largely increase the distribution of Pacific Coast lumber products through Kansas City sales offices.

The entire acreage of timber lands purchased contains several billion feet of the four species of commercial wood.

The Long-Bell Lumber Company, established in 1875 and having done business in Kansas City for some thirty years, has heretofore operated largely in the South, its principal product being southern pine lumber. The company has ten southern pine mills in operation now in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi, besides several hardwood mills. Much southern pine timber remains to be cut, and it will be many years before the company leaves that district.

Quebec Receives Large Estate Taxes

According to a report from the Provincial Treasurer's Department, Quebec, the duties to be collected on the estates of the late Hon. S. N. Parent, Victor Chateauvert and William Power will amount to nearly $100,000, being on a taxable amount of nearly two million dollars. In the case of Hon. Mr. Parent the taxes could have been collected by Quebec or Ontario, but the former Province was chosen by the heirs. It is also announced that Mr. William Power has left one year's salary to all his employees.

Canadian Timber for Special Uses in Britain

Large Trade Can be Done in United Kingdom But Care Must be Exercised in Cutting, Sawing and Grading—Many Possible Openings Outlined

Canadian Trade Commissioner Norman D. Johnston, of Bristol England, in a recent letter to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, says: "There is undoubtedly a large trade to be done in the United Kingdom in Quebec red pine, Western pine, Quebec spruce and St. John spruce for special purposes as mentioned hereunder. If this trade is to be done in a large way in competition with the timber from other sources, Canadian firms will have to take great care in their cutting, sawing, and grading, so that each grade may be up to the required standard, the dimensions absolutely accurate, and the surfaces as clean cut or smooth as possible. It is suggested that those concerns that are able to export these woods and have agents in Great Britain should communicate with their representatives regarding the marketing of these products for the purposes mentioned, or if the Canadian firm is not represented on this side this office will be pleased to place them in touch with likely people to handle their goods. All the appended facts are the result of information obtained from an expert and reliable source, and Canadian timber firms would do well to give this subject serious consideration.

Quebec Red Pine for Joinery Work

The opinion is given in this district that Quebec red pine is very suitable for various classes of joinery work if it is properly graded before shipment into firsts, seconds, and thirds and sold accordingly. Different kinds of joinery work require different grades of wood. If thirds or seconds are suitable for the work the users naturally do not wish to pay for firsts. When all grades are lumped together and sold at one price the importer has not the time or room to divide the timber into different grades, and the man who only wants third or second class wood does not want to pay the high price which includes all grades, firsts as well as seconds and thirds, while the man who requires only first-class lumber for a high-grade trade has no use for the lower grades. It is therefore thought that as Quebec red pine is entirely suitable for joinery work a very large trade could be done if the wood was graded as suggested. The sizes most required are:—

4 by 11, 4 by 9, 4 by 8, 4 by 7 inches.
3 by 11, 3 by 9, 3 by 8, 3 by 7, 3 by 6 inches.
2 by 11, 2 by 9, 2 by 8, 2 by 7, 2 by 6 inches.

Western Pine for the Moulding Trade

Before the war a large proportion of the timber imported into the United Kingdom for the moulding trade was Archangel wood, but since it has been impossible to obtain lumber from this source Swedish red fir has been largely used. It has, however, been suggested that if Canadian firms would supply Western pine graded clear free of knots in such sizes as 1 by 3, 1 by 4, 1 by 5, 1 by 6, 1½ by 3, 1½ by 4, 1½ by 5, and 1½ by 6 inches they would experience a large sale, as this timber is better suited for the moulding trade than the Swedish wood, as it does not twist or cast about after machining, which is the great trouble with the Swedish product. The Archangel wood used to remain absolutely straight after it had been machined. The Swedes divide their red fir up into four grades and also cut the wood into quarter sizes. Of course price is the principal factor in marketing these woods, and in order to give an idea of ruling prices a leading firm paid within the last six months the following prices per standard for Swedish red fir, f.o.b. Sweden:—

	Swedish Red Fir per Standard							
	Grade I		Grade II		Grade 111		Grade IV	
Sizes	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
1 x 5½	38	10	36	10	32	10	31	15
1 x 5								
1 x 4½	38	0	36	0	32	0	31	5
1 x 4	37	10	35	10	31	10	30	15
1 x 5	38	10	36	10	32	10	31	15
1¼ x 4	38	0	36	0	32	0	31	5

In addition to these prices is added the cost of freight from Sweden to England which amounts to £6 per standard. Since these prices were given there has been a falling market and of course freight rates from Canada to the United Kingdom would be higher than from Sweden, but even so the Canadian firms who can supply good clear wood in the sizes to meet the requirements of the moulding trade should be able to obtain a price which would make the trade worth while. Canadians would also have the advantage of supplying a wood which would be more suitable for this trade than the Swedish red fir and it will probably be a long time before large quantities of Archangel timber will be offered on the market.

Quebec Spruce for Railway Wagons

During the war and at the present time the railways have been under Government control. The result has been that railway wagons have been sent all over the country and have not been returned promptly to the companies owning the trucks as is the case when the companies are under their own control. It has therefore been impossible for the companies to have the same oversight of their wagons and to keep them in as good repair as formerly. All railway companies, however, take over the responsibility of their lines after August 24, 1921, when the Government gives up control and there is likely to be a big demand for timber for new wagons and repairs, such as wagon bottoms, etc. For this purpose Quebec spruce is very suitable and the size most required is 2½ by 7 inches in lengths of 7½, 14, 15 and 21 feet. For some time they have been using home grown timber as the prices for spruce have been prohibitive for this purpose. Quebec spruce is, however, very well adapted for the building and repairing of railway wagons and with the lowering of prices a large trade should be done.

Many people have no idea of the number of railway wagons used in the United Kingdom by the railway companies and also privately owned. The numbers run into a great many thousands. In the coal fields of Wales alone there are approximately 150,000 railway wagons on hire and privately owned, not including the great quantity of rolling stock of the railway companies. It will thus be readily realized what large quantities of timber are required to build and repair wagons in the whole of the United Kingdom.

There is also a great demand for Quebec spruce in 2 x 4 inch, 2 x 5 inch and 2 x 6 inch sizes in first quality timber for the manufacture of small-sized products of various kinds.

St. John Spruce for Shipwrights

A good trade is to be done in shipping lots of from 15 to 100 standards of St. John spruce on the regular steamship liners to the Bristol channel. The lengths in greatest demand are from 16 to 24 feet in the sizes 9 x 2½ inches and 11 by 2½ inches. The latter is used principally for shipwrights for division boards to prevent grain and other cargoes from shifting, for hatch coverings and other purposes.

The endeavour has been made in this article to point out briefly some of the special sizes of certain woods which will find a good sale and the purposes for which these products are required in the United Kingdom. If Canadian manufacturers of these or other woods will communicate with this office the Trade Commissioner will be glad to give them all possible information regarding the possibilities of the market and assistance to get in touch with a firm or firms likely to be interested in their lumber.

Eastern Export Lumber Trade Languishes

The lumber trade of Nova Scotia is not in as satisfactory a condition as those engaged in it and the community generally would like, according to recent Halifax advices. The British Government has sold the timber it held on this side to an organization called the Associated Importers. They paid about £5,000,000 for the holdings of the Government on this side and overseas and at the same time obtained certain guarantees as to freight rates. The lumber they could sell at $22 a thousand feet and make a profit, a lower price than is asked by the operators. Fully 25 per cent. of the Nova Scotia cut of last year is unshipped. Prices remain nominal, but it is inevitable that there must be liquidation and the cut this winter will be small.

In this connection the condition of the wooden shipbuilding industry is interesting. It has been mentioned that a large number of the Nova Scotia vessels were finding a fairly good trade in the Gulf of Mexico. Later information is that shippers in that region were offering the owners of vessels half the charter price to cancel, but this the owners are slow to accept because of the extreme difficulty of obtaining other business. Wooden vessels built during the war in the province cannot be sold for half what they cost to build.

Every Other Material Must Come Down

The lumber interests of the United States are greatly exercised over the general stagnation in their business. Lumber manufacturing is the second largest industry in the country, says an exchange, but at the present time it is practically at a standstill, and the dealers have decided to take an inventory of all the facts so that this injurious condition of affairs may be remedied.

It is realized that if lumber is to be sold the building trade must be resumed. All over the country building work is suspended pending the proper readjustment of the trade, it is said that over one million and a half houses are needed for the immediate accommodation of the people. The building trade is five years behind. One firm of architects in Chicago alone has plans for $40,000,000 worth of construction work which is being held up solely by the unreasonable costs connected with the building trade.

Before the situation can be stabilized it is frankly recognized that building costs must follow the trend of all other business and come down if a prosperous era is to take place. It is contended that

Let Other Materials Take Their Turn in the Drop

no prudent man will build under the present conditions. Lumber prices at the present time are below the cost of production, but before building will be resumed to any extent every element that enters into the trade must come down to the right level. That means that no single item of any importance can be left out, and sand, gravel, cement, plumbing supplies, fixtures of all sorts, and materials of every kind must come down to a price which will permit their purchase so as to make the building pay. Even lower wages must be accepted in the interest of the workers themselves.

This is the ground taken by the lumber dealers, and at their association meetings they are making the fullest investigation of all the facts relating to the building trade. They claim that it is good business to put out their stocks of lumber below cost, rather than to hold them, in order to get trade. They assert that too many business men are thinking in terms of what things cost them, and that now it is time to think of what the present market will bring and get things moving.

Planting Evergreens in the Garden

The following letter recently appeared in an Orillia paper and will be read with interest:—

In your last issue I notice an invitation to discuss the cutting of Christmas trees on other people's property. I would say that a prosperous community requires cosy farm homes. These homes require trees to form windbreaks to make them cosy. These windbreaks must have their growth of young trees carefully protected. A windbreak is like a home. If the young people are taken out of a home, the home will soon cease to exist. And if the young trees are taken out of a windbreak of natural forest, then the windbreak will soon be gone, because the old trees cannot adjust themselves to changing conditions and therefore soon perish. I love a good windbreak of natural forest, and I also love a Christmas tree. To get the Christmas tree I have obtained some young spruce trees from a nursery, and planted them in a garden. They serve as an ornament to the garden while they are growing. As the tree gets bigger each year, a less number is sufficient to ornament the garden. So I cut one of these trees each year to decorate the house for Christmas. I thereby escape doing harm to any windbreak of natural forest, and I also run no danger of getting a stolen tree. I would recommend this plan of buying yearling evergreen trees from a nursery and planting them in the garden, to both town and country people. They are convenient for Christmas day, and they are an ornament to the garden all the year round. They encourage young people to enjoy their home with their parents. And they relieve the pressure on other people's evergreens and windbreaks. I remain yours truly,

Subscriber B.

Lumber Exports Almost Doubled

Statistics compiled on the lumber exports from British Columbia for the seasons 1919 and 1920 show an increase for 1920 over 1919 of between twenty-five and thirty million feet, bringing the total season's export by water to over 20,000,000 feet.

During the past season a total approximating 90,000,000 feet was shipped through Vancouver from mainland points, which was about 30,000,000 feet in excess of the 1919 shipments.

A rough total of this year's exports set the figure of 89,792,241 feet, divided as follows:

	Feet
Australia	29.791,173
Orient	22,745.696
India	3,800,000
United States	2,300,000
United Kingdom	30,346,372
South America	1,079,000
Total	89,792,241

Lumbering Activity in Edmonton District

The lumber industry in the Edmonton district is due for some busy times during the coming year. Practically all the companies operating out of Edmonton and in the near north are calling for men to work in the bush, and in some cases larger crews are being taken on than last year.

The Northwest Lumber Co., which is now logging on extensive timber berths on Lesser Slave Lake, expects to saw 20,000,000 feet of spruce lumber next summer. Its logs are brought by rail to Edmonton and milled there in the largest lumber plant in the province.

D. R. Fraser Co., one of the old established firms, will re-open its mills after a shut-down of six years. Logs will be brought down the Saskatchewan river from berths 105 miles upstream, and application is being made to the Dominion Public Works Department for permission to build piers and booms in the river to facilitate driving operations.

Paper From Southern Pine and Red Gum

The possibility of using southern pine and red gum for the production of high grade book and magazine paper has been demonstrated in recent tests at the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis. The experiments indicate that one cord of loblolly pine and one of red gum are together capable of yielding one ton of paper, at a cost which would allow a good profit under prevailing conditions. The utilization of southern pine for this purpose would also spread the burden of the pulpwood supply over considerable territory, which has a large annual growth of timber.

Book paper requires for its manufacture two kinds of wood, a long-fibered wood, such as spruce, to impart strength, and some short-fibered hardwood to give the formation, finish, and other printing qualities. The southern pines are long-fibered woods, excellently suited for the manufacture of wrapping paper and fiber board, but their pitch content and the difficulty of bleaching them have heretofore been obstacles in the way of their use for white paper. These obstacles, it has been shown, can be overcome in a large measure by proper cooking conditions and improved bleaching methods. Red gum is typical of many southern hardwoods that might be used with the pine for the manufacture of the better grades of printing paper.

There are two well balanced questions which the successful lumber merchant must ask concerning a prospect. One is—"Will he Buy?"—and the other is—"Will he Pay?"

Research Facilities for Lumbermen

Greater Recognition Should be Accorded the Industry in Forest Products Laboratory Work

If there is one industry that should receive federal encouragement and official recognition in respect to research of the varied uses to which it can be put, the peculiar properties contained, etc., it is the lumber and woodworking industry.

It has been suggested by the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association that a Research Institute be established, but, according to the information at hand, the proposal does not take into consideration the requirements of lumber and woodworking. This would appear to be a short-sighted policy and one which should not be overlooked.

At a time when Britain, India, Australia and Norway are founding institutions on the lines of the forest products laboratories and laying great stress upon the proper utilization of lumber, it is highly advisable that Canada should do something in this direction. The Dominion is the largest timber-producing country in the British Empire, and it would seem an ignoble part for Canada to play to take a secondary position in respect of investigation into forest products.

The forthcoming meeting of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association might well give consideration to the establishment of a Division of Lumber in the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada. Among the many activities which could occupy the time and energies of such a division the most pressing are:—

(a) Utilization of wood-waste by chemical or mechanical means.
(b) Storage, seasoning and kiln-drying of Canadian woods.
(c) Mill scale studies.
(d) Technology of veneers and plywood.
(e) Use of glues and adhesives.
(f) Finishing of wood.
(g) Manufacture of special products, wood-wool, wood-flour, dowels, etc.
(h) Selection of woods for special purposes.

To-day inquiries along these lines reach the Forest Products Laboratories in Montreal almost daily. In some cases a little research enables those in authority to answer the questions satisfactorily, and in other cases a reference can be found in books or periodicals. As a rule, however, there has to be made a candid confession that the Forest Products Laboratories have no staff for investigation either by study or experiment into such problems.

It would not involve a heavy expenditure to establish a Division of Lumber, undertaking the work already outlined. As a beginning, a staff of four persons would suffice and about $10,000 should cover the salaries for the first year, while the cost of equipment would be about $2,000. Much would, of course, depend upon the problems selected for attack. The benefits which would accrue in general and to the industries connected with lumber may be enumerated as applying to the forest lines of research already stated.

(a) Reduction of loss incurred in the disposal of waste materials and probable conversion of the latter into a source of profit.
(b) Reduction of loss incurred by the de-grading effects of seasoning and kiln-drying.
(c) Exact information concerning the yield of the log.
(d) Improvement in manufacturing processes and in the quality of the product.
(e) Increased efficiency and economy in the use of adhesives.
(f) Increase in the decorative possibilities of Canadian woods.
(g) Development of industries new to Canada.
(h) Technical and scientific service to manufacturers.

An Active Committee on Reforestation

The Belleville Rotary Club has appointed a committee on reforestation. The members of the committee are Judge Wills, J. O. Herity, E. Gus Porter, K.C., and Capt. W. E. Schuster, president and general manager of the Schuster Co., lumber and timber merchants, Belleville. Ont. Capt. Schuster served with the overseas forces from 1916 to 1918.

It is the intention of the new committee to go into the work of reforestation, particularly as it applies to the county of Hastings, and keep at it until something is accomplished. Capt. Schuster announces that the committee intends to be an aggressive, vital force along the line of conservation and reforestation.

Largest Trestle on the Continent

It is learned from an authoritative source that plans are under way for the construction next year of a new union station in Camrose, Alta., and that Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific trains will enter that place over tracks of the Canadian Northern Railway. This project is the result of the condemnation for railroad traffic of Duhamel Bridge, which spans the Battle River, about eight miles southwest of Camrose. This structure, described as the largest trestle on the American continent, and perhaps the largest in the world, is 3,287 feet in length and 118 feet high. Approximately 3,800,000 feet of lumber were used in its construction.

The Man Who Has Tided Us Over

By G. R. Wells

Man from time to time has been enabled to so order the state of affairs that he or some few select ones are in a position to command not only the attention of their less fortunate fellowmen, but also to eliminate them entirely in business activity.

Even so, the poor wholesaler has ofttimes been consigned to more torrid regions where he would know neither snow nor cold. But he, like the cat, through some unforeseen agency, lives on.

Let us all remember this—The wholesaler is a very necessary evil.

You, who have for so long been held with nose to the grindstone and have been unable to forget business cares to close on the last day of the week for even a brief spell of four hours.

You, who have so often purchased your lumber from the traveller, only to have the order cancelled, so that the wholesaler could resell at a greater margin of profit and have then left you in the lurch. Please remember.

He who runs may read; but do not in endeavoring to read, forget the time when an extra thirty days with the two per cent, (not beer) was ofttimes a friend indeed.

Then who was there to tide you over an occasional spot of extra hard sledding, and with his lumber and time added to the due date of the drafts, enable you to smile once more and look forward to the day when we as wholesalers could be eliminated and the government would be the agency from whom you would buy your requirements.

Of course since we handle the long end of the deal and not the stock, we must be prepared to step away from our position and with open arms allow all the wild harum scarum schemes, which anyone may devise, be put in our stead.

In dealing with profits, it has been stated that as retailers, you require thirty-three and one-third per cent. of a gross profit. Assuming all things equal, may we as wholesalers accept even one-half or one-third as great a profit?

Well, enter the game and the fields far aways will not appear to such an advantage as they apparently do now, if one may judge from the sayings of those who are ever ready to voice an opinion ruinous to the wholesaler, but which is calculated to bring a greater profit to themselves. Yet how long is it since the same wholesalers were friends indeed to them.

In conclusion, let us remember it is the time of year when peace and goodwill ought to prevail; and only by the closest harmony can we one and all hope to succeed in weathering the present storm of unrest. Therefore, let us remember to have more charity towards the poor unfortunates called wholesalers.

How Pulp and Paper Exports Grow

Comparative statement of value of pulp and paper exports for first six months of fiscal years 1918, 1919 and 1920 should read as follows:

	1918	1919	1920
Paper	$21,821,915	$27,119,246	$43,025,764
Chem. pulp	15,903,189	14,008,388	33,579,554
Mech. pulp	2,512,086	2,618,338	10,638,158
Totals	$40,237,191	$43,745,972	$87,243,476

Exports for the first six months of 1920 were about 105 per cent greater in value than were those of the corresponding period of 1918

Trinidad Grants Canada Preference

Canadian food and cattle stuffs exported to Trinidad are to be given preference over goods not produced within the Empire, according to a cable received from Edgar Tripp, Canadian Government commercial agent, Port of Spain, Trinidad. The cable reads: "All duties have been removed from food and cattle stuffs produced in countries of the British Empire. Sufficient duties will be imposed on foreign goods to give Canada a preference."

General Jottings of Timely Interest

The employees of the Abbotsford Lumber, Mining & Development Co. were entertained to a lavish dinner on Christmas Day, and each man was presented with a cash bonus.

Kaministiquia Pulp & Paper Co., who are erecting a groundwood plant at Port Arthur, will increase the capacity from 25 to 100 tons a day, and are issuing bonds in order to carry out this undertaking.

J. Ernest Michaud of St. Quentin, a well-known lumberman, died recently at the St. Louis Hotel, Campbellton, N. B. He became suddenly ill when starting for his home on the train and had to return to Campbellton for medical attention. He passed away shortly after.

The Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Co. of Three Rivers, which is one of the largest producers of sulphate pulp and kraft paper in Canada, have shut down for some time owing to having large stocks on hand and the demand for their products being comparatively quiet.

The Shuniah Pulp & Paper Co. will erect a 100-ton ground-wood pulp plant at Port Arthur in the building known as the "Port Arthur Wagon Works." Among those interested in the new industry are R. Whiteley Plummer, of Chicago, Ill., and John Stirrett & Sons of Port Arthur.

Frank Paterson Currie, who was president of the Diamond Paper Co. and of W. & F. P. Currie, Limited, Montreal, died recently after an illness of several months, from heart trouble. Mr. Currie was in his 82nd year and came to Canada in 1862. He was a well-known figure in the manufacturing and commercial world.

The mills in the State of Washington recently cut the wages of their employees from 15 to 25%. The wage reduction will affect 60,000 workmen, and a new scale has been adopted by all the mills. Under the new schedule common labor is reduced from $4.40 to $3.60 per day, while skilled labor will receive a proportionate cut. The lumber manufacturers declare that prices are at the lowest level known in years.

John B. Cook, for over twenty years a clerk in the Department of Lands and Forests of Ottawa, who gave evidence before the Timber Commission last summer, disappeared several weeks ago from his house, 384 Sackville St., Toronto, and has not been heard of since. It is understood that Mr. Cook was to have been retired at the first of the year under the civil service superannuation scheme. For some time he had been suffering from a nervous breakdown.

Simonds Mfg. Co., of Fitchburg, Mass., has issued an instructive and illustrated booklet on "How to File a Cross-Cut Saw." This brochure should prove of great value to users of cross-cut saws, no matter what make. A copy will be sent to anyone who takes the trouble to drop a line to the manufacturers. The Simonds Mfg. Co., have four factories, two at Fitchburg, Mass., one at Chicago, Ill., and one in Montreal, and they also operate the Simonds steel plant at Lockport, N. Y.

The Laberge Lumber Co. of Sudbury, report that they expect a fairly good building year during 1921 providing the nickel mines and smelters are operating. 90% of the business in the north is dependent upon the nickel industry, and if there is a lively requisition for these products, the result is much activity in building and other lines. J. A. Laberge, secretary-treasurer of the Laberge Lumber Co., who was recently re-elected mayor of Sudbury, says the labor situation is much better as the men now do a fair day's work for the money they receive.

The Spruce Falls Co., of Neenah, Wis., are making good progress in the erection of their sulphite pulp plant at Spruce Falls, formerly known as Kapuskasing. They hope to have the sulphite department in operation early in May. The mechanical pulp plant will not be running until late in the fall because the operation of the latter depends upon water power, and it will be impossible for the company to get their hydro-electric development in shape for some months. The company are operating two small sawmills in connection with cutting lumber for their construction programme. They have plenty of pulpwood on hand to meet their requirements for the coming year.

The Brompton Pulp & Paper Company held its annual meeting recently in Montreal and the regular quarterly dividend at the rate of seven per cent., was declared payable. The financial statement showed earnings after expenses and taxes of $1,853,588, which after deduction left $676,886 for carrying forward.

F. N. McCrea, president, in his address, said that the earnings shown represent only those of the parent company and the subsidiaries at Claremont and Groveton, in the United States, ended their fiscal year December 31, but their combined earnings would, he said, equal those of the parent company. The board of directors was re-elected without change.

The H. R. MacMillan Export Co. of Vancouver, recently issued a neat leaflet, entitled "Yours for the Extension of Canadian Trade Throughout 1921." Inside was a picture of a shipment of creosoted ties being made by the MacMillan Co., to India. There is shown a large pile of ties on the dock and also several scow-loads drawn up alongside the steamer, "Canadian Inventor," which carried the "sleepers," as they are known overseas, to India. Opposite the picture was a note to the effect that such shipments helped Canada's trade balance and that the cargo was Canadian timber creosoted in a Canadian plant, with Canadian creosote, exported by a Canadian firm insured in Canadian companies and carried to its destination by the Canadian merchant marine.

G. Mason & Co., who some time ago acquired by purchase the timber limits and sawmill properties of Manley Chew at Midland, Ont., of which Major G. L. Main is manager, report that the camps have given a record cut of logs so far this season, and they are anticipating an exceptionally long, busy cutting period during the coming year. The mill is being put in splendid shape to run to capacity. It is the intention of the company to enlarge the sorting shed and alter the trimmers so that they can pull both ways. They will also make some alterations to the interior of the plant. At the recent municipal elections in Midland, the town granted the company a fixed assessment of $25,000 for ten years on the mill, plant and any future extensions. The by-law was carried by 883 to 36, so that the verdict was almost a unanimous one for the passing of the measure.

There is a feeling in the ranks of B. C. lumbermen that conditions will right themselves in the spring and that along about the first of March there will be a turning of the tide, when wider purchasing is anticipated. At that time it is believed that more building will be started and from that on the market will show a steady improvement. The shingle trade has also been very dull for quite a while or, as one of the manufacturers recently stated, "in a very comatose condition." The B. C. Mills, Timber & Trading Co., are still operating on export business to Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The plant is working to full capacity and will be for some time. The Canadian Western Lumber Co. have, during the past few months, been producing only about 70% of their capacity. There has been a wage cut but the men were satisfied to accept it rather than see the plant close altogether.

When the Season's Cut is on

When the red squirrels frisk from limb to limb,
When the ice goes out of the log pond dim,
When the bull-frog croaks by the reedy bank
And the musquash flops right in "ker-plank"—
When the long brown logs lie side by side—
Deceptive brutes—look easy to ride—
When the sunshine warm floods the green clad hills
I'm crazy to work in a lumber mill.
Ain't you?
If you ain't what would you do?

Then I'd like to have a peevy-stick
Or a long pike pole to turn the trick,
And crawl right out on the log pond boom.
I wouldn't care a darn if there wasn't much room—
A lay old log I'd try to ride
And pole myself "o'er the silvery tide."
If I fell right in I'd splash with a will—
Oh, I'm crazy to work in a lumber mill.
Ain't you?
If you ain't what would you do?

There's the pond man's job I'd like, I think,
He teeters around the dizzy brink
And punches the ribs of the logs that glide
Into reach of the dogs on the chain log slide
His feet are wet—in his back a crick—
But what's the odds, he's never sick—
Why, "Century Pete," he works there still—
Oh, I'm crazy to work in a lumber mill.
Ain't you?
If you ain't what would you do?

You can hear, inside the bandsaw's whine,
And the splinters fly and the sawdust fine
The carriage shoots, as the saw tears through—
The old exhaust goes "cho-o-o-o, Chu——"
The carriage men bend to catch the slack—
The nigger pops up—the log falls back—
The edger man hops to his job with a will.
Gee, I'm crazy to work in a lumber mill.
Ain't you?
If you ain't, what would you do?

You can snuff pine smell till your rib bones crack.
You can eat all the grub in the cookin' shack,
You can sling, like toothpicks, boards of pine—
You feel as fit as a fiddle fine.
Your job is right—your work is play,
It's fun to live when you feel that way.
It's a man-sized job—takes a man-size will—
I'm crazy to work in a lumber mill.
Ain't you.
If you ain't what would you do?

Keeping the Truck Running Steadily

A leading sales manager recently sent out some valuable pointers and suggestions with respect to getting the maximum service out of a truck and adding to its length of service. Here are the instructions:

What underlies sound motor truck maintenance? How long will a truck last?

These question are often asked and cannot be answered. except by saying "That depends."

It depends, to a considerable extent, on the quality of the truck, its construction, its constitution; somewhat on the work it is called upon to perform, and the way in which it is handled.

But, most of all, it depends on the attention it receives—its monthly weekly, daily, even hourly care. "Maintenance" is the word which describes this care.

As an illustration. A locomotive, after a trip, goes into the roundhouse. An expert mechanic goes over it, inspecting every part, trying every bolt with his wrench, sounding every rivet, testing every piece for looseness or play, adjusting this and tightening that, until the engine is declared fit to travel another trip. This is "maintenance." A searching for troubles while they are small before they become big. If this is necessary to the locomotive, how much more so is it to the truck.

"Inspection" is the basis of truck maintenance.

The first step is to question the driver, or rather make him feel that it is up to him. That he is a part of the system. On him depends the proper operation of his truck. He may know little or nothing about a truck, but he is operating the truck during the day under all conditions, and troubles or symptoms of troubles come to light on the road which might remain hidden during the inspection.

Trucks should receive a regular inspection, at least once a month. This and that tightened up, and the radiator drained of water, flushed out by allowing a constant stream of water to flow through it, then refilled with clean water when filling same. Oil should be drained, drip pan cleaned and new oil put in. Discs, clutch, brakes and brake-bands, transmission, every part of the truck inspected, all nuts tightened up. This insures the life of your truck.

The more care and attention given to trucks, the less cost of operation, the longer its life and less parts to replace. The less trouble encountered in the operation of a truck, the less the cost of upkeep—avoid delays or loss of its use, and more satisfied drivers.

No truck owner allows a mechanical trouble to continue after he knows that it exists, but how many little mechanical ailments develop into serious troubles before they are discovered.

The secret of successful truck operation and maintenance is not to be found primarily in the prescribing—repairing—replacing or readjustment, but in the diagnosis, the inspection which discovers which parts are in need of attention.

Of course you will see many trucks that are poorly cared for, giving service for two, three or five years, but consider the additional years that can be added, by proper care and the saving in its operation, to be had from such care.

The old adage that "The ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," has no more forceful application than to the maintenance of your truck, whether you operate one, two or a fleet of them.

Motor Truck Industry Has Biggest Year

Despite depressed business conditions, the motor truck industry in 1920 not only equalled the 1919 production of motor trucks, but exceeded it by 43,000 vehicles, giving a total 1920 production of 348,000 trucks.

While the average business man is not particularly interested in tht motor truck industry, he is vitally interested in the means of highway transportation supplied by that industry as will be exemplified at the coming Highway Transportation Show, to be held by the Motor Truck Association of America at the 12th Regiment Armory, 62nd Street and Columbus Avenue, and the 1st Field Artillery Armory, 68th Street and Broadway, New York, N.Y., beginning Monday, January 3rd, and closing Saturday night, January 8th, 1921.

All the newest models of highway transportation vehicles. bodies, auxiliary equipment and accessories will be on exhibition at the two armories. Educational conferences will also be conducted in daily session at each armory for the benefit of those who are interested in knowing more about present means of highway transportation and new methods to make highway transportation even more efficient than it now is.

Perhaps the greatest single factor in making the 1920 production of trucks greater than that of 1919 was the tremendous increase in the manufacture of small speed trucks of three-quarter to one-ton capacity. In previous years trucks of one-ton capacity and under, generally did not exceed sixty per cent. of the total production; but in 1920 almost seventy-five per cent. of all the trucks made were of one-ton capacity and under. Speed waggons of the Reo and Oldsmobile type are perhaps the best examples of this classification of vehicles which has had a very wide sale during the past year, on account of its ability to be used economically in practically all classes of light haulage work. Of course, the Ford one-ton truck, of which approximately 150,000 were produced in 1920, has also had a very important bearing on the increased production of the small, lightweight, speedy trucks as compared with the heavier vehicles up to five and seven and one-half tons in capacity.

According to an analysis made by "The Commercial Vehicle" in its review issue of January 1, 1921, the average prices of all different sizes of trucks have increased only eight and one-half per cent. up to January 1, 1921, as compared with January 1, 1920. Taking the different sizes of trucks separately, those of less than one-half ton capacity have increased most in price. Trucks of less than one-half ton capacity have jumped twenty-five per cent. in price. Three-quarter tonners have increased nineteen per cent.; one-tonners ten and one-half per cent.; and one and one-half tonners 12.3 per cent. Trucks of from two tons capacity up have increased individually anywhere from one-tenth of one per cent. to 7.3—these low individual price increases helping to bring down the total average price to the figure of eight and one-half per cent.

According to the same authority, trucks of one and one-half ton capacity form the most popular model—no less than one hundred models or twenty per cent. of the total number of 527 trucks listed on the 1921 market being of one and one-half ton capacity. The next most popular model is the two and one-half tonner, with ninety models; followed by the three and one-half tonner with eight-four models.

An analysis of the final drive situation as made by "The Commercial Vehicle" shows the predominance of the worm-driven rear axle when considered from both the viewpoints of trucks actually produced and the number of models offered for 1921. The 1921 production of trucks were fitted with the types of drive shown in the table below:

Worm	63
Bevel	15¾
Internal-gear	15
Double-reduction	4½
Chain	1¾

When the final drive situation is considered from the viewpoint of the number of different models offered for 1921 with each type of drive, the analysis gives the following percentages:

Worm	68¼
Internal-gear	21½
Chain	4½
Bevel	3½
Double-reduction	2¼

Further analysis of the new trucks for 1921 indicates that pneumatic tires have now become standard equipment on trucks of one-ton capacity. Last year, trucks of this capacity were fitted with solids as standard equipment. The use of four-speed gearsets to produce trucks with greater speed ranges, and a greater pulling power at low speed has increased considerably; and four-speed gear boxes are now average standard equipment on all trucks of two-ton capacity and over.

The trend of design on other truck units show an increased use of cast case radiators and tubular cores, as against sheet case radiators with cellular cores; dry disk clutches at the expense of other forms—amidships location of the gearset for easy repairs—vacuum fuel feed systems; and the use of metal instead of wood wheels, especially on the heavier models.

Mr. Payette Steps Into Civic Chair

J. T. Payette, who was recently elected Mayor of Penetanguishene, stepped into the chair direct from private life instead of through the usual route of serving in the town council as alderman or reeve. However, many a good Mayor has had his first municipal experience in the chief civic seat, and no doubt Mr. Payette will make as successful a record in this arena as he has in connection with his industrial career.

Mr. Payette is 35 years of age and is a native of Penetanguishene. He quit school when he was 14, but prior to this in the summer holidays assisted his father, who was a contractor. In those times it was not unusual to work 10½ hours a day. Mr. Payette's first job was with the late P. Payette in the office. He then secured an in-

J. T. Payette
Mayor of Penetanguishene, Ont.

sight in every department of the foundry and machine shops and also took up a course with the International Correspondence Schools in mechanical draughting. Later he spent some time at a business college in Belleville taking up special work. When the subject of this reference took over the business from the heirs of the late Peter Payette, manufacturer of high-grade sawmill machinery, the number of hands on the payroll was 10. This has been increased to 75 and the company are shipping material to all parts of the world. Their foundry department alone turns out over 20,000 tons of casting a year.

The P. Payette Co., of which Mayor J. T. Payette is the proprietor, have in their shop all the latest model machines, and nearly five years ago purchased the Adams Launch & Engine Co. This business alone has added quite an item to their work, as it has been run to full capacity for a long time.

Mayor Payette purchased the town park from Penetanguishene some three years ago, and had it converted into one of the best race tracks in Canada. He is the lover of a good horse and says the race track has been quite an attraction for Penetanguishene.

Rapid Development of Lumber Industry

Canada's 225 million acres of merchantable timber is the second largest asset of her natural resources wealth. The bulk of this timber is within easy reach of tidewater. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia can almost dump their logs in the oceans, while Quebec and Ontario have the St. Lawrence River for a path to the sea.

In 1908 the greater part of Canadian lumber exports went out in the raw state, only a little over one-third was manufactured in Canada. The next ten years saw a strong and continued increase in industrial development and by 1917 the tables had quite turned. In that year more than 70 per cent. of Canada's lumber exports were manufactured and less than one-third left the country in a raw state.

Ever increasing demand for pulpwood and paper is responsible in large measure for this rapid development. American imports, of Canadian woodpulp (all kinds) for four months, ending July 31st, 1920, amounted to $20,839.881. According to latest statistics Canada's available supply of pulpwood is 901,000,000 cords and covers 350,000 square miles. Over a third of this spruce and balsam stands in the eastern provinces, convenient to the eastern states with their many newspapers and publishing houses. It is estimated that, at the present rate of cutting, this supply will hold out for 62 years. Strict cutting regulations, wise conservation and reforestation plans are looked to, to prevent the annihilation of Canadian forests and lumbering industries.

British Columbia's woods are attracting much foreign capital. American money is going into new pulp and paper mills on the Pacific Coast. Approximately 85 per cent. of all capital invested in the paper pulp industry in Canada is American. An English syndicate is building a $250,000 furniture factory in British Columbia. Box factories flourish all over the province. The small fruits, vegetable, honey and poultry ranches of the southern part of the province need countless crates and boxes for getting their produce to market. British Columbia's strategic situation for shipping to Pacific Coast ports and the Orient, its numerous good harbors and the fact that the climate permits all the year round lumbering have not been overlooked by capital seeking investment.

Will Float Cottonwood Logs to Mill

Mr. Shean of the Laminated Materials, Ltd., of New Westminster, arrived in Pemberton, B.C., recently, to speed up work in connection with the cutting and delivery of cottonwood timber to the river bank for water transportation to Harrison Lake, and thence to the company's mills at New Westminster.

The transportation of cottonwood logs by the water route from Pemberton to the Fraser is considered by some to be a doubtful undertaking owing to the sand bars at the head of the Harrison. The shallow area at this point appears to be a moving quantity, thus making impossible any permanent construction. In the meantime Mr. Shean will use long timbers and boom chains to confine the cottonwood timber to the deep channel. The question has been asked whether cottonwood logs, water-soaked, will float, but it is said actual demonstration proved the fact that there is no fear of the timber not keeping the surface of the water.

The company is paying the owners in Pemberton $1 per M. on the stump and offering the ranchers $6.50 a thousand for delivery of the logs of a minimum thickness of 20 inches to the river bank.

Quebec's Heavy Receipts From Forests

The receipts from the Department of Lands and Forests of the Province of Quebec during the last fiscal year were very large, totalling $3,033,587, of which $2,604,456, came from the Forestry Department. It is expected that this revenue will be considerably increased during the current year. Under the new arrangement, lands will be added to the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, in charge of the Hon. J. E. Perreault, while the Hon. H. Mercier will continue to take charge of the Forest Hydraulic Department.

In his report Mr. G. C. Piche, chief forester, states that it will be necessary to increase the size of the Government Nurseries at Berthier. Mr. Piche states that the use of hydroplanes in the Lake St. John region has brought excellent results. The airmen are also rendering service in getting information on the unexplored regions.

Lumber Exports From St. John Are Quiet

The exports of lumber from the St. John district, which were exceedingly heavy the past summer, have suddenly fallen to a low ebb. It is understood that no contracts have as yet been made for any winter sawn timber. Stocks of deals and scantlings are heavy. but those of low-grade refuse lumber are well reduced.

The exports of lumber from the district of St. John to the United States for the years 1918, 1919 and 1920 were as follows:

Quarter periods	1918	1919	1920
First	$ 587,107	$ 132,527	$ 898,859
Second	966,281	464,545	1,467,377
Third	652,698	909,824	1,371,756
Fourth	602,693	997,901	.....
Total	$2,808,779	$2,504,797	$3,737,992

Do Not Have Characteristic Fiber Length

Thousands of measurements by the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., on wood fibers do not confirm the general supposition that each species of wood has a characteristic fiber length. These measurements show that a greater difference may be found in one tree than exists between the average fiber lengths of different species.

In one Douglas fir disc the fibers varied from .8 to 7.65 millimeters (.03 to .3 inches) length, which is a variation of nearly seven millimeters. On the other hand, the average of seven thousand measurements on Douglas fir and longleaf were less than one millimeter apart. being 4.41 and 3.67 millimeters, respectively. In the first case, 67 per cent of the fiber measurements in one tree fell between 4.5 and 6.5 millimeters, which roughly indicates the meaning of the common term "average fiber length" for the tree or species.

Not Brought for Ulterior Purposes

The Attorney-General for Ontario was successful in an appeal to Justice Orde, and the Russell Timber Company, Limited, and Walter H. Russell, must strike out from their statement of defence the allegations of "ulterior purposes" on the part of the Attorney-General, and their counter claim for $100,000 for damages. Paragraphs 14, 15, 16, 18, 19 and 20 of the defence are to be struck out.

The Attorney-General brought suit against Walter H. Russell and the Russell Timber Company, of Port Arthur, to set aside certain timber patents, and for damages for alleged trespass and cutting of timber on Crown lands. The timber company replied by the allegation that the suit was brought for "ulterior purposes." It was alleged that the Attorney-General was suing on behalf of His Majesty the King, as he had not so stated, and Master-in-Chambers, J. A. C. Cameron, upheld this view, which was reversed on appeal to Justice Orde, who gave evidence recently.

Valuable Contribution to Lumber Literature

The Long-Bell Lumber Co. recently issued a handsome black and white edition of a new book entitled "From Tree to Trade." The publication is a de luxe one in every respect and in wealth of engravings, letter press and general artistic effect, is undoubtedly the most attractive publication ever turned out by this widely-known firm. "From Tree to Trade" is a valuable contribution to the literature of the lumber industry, and replete with interesting information and beautiful illustrations.

The Long-Bell Lumber Co., whose headquarters are at Kansas City, Mo., state that they cannot plan for a wide distribution of these booklets as such an expensive edition is necessarily limited, but as far as possible copies will be passed out through the salesmen of the firm.

Canada Stands Strong in Pulp Line

Full confidence in the excellent prospects of the pulp and paper industry of Canada; a realization of the importance of forest conservation as a matter of vital national interest; and a strengthened conviction in the capacity of Great Britain to meet the difficulties of post-war adjustments are some of the impressions brought back by W. G. Mitchell, engineer, who for twelve months has been surveying conditions of the pulp and paper industry throughout Europe on behalf of the Canadian Export Paper Company, Limited, He is more than ever convinced that, in the field of pulp and paper production Canada stands in a most favorable position.

Three of the leading pulp and paper exporting countries of northern Europe are Norway, Sweden and Finland. As regards the two former, Mr. Mitchell believes the development of the pulp and paper industry has reached the maximum, and possibly in Norway it has passed the peak of productive capacity. Finland stands in rather a different position, as there is still some margin for increase, although there, too, there has been a substantial addition to production during the past four years.

With reference to Canadian prospects in European markets, Mr. Mitchell pointed out that considerations of transportation enter largely the direction of overseas pulp and paper trade. The outlook of pulp and paper world trade prospects indicate still further increases in consumption and little probability of over-production or crowding of markets for any long period.

In European production of higher grade papers and specialty products, Germany, Austria and other countries of Central Europe formerly held an important place. In these countries production is still below normal and in some cases recovery will probably be slow.

Retailers Want Duty Free Lumber

Retail lumber dealers urged the House Ways and Means Committee to allow lumber to continue to come in from Canada free of duty.

They declared a duty on lumber such as is sought by some American manufacturers, will increase building costs and retard huge activities.

The position of the retail dealers was stated by A. Malone of Minneapolis. His contention was supported by E. B. Hill, a retail lumber dealer of Pittsburg, and George Comfort, representing retail and wholesale lumber dealers of Cleveland.

Death Blow to One Big Union

An action which labor men believe will prove a death-blow to the One Big Union west of Winnipeg was taken by the delegates at the British Columbia Coast Loggers' Convention, according to reports of the meeting. The delegates, after a long discussion, decided to withdraw from the One Big Union and carry on their own industrial organization independently. This step taken by the loggers is the outcome of a dispute which existed between the loggers' organization and the general office of the One Big Union, and indicates the refusal of the loggers to vote on the amendments to the One Big Union constitution introduced at the Port Arthur convention. The decision of the British Columbia coast loggers was taken as an almost sure indication that at the general convention the entire affiliated industrial workers, camp, mill and agricultural, of loggers' unions will sever connections with the One Big Union.

Death of George W. Kilburn

George W. Kilburn, manager of logging operations for the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Co., died recently at his home in Fredericton, N. B., after a short illness from pneumonia. He was 41 years of age and was born in York county, New Brunswick. He had been engaged in lumbering all his life, having been a superintendent on the Upper St. John River for John Kilburn of Fredericton, before taking charge of logging, driving and rafting operations on the Nashwaak River some eight years ago. He is survived by his wife and three children. The late Mr. Kilburn was highly respected and was secretary of Victoria Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Woods Wages in the East Take Drop

Wages in the lumber woods of New Brunswick have taken a big drop this year. The prevailing rate of pay at this time is sixty dollars per month. with board, whereas last year it was seventy-five or eighty dollars per month. In one camp a crew that had been receiving sixty dollars a month recently made a demand for ninety dollars. When the increases were refused, fifty quit the job at once, but their places were filled in short order by other men, who accepted the sixty dollar rate.

So far the pulp mills have been busy cutting their raw materials in the woods, but there are rumors afloat that these will shortly reduce their staffs.

Chicago Paper Has Limits in Quebec

Pulpwood cutting is now proceeding on an extensive scale on the timber limits bought by the Chicago Tribune on the North shore of the St. Lawrence, 400 miles below Quebec. The area purchased by the Tribune comprises 500 square miles of forests. The new towns have been created by the company, namely Shelter Bay, and Baie des Cheldres, with a population of 1,200 people, and more than 100 horses. The company has damned a river and constructed a power house and built tugs for loading the logs onto freights. The logging operations are now in full swing. The logs are cut to 4-foot lengths at the mills and during the season of navigation are to be taken up the river on freighters to the Chicago Tribune's paper mill at Thorold, Ont., near Niagara Falls.

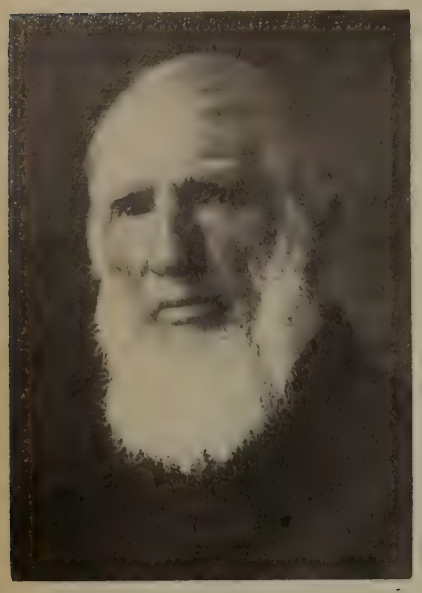
The Lumber From Dead Trees

The prejudice held by certain builders against the use of lumber from fire or insect-killed trees has been proved groundless by recent experiments of the United States Forest Products Laboratory. Here it has been found that lumber cut from sound dead trees is in no way distinguishable from any other, except that it may be partly seasoned. If the wood has not been injured subsequently by decay or further insect attack, this "dead" lumber is the equal of "live" of the same grade for all structural purposes.

An Old Friend Sends Greetings

The Georgian Bay Lumber Co. of Waubaushene recently received an interesting letter from G. H. Jenkins, assistant to the general purchasing agent of the Grand Trunk Railway. It explains itself and is as follows: "We have heard with regret through the "Canada Lumberman," and from other sources, that you are likely to cease operating your Waubaushene mill. We hope the report is not true. As you know, your company and the old Georgian Bay Consolidated Company have supplied the Grand Trunk with millions of feet of lumber over a long period of years. The business has been very satisfactory to us and our work is not going to be the same if there is to be no Georgian Bay Lumber Company to deal with. We hope some way may be found to enable you to offer us lumber. In the meantime, we want to say how much we will miss the connection if you do go out of business, and we also want to extend our good wishes if it should be found you are to continue."

Merges Big Interests in Joint Stock Company



J. R. Booth, Ottawa
"Canada's Lumber King"

After having conducted and built up one of the largest lumber and pulp and paper businesses on the north American Continent as an individual, John R. Booth, Canada's lumber king, has in his ninety-fourth year, consented to merge his mammoth interests in a close corporation joint stock company, having capitalization of ten million dollars. Henceforth, the business known all over the American continent, and in most other parts of the world as John R. Booth, will be known as John R. Booth, Limited.

Despite newspaper reports, ascribing the change over in the style of the firm to an attempt to evade taxes, etc., such is not the case. The real reason is a protective one, and not a tax dodging one.

The capitalization of $10,000,000 does not, it is generally conceded, indicate anywhere near the value of the assets, holdings, and business of John R. Booth's interests. It is doubtful if it represents twenty-five per cent. of his immense wealth, when taking into consideration the present day value of his vast timber areas, some of which are untapped as yet, and are of virgin growth, his mills, camps connection with transportation companies, and his pulp and paper enterprises.

Official announcement on behalf of John R. Booth, Limited, was made to the correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman," that the operations hitherto carried on by Mr. Booth would be continued in exactly the same manner as in the past. No stock in the new company will be placed on the market, as it is already all held by the incorporators, who are: John Rudolphus Booth, lumber merchant Charles Jackson Booth and John Frederick Booth, Esquire, Helen G. Fleck, wife of Andrew Fleck, Esquire, and Wentworth Greene, solicitor, all of Ottawa.

The terms of incorporation cover every one of the many different phases of the operations conducted by John R. Booth and which, through his efforts, he built up and established to make him one, if not the greatest of any individual, on the North American continent, doing business as an individual.

Among the chief purposes for which the limited company is incorporated are: To acquire or purchase or take over as going concerns any or all of the businesses or business enterprises or undertakings as lumberman, lumber manufacturer, lumber merchant, pulp and paper manufacturer, mine and smelter owner, landowner, agriculturalist, financier, now or heretofore carried on by John R. Booth, and all or any of the liabilities in connection therewith, upon such terms and conditions that may be agreed upon, and to issue in payment or part payment therefore fully paid up shares, bonds, debentures, or other securities, of the Company. There are also included, water lot and water power rights, water records, real estate and a lengthy list of other provisions and powers.

John R. Booth first came into the Ottawa Valley district about sixty-five years ago. For upwards of five years he was employed in different capacities by a man named Lemay in Hull. Somewhere around 1860, the year that the corner stone of Canada's parliament buildings was laid at Ottawa, he began to conduct his own personal operations as a lumberman. Since then his march of progress ownership, and construction has been one of the outstanding features of individual enterprise on the American continent. Next April Mr. Booth will be 94 years of age. According to the latest information at Ottawa he is going strong, and daily superintending his industrial operations at the Chaudiere.

Sturdy Defence of the Wooden Shingle

Speaking of the legislation which was to have been introduced this session in the Legislature by the Ontario Fire Prevention League against the use of wooden shingles—which bill has by the way been temporarily withdrawn—H. Addison Johnston, of Toronto, who as an experienced and widely known builder and construction engineer, recently said:

"I desire to make a most strenuous protest against such a measure as is proposed. It would prohibit the use of wooden shingles on any new building to be erected nearer than 50 feet to an existing structure and the same regulation as to distance would be made to apply in all cases of extensive repairs."

Taking all things into consideration, shingles laid over asbestos building paper make about the most economical and satisfactory roof for building in this country.

I have lived in Toronto pretty nearly forty years and I have not yet seen a burned down building which would have still been standing if it had been roofed with slate, tile, or metal in place of shingles over asbestos paper.

If there is a fire in a building which is hot enough to burn through the roof boards, asbestos and shingles, it is hot enough to burn through the rafters and let the roof fall in, no matter what is used in place of shingles.

If there is a fire outside which is hot enough to set fire to the shingles, the window frames, cornice, and other exposed woodwork will be blazing about the same time and no slate or other roof will save the building.

However, in the city of Toronto at least, I have never seen a brick or stone house burned down no matter what kind of roof it had. The fire always starts in the interior of the house, it burns awhile, is discovered, and the fire department puts the fire out before the framework of the roof is burned, no matter what kind of roof it has.

Mr. John Robertson of the Fire Underwriters recommends tile roofs. I presume that most citizens, after paying for a new Toronto City Hall roof will need further argument to persuade them of its superiority. Tile costs several times as much as shingles and needs heavier construction to support it.

Athletic Association Holds Fine Banquet

The banquet held by the Athletic Association in connection with the Wm. Hamilton Co., Peterboro, Ont., which took place on January 24th in the Board of Trade rooms in that city, was a pronounced success. The spirit of good fellowship between employer and employee prevailed and camaraderie was shown throughout the whole proceedings.

Over 100 men of the plant, who are members of the association, sat down with the executive officers of the company and heard addresses that were able and inspiring. Arthur Sharpe, president of the association, acceptably occupied the chair, and on his right was Mr. P. B. Westbye, general manager of the company. Mr. Sharpe, in opening the programme, gave a short address on the aims and objects of the Athletic Association. He spoke of the good results that could be accomplished in the organization, both for the building up of the men of the plant and for the splendid spirit that it so admirably developed.

P. B. Westbye, honorary president of the association, gave a short history of sport from early times down to the present, and spoke of the development and improvement that had taken place in the athletic arena. He presented to the association a handsome cup which was donated to the five-pin inter-shop bowling league for competition. The trophy was formally accepted by President Sharpe of the association and presented by him to Capt. Gibbs of Team A, winners of the premium. B team took second prize, and were awarded handsome prizes as well. Mr. Fred Roberts was also awarded a prize for the highest average score, and Mr. A. J. Halliday was the winner of the blind score. The recipients of the prizes presented their thanks to the association for same, and predicted a fine future for the association.

His Worship Mayor McIntyre, who was present, drew attention to the fine sport that he found prevailing in the shops of the Wm. Hamilton Co., and felt that the Athletic Association had a great deal to do with this condition of affairs.

Leon Fraser, Chas. Curtis, Ald. Jos. Crowe, Superintendent Chas. Norley, Mr. R. M. Glover and members from different departments throughout the shop, all spoke enthusiastically of the association and the results that would accrue from it.

The secretary's report, given informally, gave an idea of the activities of the association from its inception about six months ago, and also showed a substantial balance in the bank.

The toast to the ladies, proposed by Mr. Westbye, was responded to in one of the best speeches of the evening, by Mr. J. J. Dorris.

Paper Industry Men Hold Convention

A two-day's conference of members of the Pulp and Paper Traffic League was held in Montreal, when questions relating to the carriage and freights of the commodities of pulp and paper companies were discussed. The members of the league, who are the traffic managers of Canadian and American pulp and paper companies, had before them the subject of devising rating and routing systems, so that pulp and paper freight could be transported at the minimum of cost.

Specialize in Lumber and Pulpwood

The J. Robert Landry Company, Limited, have opened an office at 704 Drummond Building, Montreal. The firm are wholesale dealers in pulpwood and lumber, specializing in the former branch. Mr. J. R. Landry is the president, and before coming to Montreal

J. Robert Landry, Montreal

spent some years in the United States. During the war he joined the Air Force. His father, Mr. A. C. Landry, who died recently in Mont Joli, P.Q., was a lumberman and general storekeeper, and built up a very extensive business. He at one time owned a sawmill at Mont Joli, and also dealt extensively in pulpwood. The J. Robert Landry Company, Limited, have opened an office in Montreal in the belief that the city offers a central point from which business can be done.

Adoption of Trailer in Lumber Line

It would by no means be a waste of time to any prospective purchaser of a truck trailer to first give some thought to conditions under which the trailer will be called upon to work. The materials to be handled and the methods of handling will both play a big part in the success or failure of the trailer in its many adaptions to the different industries. For the most successful adaption of the trailer the lumber line really affords the best advantage. The prime benefit that a trailer will be to a lumberman is in the increased carrying capacity and the second most important point is the appreciably lower hauling costs realized. If a truck can accommodate three tons and the addition of a trailer will add three more tons to the trip load, with a comparative slight increase in the operating expense, it may readily be understood the advantage of the purchase. It woud, however, be a poor investment if the community in which the trailer is intended to be used is noted for bad roads and the grades above an average of 10 per cent. But assuming that these somewhat natural disadvantages are in the minority and the weather conditions do not greatly enter into the situation, the trailer should prove a revelation to the lumber trade.

It is of course, imperative to the lumber dealer to keep his truck moving, for this unit of transportation automatically becomes a loss if used for a loading platform or allowed to stand idle through any delay in handling. The use of the trailer, as much as it is desired to to keep it working and moving, may be disconnected and loaded while the truck makes a trip. Sometimes two and even three trailers are used by some companies in making comparative short hauls of large quantities of material by using them at both ends of the trip thus converting the truck into a tractor, hauling the loaded trailers, which are loaded between trips of the truck, eliminating the lost time in loading and unloading.

Very often a third trailer is used, one accompanying the truck in transit, again increasing the carrying capacity. Another important factor is speed, especially in long hauls. A trailer should be built so as to run at the same speed as the truck. A low speed trailer will naturally retard the capacity speed of the truck. If, however, the truck and trailer are being used in a section of congested traffic and the average speed of the truck is reduced and in consequence slower hauling results, the use of a trailer will offset this drawback scoring another point in favor of the trailer.

As a concrete illustration of the utilization of the trailer showing the practical saving realized by a company (which happens to be a brick making concern) but whose figures will afford nourishing food for thought to lumbermen interested in keeping down their hauling costs; the following example is quoted:

The Salt Lake Pressed Brick Company, of Salt Lake City, Utah, was using a four-ton truck to haul brick six miles from its plant to an apartment house under construction in that city. The truck made four round trips a day with 2,500 bricks to a load, or 10,000 daily, at a total cost of $17 per day, of $1.70 per 1,000.

The Boss and the Valuable Employee

By J. H. P.

Disagreeing with the boss does not constitute a kicker. Most employees knuckle down and agree with everything the boss says. They follow the line of least resistance, and seem to bask in the sun of that great indoor sport—agreeing with him in everything that he suggests or proposes. The valuable man is big enough, and has back-bone enough, to disagree with the boss. He has opinions and ideas of his own and is not afraid to express them. He is the man who will go up, every time, if he has the boss who is big enough himself to see the value in this employee.

Cream will rise to the top, and the old saying that "you can't keep a good man down," obtains strongly in the business world.

This "yes-ing the boss,"—for this is exactly what it means—is divided into two classes.

The first is the nut-brained individual who never had and never will have an original idea. He always says: "Yes," and our Mary's little lamb has nothing on him, as he is its progenitor. He is never late, in fact he is generally several minutes ahead of the appointed hour, even though he waits outside for as many minutes until the door is opened. He takes just his hour for lunch, and religiously quits just at the stroke of six. There being routine work in every organization, and he being able to do it, he is considered a more or less necessary evil.

The second is the fellow who really has good ideas of his own but is so lacking in courage that he does not dare to state them. The big fellow tells him how so and so is to be done. While he knows his own idea is better—as he is more accustomed to handling that work—his spine fails to work, and water instead of blood runs through his veins. He says "yes." He is a little higher than the other fellow but he gets no farther—there are no other rungs to the ladder for him. He is afraid the boss would not like his suggesting anything else and might lose his good will.

There are however, two classes of men who don't always say "yes."

The first is the pin-head who is so small as not to see the value in any kind of suggestion, except his own. He will spend much time arguing over trifles, and every miserable little thing that he can find, and when matters are finally decided, he continues with his petty objections. Pin-head stays around because the boss knows he has ideas and is not afraid suggest them, and hopes that some day the narrow mind will broaden out.

Then there is the fellow who has his own ideas, and is not afraid to speak and mention them, but is broad enough to admit that the other's plans are better. He then gets behind the idea with his whole sole and pushes. He develops in detail everything that is in favor of his plan, and also takes into serious consideration every detail of other suggestions. Taking the standard of what is best for the business and for all concerned, regardless of who suggested it, he accepts gladly his share of carrying the load.

For goodness sake suggest a plan or an idea if you have one, whereby better results can be obtained from this or that, or something done better. Offer it. The boss cannot follow every detail of all departments and everything going forth from each desk. You are paid and expected to improve your work, to study it, and no matter how unimportant your job may be, stick to this principle. The boss wants your ideas. If you find someone else offers a better idea, get behind it and be broad enough to accept it.

If you fail to suggest you can not be of practical help to the boss. Always agreeing with him won't help him. You are not preparing for a better job and larger responsibilities, if you are passing your business years always know-towing to the opinions of the boss.

Will Urge Big Federal Loan

One of the most important gatherings, which has been held in a long time, took place recently in Winnipeg, when representatives from different provinces gathered at the assembly of the Canadian Building and Construction Industries.

J. P. Anglin, the president of the association, presented his annual report, followed by those of other officers, showing that a good work had been accomplished, and everything was in a healthy condition.

Mr. Anglin was re-elected president for the coming year, and J. R. Caswell of Toronto, first vice-president; J. R. Mackie, Winnipeg, second vice-president; J. M. Piggott of Hamilton, honorary-treasurer, and G. H. Whitlock ,Moose Jaw, Sask., honorary secretary.

In his address, Mr. Anglin said that comparatively little construction work had been done in Canada since the war started and he expressed his belief that the greatest building period in the history of the country was about to be entered upon. Whether it was realized or not, the welfare of the country depends more on a revival of building activity than on any other single factor. "Think of the mines, forests, mills, industries, railroads and ships that are kept going when we are all working full capacity," said Mr. Anglin. Regarding overhead costs, Mr. Anglin believed that the peak had been reached for this generation. The same could also be said of building costs. Most of the responsible concerns were getting even with the game, and there was a tendency already toward a reduction of prices.

One of the main wants of Canada is housing. All over the country there is a demand for more homes. The meeting favored that the Dominion Government be urged to float a $250,000,000 housing loan by the sale of Government bonds. In moving the resolution, Mr. Anglin pointed out that provision was made for an owner to make use of his own labor in constructing his house, that the owners would be encouraged to build on his on individual lots, that the maximum value of the house on which a loan might be granted was $8,000 (although he had originally favored $10,000), and that lonas could be available for duplex and 3-flat houses. He was strongly of the opinion that the money should be made available through the existing channels, which were the loan companies. The ordinary builder and the ordinary owner of a lot were accustomed to negotiating with the loan companies. Inquiries had resulted in convincing him that if there was a solution of the housing problem it was to be found in making money available through existing loan channels. In taking the question up with the joint conference board, he did not think the labor representatives of the conference had any selfish motives whatsoever.

Costs of Getting Out Material High

A. J. Murphy, of Latchford, Ont., is now carrying on the business formerly conducted under the partnership of Conkey & Murphy. The retirement of Mr. Conkey was due entirely to his not being in good health and he is now spending some time in the South.

Messrs. Conkey & Murphy were in partnership for nine years. This season the latter is carrying on the operations in a general way, and will take out the usual cut, about 3,000,000 feet of lumber and from 7,000 to 10,000 cords of pulpwood.

Mr. Murphy reports that labor has been a little more steady during the last six or eight weeks. Men are not shifting around so much, but the cost of operating in general during the present winter will be just as much or a little more than last year. This will make material very high; in fact a little more so than in 1920 under the same circumstances.

Value of Sawdust as Cheap Fuel

The calorific value of sawdust as a fuel has often been demonstrated and referred to in these columns. Further abundance of this seemingly waste product in the country and the cities has again made the producer keen to turn it to good account.

Few more practical ways in turning this waste into good money has been demonstrated than by supplying it for the "Methuen stove" for cooking and heating.

The Methuen Stove Co., Ltd., situated in the little historic town of Corsham, Wiltshire, Eng., are supplying these stoves, and Corsham people, proud of their new industry, are anxious to demonstrate how easily coal shortage and heavy costs of gas and oil can be met.

To be able to cook a full-course dinner for one penny for fuel is no light feat, yet it is done daily, and to produce stoves for warming rooms, garages and greenhouses, movable at will, and which keep the room or greenhouse warm day and night without smell or fumes, is something that this Wiltshire town is proud of.

The origin of this invention is interesting. Field Marshal Lord Methuen, appointed Governor of Malta during a period of the war, realizing the extreme difficulty that the island experienced through shortage and high price of coal, introduced a simple—though in crude form—stove for the burning of olive husks, and many thousands were used throughout the island. On returning to his ancestral home, the whole system was perfected for the burning of sawdust, and even dried leaves, with good success. Those who have at hand a ready supply of dry sawdust have here an opportunity of materially reducing their own coal and gas bills, and assisting others to do the same. —Timber Trades Journal.

Will Uncle Sam Place Duty on Canadian Lumber?

In the face of the most acute housing shortage in the country's history American lumber manufacturers are making a drive on Congress for a 25 per cent. ad valorem tariff duty on all imports of lumber from Canada, says a recent despatch from Washington. The first result of such an American tariff, as witnessed before the House Ways and Means Committee have testified, would be to shut out Canadian lumber, eliminate what little competition there now is between Canada and the United States and restrict American buyers to American lumber at a time when the forests of the United States are being rapidly depleted.

This is the situation disclosed by hearings on the lumber schedule. The lumber men have a friend at court, as it happens, in Chairman Fordney, who is for a high tariff on all manufactured articles and is particularly interested in a lumber tariff as one of the big lumber manufacturers of the country.

Fordney is president of the Coates-Fordney Lumber Company, of Aberdeen, Washington, and vice-president of the Gilchrist-Fordney Lumber Co., of Laurel, Miss. He is extensively interested in lumber operations in both states, having practically withdrawn from Michigan operations, in which he was engaged originally. He began life in the lumber woods, logging and estimating pine timber, thus acquiring a thorough knowledge of the pine land and lumber industry. If his judgment goes with the Ways and Means Committee, and the House, the lumber manufacturers will get what they want in the way of a tariff.

At the present time imports of lumber from Canada are relatively insignificant as compared with the consumption of lumber in the United States. The lumber men, however, look forward to the time when the depleted forests of the United States will make it ncessary to look elsewhere for building material. Then it is they expect to reap their harvest. having—if lumber is taken from the free list and protected as desired—a 25 per cent. advantage over Canadian lumber supplies shipped into the United States. In the northwest particularly, they will have an additional advantage in the fact that Canadian labor costs in some districts are higher than costs in this country. Canadian lumber cuts little figure in competition with the American lumber industry now except along the Canadian border. As that strip of territory includes most of the automobile and furniture concerns, however, it is important.

Not all lumber men are agreed in advocacy of a 25 per cent. tariff. Some of the southern pine manufacturers and one or two of the northerners think 15 per cent. would be sufficient. A very small group of manufacturers in this country cleaned up during the war, and assert further that because of high freight rates, Canadian competition is not a factor except within the 200-mile border strip. Chairman Fordney apparently agrees with the high tariff group, for he is one of those who favor a 25 per cent. duty.

Even the hardwood floor manufacturers have joined in the request for a tariff duty, though hardwood flooring in the Payne-Aldrich Act was on the free list. Some of the manufacturers seek protection under the guise of urging a tariff duty on lumber for revenue purposes. When pinned down, they invariably admit their interest lies in protection.

One of the opponents of a tariff, calling the committee's attention to the insignificant character of Canadian competition and consequently the lack of any need for protection, declared Canada exports to the United States approximately one billion board feet of lumber annually, as against an annual cut in the United States of forty billion. In other words, Canadian competition, limited to a restricted territory along the border, amounts to only 2½ per cent. of the American production of lumber.

Canada is practically the only country that would be affected by an American tariff on lumber. Japan exports some oak to the U. S., and high grade hardwoods come from South and Central America. As the latter woods, such as mahogany, are not grown in this country, the proposed tariff would not affect any lumber sold here in competition, but would, as an immediate result, add 25 per cent. to the cost of hardwoods that go into high grade furniture manufactured for consumption in the United States.

Pulpwood and Its Varied Activities

Great Growth of National Industry

The remarkable growth of the pulp and paper industry in Canada was traced by T. Linsey Crossley of Toronto in an interesting paper delivered before the Engineering Institute of Canada recently in Toronto. Mr. Crossley pointed out that paper was first made in Canada at St. Andrew's, Quebec, in 1803, but so vast had the industry now become that in the year ending March 30, 1920, this country's pulp and paper exports were valued at $104,000,000, while the exports to the United States "made exchange" at the rate of over $340,000 every working day in the year. The most marked progress was made in the period since 1890, as in that year the Dominion's export of pulp and paper were valued at only $120.

Mr. Crossley remarked that the development and maintenance of this industry called for the display of great engineering ability offering a field for the structural, hydraulic, electrical, mechanical, chemical and forestry engineers. The average per capita consumption of paper per year was about 125 pounds in the United States and 100 pounds in Canada and the United Kingdom.

"Our forests have many enemies from the careless camper to the care-free caterpillar," he continued. "The former should be 'beaten with many stripes,' for he knows better. A forest is one of those things of beauty which may not be a joy forever. It may become an ash pile over night, or an aggregation of worm ridden joss sticks between seasons. Fungus and budworm and blister take their toll continually, and throughout the timber limits the forest engineer holds the front line trenches of a war between brains and betes noires.

"The best pulp wood limits yield about five cords to the acre, and it takes one and a half cords of wood to produce a ton of paper. Canada has about 350,000 square miles of pulp wood capable of yielding about 1,000 million cords, which we are now using at the rate of about 3¼ million cords annually. If the paper industry alone depleted the forest, our supply ought to last 300 years at the present rate. Forest fires, however, destroy more pulpwood than all the manufacturers put together, and there are in addition the forces of decay. The best wood for pulp is spruce, and it takes about 100 years for a spruce tree to mature."

Quebec Alarmed at Pulpwood Exported

The pulpwood situation has undergone very little change. There is very little demand from the United States paper and pulp mills, and the Quebec farmers have stopped cutting the wood, and the consuming mills have, with few exceptions, shut down. Prices have naturally, in the face of these facts, decreased, and the wood that cost $25 per cord and more three months ago, is now being offered at $16 per cord, and even at this discount in price, the dealers are receiving very few orders. The hardest hit by the change in conditions are the men who are indebted to the banks. This caused the drop in prices. On the other hand, the farmers and dealers who are independent, have determined to "sit tight" until the prices mount again. It is admitted that the action of the United States mill purchasers of Canadian pulpwood, in their sudden stoppage to buy, came as a surprise, but the Quebec dealers have accepted the situation in a philosophical manner and claim that sooner or later the American mills will want their wood and pay the price, which they can well afford to do, considering the profits they are making from their manufactured production.

In the meantime, the Quebec Government has become alarmed at the immense quantity of pulpwood that is yearly cut and shipped to the United States mills. There is a strong pressure being brought to bear upon the Government to place an embargo upon the shipment of this raw material that should be kept at home and here manufactured into paper. It is pointed out that, apart from the privately-owned limits—exploited for production of the manufactured article at the Quebec pulp and paper mills, there is only enough of the wood left in the province for another fifteen years at the rate it is now being cut and shipped to the plants across the border.

New Type of Hydroplane for Patrol Work

George R. Gray, of Sault Ste. Marie, who is woods manager of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co., in the course of his evidence before the Ontario Timber Commission in Toronto, made reference to experiments which were made with a hydroplane at the company's limits last year. "We found we had not the right kind of plane," he said, "and this year we are having a hydroplane built which will carry a canoe, bedding, five men and outfit, and a month's provisions."

Mr. Gray said the plane would be used for "cruising" purposes as well as for locating fires. They were able to detect fires last year by the use of the hydroplane.

Aerial Efficiency First Consideration

The Commercial Air Pilots' Association of Canada, whose headquarters are at Camp Borden, Ont., comprises a large majority of the active commercial air pilots of the Dominion. The association recently came into existence for the express purpose of elevating the standard of requirements of commercial aviation both from an equipment and personnel point of view.

G. H. Thompson of Camp Borden, is the secretary of the association, and in writing the "Canada Lumberman" says: I wish to quote an extract from our constitution, and here it is: "The association is to try to uphold a high standard of efficiency and professional conduct so that the fact that a pilot is a member of the association will be a guarantee of his professional ability."

Continuing, Secretary Thompson remarks: "It has come to the attention of a number of our members that certain pulp and paper interests have suffered severe losses during the past season, due mainly to the numerous accidents to aircraft. It is our aim to keep repetitions of such occurrences at a minimum by first making absolutely certain that a pilot holding membership in this association is qualified for commercial work, and second, by asking the co-operation of the industries making use of aircraft, to the extent of making application to this association when in need of commercial pilots."

There are three classes of membership in the association:

1. Senior Member; one holding a commercial pilot's certificate issued by the government, and having had, at least, one season's actual experience in commercial aviation.

2. Junior Member; one holding a commercial pilot's certificate issued by the government, but who has not had one season's experience in commercial aviation.

3. Associate Member; a senior member who has ceased flying for a period exceeding twelve months.

We believe you will at once recognize the importance and value of such an association, and we ask your assistance and co-operation and invite your enquiries.

Price of Pulpwood in Neighboring State

The four leading States in the manufacture of paper in 1914 were: Maine, Massachusetts, New York and Wisconsin. They reported more than one-half the total value of products. In that year 4,470,763 cords of wood were used. Maine led in the consumption of wood with 941,204 cords. New York followed with 894,098 cords. The total tonnage of paper of all kinds was 5,270,047 tons. of which newsprint contributed 20 per cent., says Geo. B. Oberton of Canton, N.Y. Now in regard to the pulpwood business as it applies to New York State and Canada, a certain firm in Canton, N.Y., (owners of timberlands) have a contract for 15,000 cords of mixed wood, spruce, balsam and hemlock, delivered to mill, at $19 per cord. This is hauled to the mill by teams. Wood is quoted at $33 per cord, f.o.b. Watertown, which means the Black River district, in which are located some 29 mills. Remember, there is a long expensive freight haul to figure out of that, which would cut the price down at the point of shipment. Now, my Canadian friends, do not be afraid of American mills running indefinitely on Canadian wood. The expensive freight haul is against it.

How Costs May Be Brought Down

Austin & Nicholson of Chapleau, Ont., who conduct a general lumbering and pulpwood business, say that the prevailing rate of wages for men in the woods in their district is $75.00 to $80.00 a month and board. Some men, who are working by the piece, of course, make much higher wages, as much as $200.00 per month and board, in several instances.

The firm report that it has not been their policy to reduce wages. The position they have taken is that their help was hired and put into the camps at a given rate of wages, and that rate will be paid without reduction provided that the employees do a fair day's work. "If labor efficiency can be restored to a pre-war basis," says Mr. Nicholson, "production costs can be brought down, so that reduced

commodity values may be met without the necessity of cutting wages. This, of course, is one of the problems that has to be solved and will be determined by the general attitude of the working men."

School for Forest Ranger Instruction

Messrs. Piche and Bedard, chief and sub-chief of the Forestry Branch of the Quebec Department of Lands and Forests, returned to Quebec recently from the Pulp and Paper Association convention, held at Montreal. Mr. A. Bedard, assistant to Mr. Piche in the administration of the Forestry Branch of the Department, as well as one of the professors of the Quebec School of Forestry Engineering, in an interview with the correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman," said, "Two of the outstanding features of interest in connection with the convention, was the interest manifested by the delegates in fire protection of forests and the establishment of a Ranger's Shool in the city of Quebec under government auspices for the education of young men to qualify for forest rangers and cutters.

During the discussion in forest fires and their protection against fire, it devolved that though the greatest danger rested with railway operation, the control of which lay with the Dominion Railway Commission, and strange to say that there was a large section of the Transcontinental Railway not subject to the control of this Commission. It was decided that both the Federal Government and the

G. C. Piche, Quebec, P. Q.
Chief Forest Service

Avila Bedard, Quebec, P. Q.
Assistant Chief Forest Service

Railway Commission be approached on the matter and have the Commission take over control and enforce a system of fire protection for the preservation of the forests against the ravages of fire.

In regard to the question of creating a school for the education of young men to become forest rangers, that will be submitted to the Quebec Government for approval, I am inclined to believe that the request will be acceded to, and that the Engineer's School will form part as a branch of the School for Forestry Engineering, which has accomplished much, since its foundation, in technical forestry and research work. During the war, students dropped in number to five, but now we have twenty young men taking the studies.

This school was established in 1910 for the promotion of educational research and experimental work in forestry, in connection with the Laval University of Quebec. Since 1919 it has been amalgamated with the Surveying School and is, therefore, designated under the name of School of Forestry Engineering. Its object is to train foresters not only for the rovincial forest administration but also for private companies engaged in the exploitation of forest resources.

The duration of the curriculum is four years. Every year free tuition is granted to the five successful candidates after a competative examination.

In connection with this school the department carries on a campaign of education in connection with the Canadian Forestry Association in all parts of the province, in order to educate the settlers to take better care of timber lands and assist both the government and the Forest Protective Association in their work of forest protection.

Mr. Bedard was asked if the serious disease that made its appearance a few years ago in balsam fir and threatened its destruction, has as yet had its origin traced. if so, what was the nature of the disease and the remedy to combat the microbe that was just killing and stunting and causing the entire destruction of the trees.

He replied that in 1918 we discovered and mentioned this serious disease of the balsam fir, the origin of which is still unknown and seems to us to be of a physiological nature, as a consequence of the spruce budworm that enters the galleries and corridors and eats the tree to such an extent that they are unfit for lumber. Various reports that we have received in regard to this disease demonstrates that it is making such progress that before long the balsam fir will practically have disappeared from our forests. Mr. J. M. Swaine, of the Federal Division of Entomology has been studying the nature of the disease as well as the ravages caused by an insect of the pabygraphus gender, which has been attacking the spruce. We regret to announce that the white pine blistef rust is extending its ravages, but so far has confined its attack in the United States. It has, however, been found on the south shore of the St. Lawrence west of Quebec, also in the central plain of the north shore as far as the port of the Laurentians.

The white pine weevil is another insect that threatens to do great harm to young white pine plants. This matter is also being studied by Mr. Swaine. In the meantime the Forestry Service has been giving great attention to these diseases, and has contributed in certain sections to check their spreading.

Artificial Regeneration

In recent years beginning from 1908 the Government has established at Berthierville, P.Q. a forest nursery for the regeneration of waste lands and the restocking of unwisely exploited areas. This nursery has for reforestation purposes supplied up till now some 3,000,000 trees of various species. It has an actual stock of 4,000,000 trees, a certain number of which was raised in the nursery is given away to schools and colleges with the object of promoting a campaign for tree culture. The bulk of them has, however, been used for reforestation purposes, the reforestation work being carried out either by lumber companies or by the Government.

It might be said that great success has been obtained in reforestation work with such exotic species as the European larch the Norway spruce and the Scotch pine. Through the bull pine (pinus ponderosi) New Austrian pine European walnut, black walnut, common alder and other foreign species have been cultivated. We have not as yet obtained results that would justify us in expressing conclusions.

New Railway Will Tap Rich Resources

The syndicate of British and New York capitalists interested in the building of the Quebec and Chebougamou Railway from Lake Misstassini via Chicoutimi to Quebec in connection with the development of the timber and mineral resources of the northern timberland of the province of Quebec, as well as the Ungava territory, have in mind a far bigger project under consideration than the Canadian public has any idea of, and in the near future will come as a revelation to the business world. The gigantic project in question is the outcome of years of study and practical exploration since 1917 by parties of civil engineers, geological and mineralogy students, who, in the unpublished reports, recount unlimited possibilities in wealth of forests, immense water powers and minerals.

The syndicate above mentioned, with a capital of $500,000, in its initial organization. held a meeting in New York City lately to map out a plan to be put into execution this coming summer and start the practical work of construction for development. Though the meeting was held in camera and nothing given out for publication, it is learned through authoritative channels that a concrete plant submitted by the engineers, has been adopted and carried to England by Capt. Eastman, to receive the approval of the British financial interests who form part of the syndicate. It is said that the project includes the building of a net of branch railways to communicate with the Quebec and Chemougamou Railway at Lakes St. John and Misstassine, and will encircle the whole of the northern timberland and Ungava, and have an outlet at the northeast point of Labrador that will secure a short sailing distance of three days for steamers carrying freight to reach England. It will also include a connection between the Labrador and the Hudson Bay straits and the Hudson Bay Railway and the province of Alberta by railway connection, as well as the operation of a line of steamers from Quebec to the Labrador and northern sea waters to the Hudson Bay.

Will Change Into Two Departments

The Quebec Government announces that it is proposed to divide the Lands Department from the Forest Department. Premier Taschereau in making the announcement, stated: "If the Government is willing to give the true colonist all possible assistance, even spending much money to aid him, I can assure the House that the fake colonist, the man who pillages forests, will be treated without mercy. The man with a timber cutting license, who respects the law and forestry regulations, is one of the best factors in our industrial growth. He has a right to our protection and it is not just that he should be plundered in his limits by an alleged colonist."

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Lumbermen find it quicker and easier to work with an Adams Pointer. It is a powerful and efficient gasoline boat that has given satisfaction to the lumber industry throughout the Dominion.

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16 H. P. Adams Pointer complete with winch and reverse gear.

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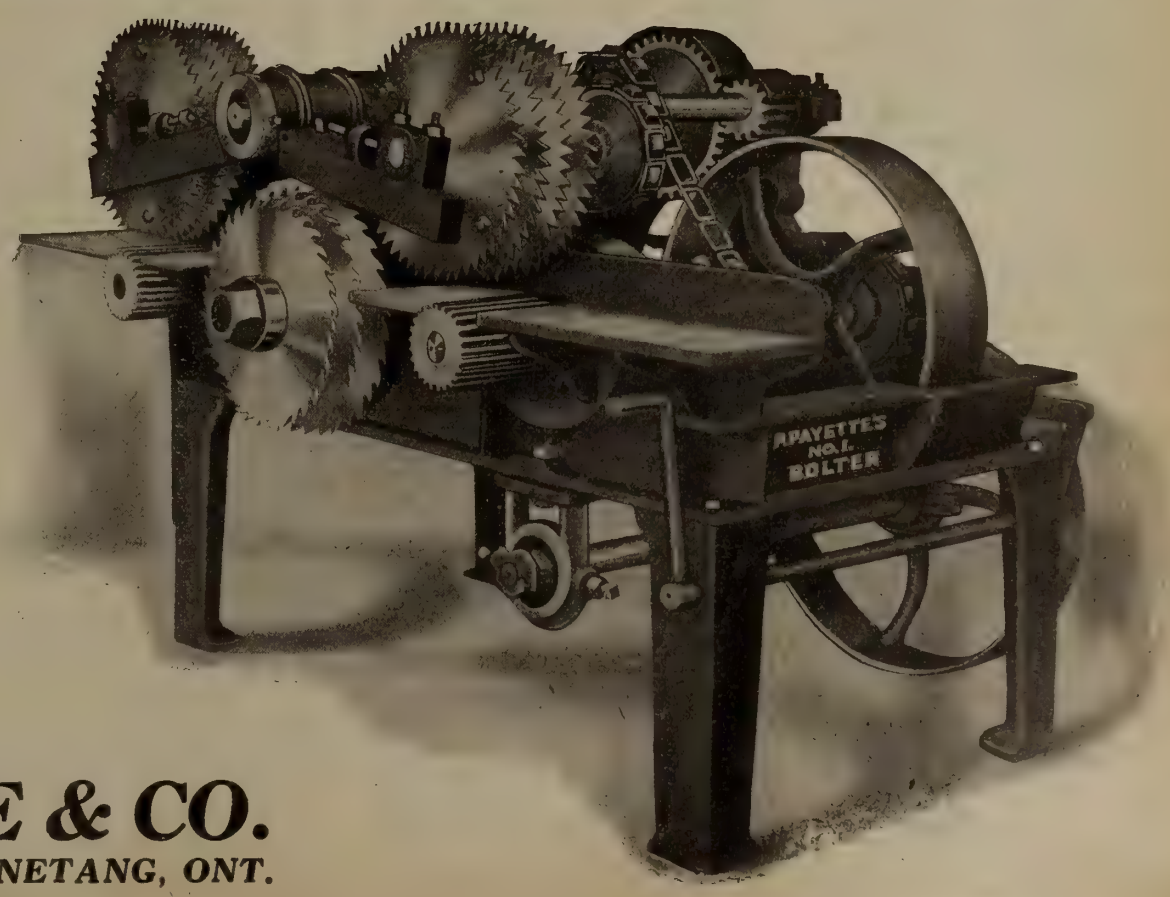

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15,000 No. 1 railway ties. Can be supplied in Cedar, Jack Pine, Tamarac, or Hemlock. Must be up to standard specifications. Also 2,000 No. 1 railway cross and section ties in hardwood. State what you can supply, giving point of shipment and when shipment can be made, with prices for each kind. Box 478, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4t.f.

Lumber For Sale

For Sale

One carload cheese box veneer. C. A. Moses, Osgoode Station. 3-4

FOR SALE—3000 Cords of Mixed White Birch and Tamarac, ready for shipment 10th December, 1920, at Stone Siding, A.E.R., 28 miles west of Sudbury. For further particulars apply to C. G. Hyett, Worthington, Ont., Soo branch C. P. R. 24-5

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

Cedar and Maple

We offer at attractive prices two cars cedar squares 6 x 6, and 4 x 4 running largely 16 ft. long. 2 cars 1" and 2" cedar edged; 2 cars 1" hard maple No. 1, 2 and 3 Common.

Peterborough Canoe Co., Limited.,
4 Peterborough, Ontario.

For Sale

34,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. and Btr. Basswood
33,683 ft. 2 in. No. 1 Com. and Btr. Basswood
30,000 ft. 1 in. No. 1 Com. and Btr. Elm
22,000 ft. 2 in. No. 1 Com. and Btr. Elm
17,000 ft. 3 in. No. 1 Com. and Btr. Elm
57,000 ft. 1 in. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Com. Elm
17,000 ft. 1 in. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Com. Ash

The Elgie & Jarvis Lumber Co., Ltd.
3-4 18 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Machinery Wanted

WANTED—Two heavy log or lumber trucks. Box 257, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-t.f.

WANTED—A second-hand light double edger; state price. Gordon B. Hallman, Petersburg, Ontario. 4

WANTED. Good second-hand log truck; must be in good condition and cheap for cash. St. Marys Wood Specialty Co., Limited, St. Marys, Ontario. 4

WANTED; 1 only six saw edger. Must be in excellent conditions. Also one circular saw grinder. Give name of manufacturer and price in first letter. Apply Box 459, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3-6

Machinery For Sale

For Sale—Locomotive

One 28 Ton 3 Cylinder 8 x 10 Standard Gauge Lima Geared. Located in Canada.
Box 376, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont.
19tf

For Sale

1 four-saw Filer & Stowell edger, 1 ten-inch steam feed, complete with valves and piston rod, 1 used Waterous carriage, 1 friction clutch coupling, 14 in. diameter, 3 7/16 in. bore. Apply Bishop Lumber Co., Ltd., Nesterville, Ont. 3-6

For Sale

500 to 600 h.p. Harris Twin Corliss Engine, drive pulley 18 ft. dia. x 52 in. face; also main drive belt 90 ft. long; complete with or without condenser; will sell cheap before moving. Laurie Machinery Co., Ltd., 335A Craig St. W., Montreal, Que. 3-6

For Sale

No. 6 Linderman Automatic Dovetailer and Glue Jointer, heavy 4-side planer and matcher, 12-inch moulder, 4-side sash and door moulder, shaper, jointer, trim saw, power feed saw, planer, drum sander, band saw, other machinery. A J. Lindsay, 42 Gloucester St., Toronto. 3-6

For Sale

Waterous Big Champion Edger for six saws, Waterous Log Kicker 10 inch cylinder with arms all complete, Waterous Ratchet Set works, Two single bevel friction live roll drives complete. For further information apply Conger Lumber Co., Ltd., Parry Sound, Ont. 22t.f.

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam binder rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

For Sale

One 10-inch four sided moulder; also one planer and matcher. C. A. Moses, Osgoode Station. 3-4

For Sale

One 100 H.P. engine, slide valve, in good condition. One 75 H.P. boiler, 75 lbs. steam, good condition. One smoke stack, 36" x 65', good screen on top, all good repair. Kindly give us a price. Box 476, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-7

Second Hand Machinery

We have over $250,000 worth of used machinery of all kinds for sale. Suitable for mines, quarries, railroads, pulp and lumber mills, etc.

Everything carefully overhauled at our shops before shipped.

Send us your inquiries.

R. T. GILMAN & CO.,
19tf Montreal.

MILES' BARGAINS

Wickes Gangs, 44", 40", 36", 26".
8' Garland band resaw.
8' Allis band mill.
7' Prescott band resaw.
Fischer slab resaw.
54" Mershon band resaw.
42" Invincible Sander.
No. 3C Mitts-Merrill hog.
Single band mill outfit complete.
3—72" x 18' 125 lb. Boilers.
500 KVA. Turbo generator, 480-60-3.
275 H.P. slip ring motor, 240/440-60-3.
20 x 42 Corliss engine.
1500 gal. Worthington fire pump.
14 x 14 x 16 Chicago air compressor.

MILES MACHINERY COMPANY,
1-4 Saginaw, Mich.

I Offer for Quick Shipment the Following Machines

Subject to Prior Sale

Please give me an inquiry if you do not find the machine you want among those listed below, as I have about one hundred additional woodworking machines of various types.

American 30" x 12" 4 Side Timber Sizer and Matcher.
4 x 7" Berlin No. 89 Hardwood Flooring Planer and Matcher.
15 x 16" 77-B American Fast Feed Planer and Matcher with double profiler.
Berlin 30" x 6" No. 182 Fast Feed Double Surfacer.
American No. 229 Hardwood Flooring Machine.
American No. 22 Planer and Matcher.
Hall & Brown 12" 4 Side Moulder.
10" Hermance Wide Open 4 Sided Sticker.
Greenlee Bros. 6" 4 Side Sticker.
6" C. B. Rogers 4 Sided Moulder.
American 10" Moulder.
Berlin 10" No. 118 Inside Moulder.
200 Prs. Moulding Knives Ground to Shape.
Mershon 44" Band Resaw.
Connell & Dengler 60" Band Resaw.
44" Circular Resaw.
Circular Saw Mill Hoosier Pony.
American No. 1 Band Rip Saw.
Rogers 40" Circular Saw Sharpener.
Simplex Double Belt Edge Sander.
30" Brand New Clarage Fan.
E. B. Hayes Dowell Gluer and Driver.
E. B. Hayes Dowell Rod Machine.
E. B. Hayes Dowell Power Door Clamp.
Buss Machine Works 30" x 7" Single Cabinet Planer.
12" x 24" Jointers or Buzz Planers.

C. J. ANDERSEN,
e.o.i.-t.f. 15 W. Swan St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

SAW MILL ENGINEER wants employment for coming season. Can do all own repairs on engine or boilers. Go anywhere. R. Cornthwaite, 213 Dease St., Fort William, Ontario. 4-7

Circular filer wants position for coming season. Best of references. Will go anywhere. Box 474, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-6

Sawmill foreman open for coming season. Good millwright on installation of machinery or repairs. Twenty years' experience in saw, pulp barker and paper mills. With good recommendations. Box 490, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-5

WANTED

to commence work April 15th, a sawyer, for a left-hand circular mill, gunshot feed, steam nigger and loader. Box 464, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3-6

Well educated you man desires position, having good experience in wholesale and retail lumber business, and understands grading, also has done considerable selling; and can furnish the best of references. Box 481, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4

Young man, 27, several years' general office and accounting experience, desires employment in lumber camp, preferably where his duties require him outside, such as scaling and working in the bush. Box 432, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 1-4

WANTED: Permanent position by young man who desires to better his position with lumber firm. Four years' woodworking office experience. Like place where he could handle some of the correspondence. Excellent references. Box 492, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4

Experienced millwright and lath mill contractor open to contract to cut lath by M. Twenty-five years' experience cutting lath, pickets and basket bottoms. Have good rerences from the companies for whom I have worked. Box 489, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-5

Young married man, 24, sober, both languages, five years' experience, desires employment with a lumber firm, preferably where he will travel, such as scaling and shipping lumber and pulpwood. Will go anywhere in Quebec or Ontario. Can furnish good references. Box 446, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 2-4

Situations Vacant

ENGINEER WANTED—Engineer qualified to take charge of sawmill power plant, only competent man need apply, duties to commence immediately. Box 484, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4

WANTED

Sawmill men, filer, sawyer, setter, lath sawyer, edger and trimmer men. Apply Box 491, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-9

WANTED.—Left hand band sawyer, single cut; one who has had experience in hardwoods preferred. Also one setter (steam set works). For mill in Ottawa Valley. Steady work. Apply Box 488, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-5

STENOGRAPHER—Wanted immediately for Quebec office expert male stenographer who has had at least three years' lumber experience, must be quick and accurate at figuring lumber and making and checking invoices. Apply Knox Bros., Limited, Drummond Building, Montreal. 4

WANTED: Chief Draftsman by concern manufacturing very extensively, Sawmill and Pulpmill Machinery, Boilers, Engines, etc. Only those with suitable experience need apply.

Waterous Engine Works Company, Limited,
2-5 Brantford, Ontario.

WANTED—One first class band sawfiler for a double cut mll, cutting all white pine stock. Apply to Box 475, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-7

WANTED: At once—Capable man with sawmill to cut one million feet mixed timber. Apply Seneca Lumber Co., c/o Percy E. Heeney, Kitchener, Ontario. 3-4

ACCOUNTANT—Wanted immediately for Quebec office an expert bookkeeper who has had at least five years' lumber experience. Must be thoroughly familiar with every branch of lumber accounting. Apply Knox Bros., Limited, Drummond Building, Montreal. 4

WANTED—Thoroughly experienced sawmill men for large, fast mill, for coming season, including foreman, millwrights, band saw filer, sawyers, setters and trimmermen. Only thoroughly experienced and capable men need apply; state age, experience and wages expected. Address 460, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3-6

Wanted—Sawmill Man, also Logger

Who can each invest or form a pool of ten thousand dollars to buy timbered land with Atlantic tide water frontage at ninety-five cents to two dollars per acre and join a lumbering and farming enterprise on a salary in Central America, this side Panamal Canal. Transportation from stump to Eastern U. S. seaports is less than any U. S. stumpage west of Florida. Woods classed as Cabinet Wood by U. S. government should be shipped in log to save duty, balance sawed there. Stumpage will not cost thirty cents per thousand, land free. Stumpage begins at the sea. Want to plant land as fast as timber is cut. Have farmed there, destroying timber to plant land.

H. W. Baxter, 258-3rd St., Niagara Falls, N. Y. 4

Business Chances

A Planing Mill with complete machinery; small stock of lumber; favorable yard lease, with plenty room, well located in Toronto, for sale, terms to suit. Box 480, Canada Lumberman. 4

FOR SALE.—Retail lumber yard, saw and planing mill, good business established for 20 years, in an excellent village of Southern Ontario. Would sell sawmill separate. R. S. Robinson, Waterford, Ontario. 4-6

Manufacturers, Attention!

The best location in Northern Ontario for sale, suitable for the manufacture of Fruit Barrel staves and heading, Fruit Boxes, Fruit Baskets—in fact wooden containers of all kinds; abundance of timber. Would sell outright, or would form company and take bulk of sale price in stock. Apply in first instance to Box 456, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3-4

Wanted

Wood working industries for the Town of Massey, Ont. 1,000 population. Gravity water system. Situate junction of Sable and Spanish Rivers. On C. P. R. Soo line 58 miles west of Sudbury. Unlimited Raw Material for Box Lumber, Veneer and Hardwood Workings. Telegraph and local and long distance telephone service. Four passenger trains daily. Ideal building sites. Unlimited water power awaiting development. Three water powers within the town limits.

Interested parties communicate with Board of Trade for further information regarding concessions on taxations, water supply and building sites.

A. A. HALLETT,
4-7 Sec'y. Board of Trade.

Lumber Property For Sale

About 8,000 acres (held in fee) of lumber lands estimated to contain about 30,000,000 sp. feet of merchantable soft wood.

As a pulp wood proposition, this property should contain 60,000 cords or more.

Included with the lands, is a saw mill, equipped with Dutch furnaces, Waterous edger, planer and lath machine, and situated along the line of the C. N. Railway, the port lies within three miles of the mill, so that water shipments may be made as well as rail.

All the lands are within easy distance of the river, and stream driving does not exceed a distance of more than six miles.

For further information apply to

E. A. SMITH,
23t.f. Shediac, N. B.

For Sale—Pulpwood Rights

We control several high-class freehold properties on rivers entering into the Atlantic Ocean, containing large quantities of Spruce Pulpwood. We would sell outright, or stumpage rights and agree to deliver the wood on vessels. Address Box 458, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3-6

Pulpwood 1921-1922

Firm in Northern Ontario is in a position to offer from 20,000 to 40,000 cords Spruce pulpwood yearly, both Winter and Summer delivery, for a number of years. Also large quantities of Poplar pulpwood. All exportable. Would consider proposition as Agents for U. S. Mill. References.

Apply Box 470,
c/o Canada Lumberman,
Toronto.

For Sale

Planing Mill on Canadian National Railway Lines, between Levis and Mont Joli, doing a Milling In Transit business, working night and day, with work ahead, guaranteed for several months at profitable prices. Fully equipped with planer, sticker, ripper, re-saw; handling several cars daily, with siding capacity of five cars, which is shortly to be extended to nine cars capacity; right in the heart of lumber section where more than ten times mill's capacity has been refused due to over-taxing of mill. Mill built of cement with cement floor, with additional buildings for Sash and Door Factory or Box Factory attached, and sheds for piling, also with piling ground for around half of million feet of lumber. Sellers will guarantee work several weeks ahead. Price $30,000.00, on terms that will be satisfactory. A live man or group of men can easily clean up $20,000.00 a year net profit, and mill can be extended for increased business very easily up to ten cars per day. Principals only. If interested write to Box 430, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 24-4

Miscellaneous

TENDERS FOR PULPWOOD and TIMBER LIMIT

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including the **15th day of June, 1921**, for the right to cut pulpwood and pine timber on a certain area situated on the Nagagami River and other territory adjacent thereto, in the District of Algoma.

Tenderers shall state the amount per cord on pulpwood, and per thousand feet, board measure, on pine, that they are prepared to pay as a bonus in addition to dues of 80 cents per cord for spruce and 40 cents per cord for other pulpwoods, and $2.50 per thousand feet, board measure, for pine, or such other rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for the right to operate a pulp mill and a paper mill on or near the area preferred to.

The successful tenderer shall be required to erect a mill or mills on or near the territory and to manufacture the wood into pulp and paper in the Province of Ontario.

Parties making tender will be required to deposit with their tender a marked cheque, payable to the Honourable the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, for fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), which amount will be forfeited in the event of the successful tenderer not entering into agreement to carry out conditions, etc.

The said $50,000 shall remain on deposit until the pulp mill, as provided by terms and conditions of sale, is erected and in operation. Any timber cut in the meantime shall be subject to payment of dues and bonus as accounts for same are rendered. After the said pulp mill is erected and in operation the deposit of $50,000 may be applied on account of bonus dues as they accrue, but the regulation dues, as mentioned above, shall be paid in the usual manner as returns for cutting of wood and timber are received and accounts rendered.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For particulars as to description of territory, capital to be invested, etc., apply to the undersigned.

All tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelope and marked plainly on outside, "Tender for Nagagami Pulp and Timber Limit."

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, January 24th, 1921.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. e.o.i.-4-11

Sale of Timber

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including **Saturday, the 5th day of March, 1921**, for the right to cut timber in the Township of Childerhose, in the Porcupine Mining Division in the district of Temiskaming.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, or to Mr. W. G. A. Wood, Crown Timber Agent, South Porcupine, Ontario.

BENJAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, February 1st, 1921. 4-9

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Leasing of Water Powers and Timber Limit

Notice is hereby given that on **Wednesday, June 1st, 1921**, at 10.30 a.m., in the sales room of the Department of Lands and Forests, at Quebec, the following will be offered at public auction:

1. Different water power sites on the Megiscane and Bell Rivers, in the County of Temiscamingue;

2. A timber limit 400 square miles in area in the projected township of Louvicourt, Narrias, Tiblemont and Vauquelin, in the upper part of the Bell River watershed.

For fuller details and information please apply to the Department of Lands and Forests at Quebec.

ELZ MIVILLE DECHENE,
e.o.i.4-10 Deputy Minister.

TENDERS FOR PULPWOOD and TIMBER LIMIT

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including the **4th day of July, 1921**, for the right to cut pulpwood and pine timber on a certain area situated in the vicinity of Long Lake, District of Thunder Bay.

Tenderers shall state the amount per cord on pulpwood, and per thousand feet, board measure, on pine, that they are prepared to pay as a bonus in addition to dues of 80 cents per cord for spruce and 40 cents per cord for other pulpwoods, and $2.50 per thousand feet, board measure, for pine, or such other rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, for the right to operate a pulp mill and a paper mill on or near the area referred to.

The successful tenderer shall be required to erect a mill or mills on or near the territory and to manufacture the wood into pulp and paper in the Province of Ontario.

Parties making tender will be required to deposit with their tender a marked cheque, payable to the Honourable the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario for fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), which amount will be forfeited in the event of the successful tenderer not entering into agreement to carry out conditions, etc.

The said $50,000 shall remain on deposit until the pulp mill, as provided by terms and conditions of sale, is erected and in operation. Any timber cut in the meantime shall be subject to payment of dues and bonus as accounts for same are rendered. After the said pulp mill is erected and in operation, the deposit of $50,000 may be applied on account of bonus dues as they accrue, but the regulation dues as mentioned above shall be paid in the usual manner as returns for cutting of wood and timber are received and accounts rendered.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For particulars as to description of territory, capital to be invested, etc., apply to the undersigned.

All tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelope and marked plainly on outside "Tender for Long Lake Pulp and Timber Limit."

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, January 24th, 1921.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. e.o.i.-4-13

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE

We have many attractive properties listed with us, for sale, in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, in both Freehold and Crown lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

NEW BRUNSWICK
Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

NEWFOUNDLAND
More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

ONTARIO
Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

QUEBEC
Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

Cruiser's reports and blue prints, where available, will be sent to Principals or their accredited agents.

R. R. BRADLEY
4 Hospital Street,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

All Kinds of Insurance for
LUMBERMEN
H. B. WARREN, Registered
232 St. James St. Montreal

MODERN MARINE MACHINERY
Automatic Steam Towing Machines, Ship Windlasses, Cargo and Deck Winches, Steam Capstans, Dock Gypsies, Steering Engines, Hydraulic Freight Hoists, etc.
Manufactured by
The Corbet Foundry and Machine Co. Limited, Owen Sound, Canada.

LOG STAMPS
Write us for particulars and prices
Superior Mfg. Co., Ltd.
93 Church St., Toronto

RAILS

New and Relaying also Frogs, Switches, Spikes, Etc. All sizes in stock. Also used

Locomotives, Logging, Box and Flat Cars, Hoisting Engines, Chain, Wire, Rope, etc.

R. T. GILMAN & CO.
MONTREAL, QUE.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

Conditions in the Ontario market show a considerable improvement since the last report, and while no large sales are being made, there are more inquiries, and as spring approaches, trade is opening up more promisingly. It is a little early yet to hazard predictions regarding what is likely to eventuate during the latter part of March and April. Much will depend upon building prospects and the attitude of labor and whether supplies in other lines of building requisites come down in consonance with the trend of lumber. Many things seem favorable at the present juncture, but there are so many slips between predictions and realizations in these days of ups and downs in demand, that no accurate forecast can be made.

January was a very fair month with the majority of firms, as retailers sorted up a great deal of stock and are content to let matters rest there until they know what the demands from the farmers will be and also what new projects in the structural line will be undertaken in their own towns and villages. Many more carloads of V jointing, boards of all kinds, shiplap, and dressed finish from B. C. were disposed of than for several weeks previous. Everything in this line has been moving a little ,which is an encouraging sign, although prices are not in any way stabilized. The demand for dimension and timbers is limited, while shingles are decidedly quiet.

Hemlock is still being sold at slashed prices and white pine took a slight drop in some grades. It is reported that on spruce quotations have also declined rapidly, and mills, which are offering their cut in 1921 are anxious to make sales to several firms, owing to the rather uncertain outlook for export.

It is a little too early yet to figure on what the prices of cuts for the coming year will be, but for box and better in white pine, it is rumored that the prevailing quotation will be from $5.00 up less than last spring, and on hemlock from $5.00 to $15.00, according to the grade and location and quantities available.

In the hardwood line there is a brightening up in some spots, but generally speaking, not much is being sold at the present and things are in a mark-time condition. Considerable will depend upon the activity of automobile factories, furniture plants, musical instrument works and agricultural implement companies during the coming season.

In woods operations satisfactory progress is being made, but operators declare that the cut this year is going to cost them practically as much as last season in spite of many reports about great reduction in wages and supplies.

"It is simply amazing," declared one manufacturer this week, "the number of misrepresentations so far as lumbering conditions are concerned, and the lack of knowledge on the part of those who should know better. All this talk about wages being generally cut is largely a myth. The majority of our men went into camps at a certain figure, which was from $5.00 to $10.00 higher than last year. We have to pay them this right through, and there was no sign of reduction until December, and even then any decreases applied only to new men who came on. Our supplies were bought so far ahead that we could not cash in on the benefits of any reduction until very late in the season. Everything connected with the operation of the camp is practically as dear as it was last year, so far as the major requirements are concerned, and to think because a few lines of commodities have been reduced, or a certain decline in wages has gone into effect that the lumberman instantly and automatically benefits, is a far-drawn supposition. Many of the logs that are being taken out this year will, as every lumberman knows, not be cut until 1922, so that reduced costs of production, if any, will not be experienced in this year's output.

"If the cost of 1921 lumbering is to decrease any, it will have to be brought about in reduced wages on the drives, the towing and around the mill and yards. Personally we do not believe there will be any very material reduction. It looks as if both rough and skilled labor is going to cost equally as much as in 1920."

Great Britain

The market with regard to American hardwoods shows no signs of improvement, says the Timber Trades Journal. Values are still on the decline, and many merchants are holding off from buying in the hope that prices will go lower.

It will be a difficult matter to determine when the market has reached its lowest limit, because the rate of exchange is now beginning to react in our favor, and almost every week there is a change for the better. This is as it should be, and one of the principal factors towards bringing trade back to the normal will be, when the rates of exchange return to the normal. So long as dollars, francs and marks show such a disparity between the value of the pound sterling, and to the value obtaining before the war, the general conditions under which trading is pursued will remain difficult.

There can be no prospect of business resuming its normal course until the monetary value for each country has fully recovered its former pre-war status. We all look forward towards more prosperous times in the future, and no matter what the pessimists say the general opinion in the timber trade here seems to be in favor of taking a more hopeful view of the future. At any rate, indications point to greater prosperity when normal conditions prevail once more.

There is a good basis of trade in Great Britain, and the prospect of an increase in the volume of business, but all facts now seem to point to a lower level of values. Importers are, therefore, determined not to be tempted to fresh buying, but to wait off until a larger part of their present holdings are cleared. While, therefore, as far as prices are concerned, there is nothing favorable to report, there is a more confident tone in the market, and the future is not quite so obscure. Further realizations of stock below cost price are quite probable, but this is the inevitable outcome of over-trading and speculation. Such a state of affairs can only be of short duration, and provided the present policy of importers is continued until the stocks in this country are greatly reduced, the market for the coming season should open in a satisfactory manner, and on a level of values which should enable a steady and profitable business to be done.

While a better tone prevails in market conditions generally, there is as yet no improvement in the prices for common quality spruce. The supplies of this wood are still too ample, and stockholders are too anxious to quit. 7-in. and up St. John's spruce is being offered from the Manchester district at £27 and 27£ 10c. per standard, and there is no dearth of wood at this figure. Quebec spruce is not so plentiful, and is not being pressed on the market, while quotations are considerably higher. There is evidently not much hope for a revival in prices for common spruce just yet, as stocks in the country are large, and the possible auctions of the wood in the hands of the Associated Importers will affect prices for some little time to come.

United States

The United States Congress has now under serious consideration the conservation of the forest resources of the United States, by the introduction of a bill known as the "Smith bill" in the House of congressional representatives. Hearings have been arranged and public support asked for the legislation, in order that the nation may establish a definite forest policy, which will effectively provide for an adequate and continuous supply of timber from Federal, State and privately owned forest land. These conclusions have been arrived at by the lumberman and timberland owners after a more or less fragmentary and spasmodic consideration of the question of a national supply which had been going on for thirty years, during which time the most important report was that of the National Conservation Commission in 1908. It was given added impetus in 1919 by the their chief forester, Col. Henry S. Graves, who participated in a series of countrywide conferences with lumbermen, timberland and forestry organizations, state officials and other interested parties in the United States. This was followed by the present chief forester, Col. W. B. Greeley, on June 1st, 1920, who definitely outlined the national legislation in response to Senate resolutions needed for the consolidation and extension of federal forest holdings and for co-operation with the state in fire prevention and forest renewal. In the meantime, measures having the same end in view, but somewhat different in character, have been suggested by the American Paper and Pulp Association, the Association of Wood Using Industries and other organizations, while the American Newspaper Publishers' Association of the United States appointed a committee on National Forest Resources to study the various measures proposed.

The final result of these several steps in the same direction was a conference in New York, at which a unanimous agreement was reached on all essentials of the comprehensive policy set forth in the Snell Bill (H. R. 15327) and the authorization of the National For-

View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres. F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr. W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

estry Programme Committee to further study the various measures proposed.

The following is an outline of the Snell Bill:—

Provides forest protection and renewal in co-operation with states and other agencies.

Federal expenditures for this purpose not to exceed expenditures by the co-operating state.

Directs survey of forest resources and timber requirements of nation.

Appropriates $2,000,000 yearly for five years to carry out provisions 1, 2 and 3, of which $1,000,000 must be for forest protection.

Appropriates $1,000,000 yearly for five years for forest research and investigations in wood utilization including study of forest taxation.

Appropriates $1,000,000 yearly for five years for reforestation of denuded lands in national forests.

Appropriates $10,000,000 year for five years for acquiring additional land for national forests.

Defines procedure in purchase of lands suitable for forest production.

Authorizes acquisition of similar lands by exchanges of land or timber, when clearly in the public interest.

Provides for classification of other public lands which are valuable chiefly for timber production or watershed protection, and appropriates $250,000 yearly for five years for this purpose.

Provides for addition of such lands to national forests upon recommendation of National Forest Reservation Commission.

Market Correspondence

SPECIAL REPORTS ON CONDITIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD

Demand Has Quickened Some in Montreal

Conditions in the Montreal market have not changed to any extent. Demand is still slow, although it has quickened a little since a month ago. An encouraging sign is the increase in inquiries, showing that the state of almost absolute stagnation which at one time prevailed is passing.

In spite of the comparative lack of business, there is a general belief that trade will soon pick up. If any reliance can be put on the judgment of architects and contractors, Montreal and the province will see a pronounced revival in building. The acute shortage of houses has been taken advantage of by owners who have raised rents, sometimes to very high figures, throughout the city. It is probable that this action, which is, of course, unpopular, will result in a large number of houses being constructed. In certain directions the cost of materials has declined, and it is expected that labor will be slightly cheaper. But even if costs keep at the present level, the rentals which will be obtained in May will be sufficient to give a very satisfactory return on invested capital. Although the provincial government is not favorable to the idea of a loan of $20,000,000 for workmen's houses, the committees, who have the matter in hand, are still at work on a scheme, and hope to persuade the Government to do something to relieve the situation.

For the month of January the building permits for Montreal totalled $353,225, as compared with $227,655 for the corresponding month last year.

It is too early to say anything definite as to exports to the United Kingdom. At present, it looks as if the season will open very slowly owing to the poor market on the other side and the heavy stocks there. The exports last season totalled 109,355,497 feet, a decrease of 35,020,285 feet as compared with 1919.

Exports of pulpwood, pulp, and paper during December all showed substantial increases. Pulpwood sent to the United States totalled 172,024 cords of a value of $2,621,081, as compared with 46,747 cords, valued at $480,609 in the corresponding month. For the nine months of the fiscal year the exports amounted to 1,087,360 cords, valued at $14,125,577, compared with 678,688 cords, valued at $6,802,209, for the corresponding months of 1919, and 1,205,455 cords, valued at $11,593.228, in 1918. In December the total gain in pulp and paper was $4.813,711, of which paper accounted for $2,424,784, chemical pulp $1,280,227, and mechanical pulp $1,108,700. The United Kingdom continues to be a good customer for pulp, although the United States are the chief buyers. For the nine months the total gain of the three commodities was $58,491,087.

Conditions Remain About the Same in Quebec District

There is very little change in the lumber business, and the prospects up to the present are no brighter than they were one month ago. Advices from the United Kingdom are not very encouraging; nevertheless the Quebec trade is not pessimistic. There is also no change in the pulpwood business, in regard to activities, and the exporters of the wood to the United States mills say the situation is identical with what it was two months ago. The mills are certainly not buying, and exporters cannot quite understand the reason. In the meantime, the farmers have stopped cutting the wood and have no intention of resuming until the recent drop in prices improves. The American mills are buying large supplies of pulpwood from the state of Maine, where the forest resources of that state are being cut down without the least restriction on account of the havoc being made there by the budworm, which no doubt is the cause for the stagnation of activities in the district of Quebec.

Having heard that the forest resources in the state of Maine were being exploited wholesale for the production of pulpwood, the Quebec correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman" made inquiries and found the story to be absolutely correct. It appears that the entire forest resources of Maine are being destroyed by the budworm, and it was only a matter of time when the trees would become useless and the cut unmarketable. This decided an immediate action for the cutting down of the trees, covering an area of over 200 miles. The attention of Mr. Piche, chief forester of the Quebec Department of Lands and Forests, was called to the foregoing story. He said he was well aware that all the forest areas in Maine were being cut for the production of pulpwood on account of the ravages being made by the budworm, and added that Quebec had the same danger to contend with. Many millions of cords of pulpwood were cut last season on burned limits. People had no idea of the danger that existed from the budworm, and "out of that cut we salvaged all we could, and the rest was burned." "The department," said Mr. Piche, "is insisting that the lumbermen used damaged balsam and have reduced the diameter limit on balsam. We have saved a good deal of cutting in many sections in order to concentrate the cutting on damaged balsam where killed timber is located. About 40 per cent. of the wood cut in the province has been balsam and burned timber."

In the year 1920 approximately 3,500,000 cords of pulpwood were cut in Canada, and about 1,500,000 exported, Quebec supplying 1,250,000 cords, which shows a tremendous loss of raw material leaving the country to swell the finished manufactured products of the United States and elsewhere, which should be kept in Canada to feed Canadian paper and pulp mills.

The changes in departmental regulations in Quebec have been made to prevent the cut from Crown Lands, and cause the pulpwood operators to buy extensively wood from private lands. Canadian mills will buy close to one and a half million cords of the 1920 cut, and in 1921 the purchase in the province may be higher.

The cut on private lands at Quebec will be almost as great as upon Crown lands in 1909, when the cut on the Crown Lands was 1,055,358,731 ft. b.m. and on private lands 985,961,355 ft. The people claim that the lumbermen were completely destroying the forests on lots prior to their sale to the settlers. This cause of complaint will, it is hoped, be obviated in regard to pulpwood cutting, with the change to take place in the administration, when the forest lands will come under the Colonization Department.

It is not thought that the Government will introduce the bill for the changes in the Departments of Lands and Forest Colonization that will control of all lands or lots sold to settlers to the Department of Colonization will not be ready to come before the House for legislation until the end of February. As already pointed out in these columns, the proposed legislation will in no way discriminate against the timber and lumber interests.

In the past the Department of Colonization sold all lots to settlers, and this conflicted with the Department of Lands and Forests by the fact that the first-named department often sold lots to settlers owned by limit holders, or later were auctioned off, when it was discovered later that the Department of Colonization had privately sold parcels of these limits to settlers. It is to avoid these mistakes and confusion attending them, as well as losses to the Department of Lands and Forests, that the changes are to be. But herein lies a grave danger and the Government is taking every means to guard against the entry of the bogus settlers who obtain settlers'

LUMBERMAN'S TENTS

For the Spring Drive

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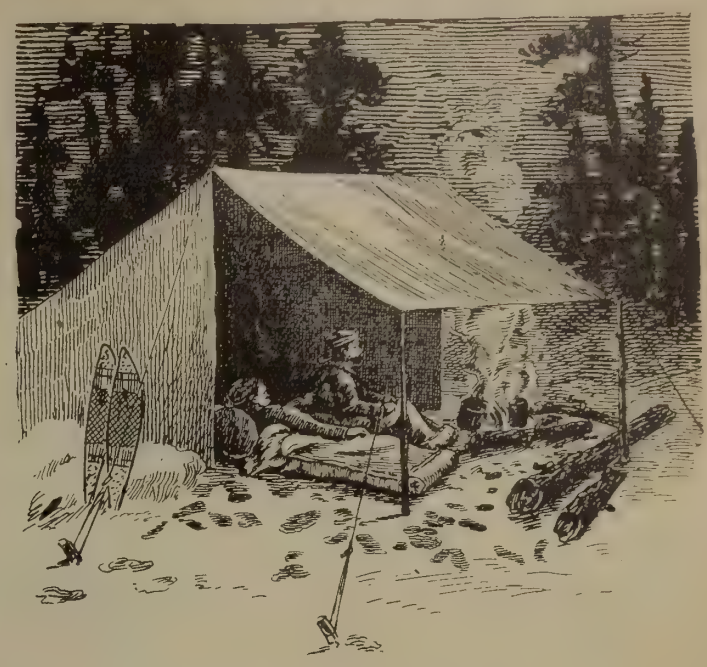
STORAGE TENTS



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lots for no other purpose than to exploit the timber. These gentlemanly human woodpeckers, who have been watching for the changes laid down in the Government measure, have already begun to sharpen their axes, and after grabbing all the lots they can, cut down the timber and then desert the land ot seek new fields.

Premier Taschereau and his cabinet colleagues are well aware of the tricks of the bogus settlers, and their influence over a portion of the rural members of the legislature, and are taking every precaution to guard against all such dishonorable contingencies. Judging by the knowledge in the possession of the Government and its determination to frustrate the nefarious plans of the schemers, the bogus settlers will sharpen their axes in vain.

Intelligent Machines and Ignorant Operators

By Richard Newbecker

When new equipment is installed in any plant it is frequently left to run itself, is sadly neglected or placed in the hands of an incompetent operator. Then if anything goes wrong, the machine is blamed for not being nearly as efficient as the maker or the salesmen represented it to be. There seems to be a growing disposition to censure the manufacturer or his project for many ills which should not to be laid at his door. As the manufacturer is generally located some distance away, he becomes an easy prey in case of any difficulty in a new outfit.

However, if every little cause for trouble with new equipment, and especially with equipment of national reputation, would be carefully looked into, before raising Hades with the machine manufacturer, it would be found, in the majority of cases, that the fault is not so much with the machine as with the human element side of the setting up and operating. This does not alone include the average factory help, but, on the contrary, frequently all the cause of the trouble experienced lies with the "Powers that be" in adopting the wrong policy for the right operation of the new installation.

Many managers of plants when they install modern machines are all too willing to fold their arms and say to the machine, **"It's up to you, now turn out the work,"** and because the machine does not do all the things in the manner expected, it is condemned off-hand along with its maker.

It should be remembered that our present modern machinery is the product of the best brains in the land. No manufacturer has as yet been able to perfect a machine with reasoning power, nor endow one with intelligence, yet these are the two very potent factors, essential to the proper operation of any outfit. The more evidences of a high order of intelligence there are present about the machine in regard to its manufacture, the more that machine is in need of proper intelligence, in its operation to bring out the best results that were put into the machine by its creators.

There are many individuals who seem to think that the more nearly perfect a machine is, the more unintelligent and ignorant its operator can be. To this cause fully 90 per cent. of all the trouble with new equipment can be ascribed. Remember, that it has taken years of hard labor and brains on the part of the manufacturer to bring the machine in question to its present high state of perfection and adjustment, and it is equally as essential to back the manufacturer's product up with intelligent operators, in order to obtain the highest possibilities out of the machine.

There is also another class of men present in our industrial life and that is the man, who claims to be capable of working out and building all kinds of home-made machinery at a much less figure than that asked for similar equipment. Many of our woodworking plant managers and proprietors have learned to their regret, after spending on home-made contrivances the purchase price of several modern machines that the former are but a sham against a proper, intelligently constructed article both as regards production and quality of work such as our woodworking machinery producers are turning out to-day.

Originating, creating and designing machinery of the type, such as present-day woodworking manufacturing plants find essential, requires vision and ability to look into all the operations and movements necessary to perform them, and to see the completed machanism with all its details in full productive operation. The manager who depends upon a lot of home-made make-shifts to turn out production and quality superior to his competitors, who believe only in the installation of the most modern and efficient equipment will, indeed, find a hard row to hoe.

At one time the writer was employed in a plant, where, in order to avoid the purchase of a machine made for a special purpose, in which a great amount of ingenuity and mechanical ability was required, a home invention was put in. The product turned out upon it lacked the touch of advancement and the outfit was capable of turning out less than one-half the quantity of work that the purchased machine was.

Lumber Prices Will Be Higher Soon

To the lumber dealer, my advice is to buy on every break, said R. B. Goodman of Marinette, Wis., Chairman of the Bureau of Economics, National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, in a recent lecture on "The price of Lumber," at Yale University; to the users of lumber, my advice is to buy according to the nature of the individual need by figuring the cost or the deprivation of further deferring requirements against a more gradual decline in lumber prices than in any other commodity; and to the timber owner, I would point out the evident fact that the advances of lumber values in the commodity scale will continue after we have passed our period of deflation, and that on the long swing he is assured of advancing values, and if this is true for the individual or private investor, it is equally true for the State and the Federal Government. This is to say, the forest policy which includes the expansion of publicly owned timber holdings rests on a secure economic base.

Price reactions are psychological. Economic laws work their effects through the reasoning powers of the producer and the consumer, the seller and the buyer. These reactions are industrial and commercial in the sense of being immediate, but they leave mental grooves or tendencies or prejudices both with the industry and with the public.

We acquire wasteful habits in using cheap things and efficient habits in using things that are dear. The higher priced species of lumber are assigned more definite grading rules with a greater number and variety of grades. The higher price of a better grade stimulates the use of a poorer grade. White pine was once graded as only select and common; then the common was graded as No. 1 and No. 2—below was waste; then No. 3 common was made and sold and No. 4 burned; then No. 5 came into the market, and now No. 6 brings a price that No. 1 once brought. The higher price stimulates the demand for little used species. Once the builder despised hemlock. Once you and I talked of mahogany and walnut as the only hardwoods—then oak, then gum and birch and maple came into our homes. This is because our American hardwoods were once too cheap, and when they became expensive we began to appreciate their beautiful grain and texture. The higher price of lumber stimulates the invention or the discovery of substitutes: Wire fences, cement sidewalks and fibre boxes are classic examples. The higher price brings more careful use. It has been the inspiration of the wood preserving industries. It has caused the railroads to creosote their ties and timber; the farmer to paint his barn.

If we look back in our industry but a few years, we see the waste that has been caused by low prices, the fastidious use of clear boards, the wasteful use of larger sizes, which cause the lumberman to leave the poorer product in the forest.

In 1915, Charles S. Keith, then president of the Southern Pine Association, submitted a brief to the Federal Trade Commission showing that through the three and one-third years of 1912, 1913, 1914 and one-third of 1915, the low price of lumber which rendered the lower grades unmerchantable and made it possible to market only the better part, of the better trees, caused a waste in the southern pine forests that aggregated for the period, at 1915 stumpage values, a loss to southern pine operators of $89,000,000, one whole year's timber supply, and an economic loss to the southern pine industry of about $500,000,000 of product. There is finally an aftermath of lumber price effect in the public mind that is curiously apparent just now as the result of last spring's runaway lumber market. High lumber prices are warnings to the public, and the Capper resolution, the Memphis hardwood case, the Calder committee hearings, the Federal Trade Commission's program of lumber statistics are all indications of the secondary reactions of high lumber prices. And back of this activity is the beginning of sober, intelligent, constructive effort to develop a sound national forest policy. No amount of forest exhaustion propaganda takes hold of the man in the street with the convincing grasp that is exerted by the retail lumber dealers' estimate of his house bill or the price he has to pay for a kitchen table.

The price of lumber is not high to-day. It will be higher before it is lower; it will be lower only on short reactions and its trend in the commodity scale is slowly upward, which means a continuously better utilization of our forests.

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EDGINGS

A. M. Knox, of Knox Bros., wholesale lumber dealers, Pacific Building, Vancouver, is in Montreal and other eastern points on a business trip.

Eastern Pulp Company of Canada, Limited, has been authorized by supplementary letters patent to increase its capital from $500,000 to the sum of $750,000.

Canadian Laurentide Lumber Company, Limited, Montreal, was recently granted a federal charter to manufacture and deal in lumber, timber, pulpwood and other forest products. Capital $15,000.

The Beamsville Basket and Veneer Company's factory at Beamsville was completely destroyed by fire recently. The loss amounts to about $40,000 and is covered to the extent of $11,000 by insurance.

The Canada Fibre Board Co., has awarded the contract for a fibre board factory at Quebec. J. A. Barnard is the manager of the Canada Fibre Board Co. The head office is at 11 Notre Dame St., Quebec.

C. J. Cutler, manager of the Westminster Mills, Limited, was elected president of the New Westminster Kiwanis Club for 1921. He has shown that he can do other things as successfully as he can make shingles.

James T. Gilchrist, lumber retailer, Toronto, has been given civic permissiom to make an addition to his factory on Gladstone Ave. near Bloor St. W., Mr. Gilchrist recently completed several improvements to the exterior of his planing mill and yard.

Windsor Lumber Co., Limited, Windsor, Ont., was recently incorporated under provincial charter to manufacture and deal in all kinds of forest products. Capital $100,000. J. R. Scofield and W. Griesinger, both of Windsor, Ont. are two of the incorporators.

Isidore St. Laurent & Fils, Limited, Luceville, P.Q., have been incorporated with capital of $49,000, to manufacture and conduct a general lumber business. Two of the incorporators are I. St. Laurent, manufacturer, Ste Luce P.Q., and L. P. St. Laurent, Luceville, P.Q.

Dr. H. Mochizuki, forestry expert of the Japanese department of agriculture and commerce has been spending some time in British Columbia investigating the lumber industry. He is now extending his visit to Eastern Canada to study winter methods of lumbering.

McDonald Lumber Company, Limited, Montreal, were recently granted provincial incorporation to conduct a general timber business manufacturing all kinds of forest products. Capital $49,000. Two of the incorporators are R. Bourdon and J. R. Grivelle, both of Montreal.

The Canadian Tie and Lumber Co., 511 Temple Building, Toronto, are busy at the present time and are buying more railway ties than last year when they had a particularly active season. The company recently enlarged their offices and now have very commodious quarters.

A wooden bridge on the Algoma railway at Bellevue, Que., was recently replaced by a steel structure. After twelve years of service the Douglas fir had served its purpose. The 1,250,000 board feet of lumber were sold and realized more than the price paid for the lumber when new.

Dansereau Pulp & Paper Company, Limited, Sorel, P.Q., have been incorporated under provincial charter with capital of $5,000,000, to manufacture and deal in lumber, timber, pulpwood and other forest products. G. McTeigue and R. Brodeur, both of Montreal are two of the incorporators.

The Sterling Woodworking and Construction Co., of St. Lambert, Que., whose premises were destroyed by fire on November 20th last, have nearly completed re-building and expect to be in operation by the end of February. This firm will be manufacturing sashes and doors, interior finish and general mill work.

Pembroke Shook Mills of Pembroke, have by supplementary letters patent increased their capital stock from $100,000 to $500,000. J. T. Stuart, general manager of the company states that the increase in capital does not mean any immediate extensions to plant, but the step just taken had been under consideration for some time.

The Fort William Paper Co., of Fort William, Ont., are issuing $1,000,000, 8% first mortgage bonds for the purpose of increasing the capacity of the groundwood plant to 120 tons daily, and also to provide working capital. Col. Thomas Gibson, who is vice-president of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, is president of the Fort William Paper Co.

At a meeting of the Mountain Lumbermen's Association held recently at Calgary, new officers were elected for the year. The new president is Mr. A. K. Leitch, of the East Kootenay Lumber Co., Jaffray. He succeeds Mr. E. L. Staples, of Wycliffe, who held office last year. H. B. Cornell, of Golden, is vice-president, and I. R. Poole, of Nelson, the secretary.

The International Paper Company, Limited, Trois Riviere, P.Q., were recently granted incorporation under provincial charter to acquire a part or whole of the St. Maurice Lumber Company and to manufacture and deal in all kinds of pulp and paper products. Capital $20,000,000. Among the incorporators are Philip T. Dodge, of New York City and R. F. Grant of Trois Riviere, P.Q.

While logging camps and mills of British Columbia coast sections have been generally closed down, the official employment bureaus have been busy trying to find work for hundreds of men. Quite recently it was stated at the offices in Vancouver, that 100 tie-makers could find work making ties on contract. It was stated that at the prices offered, expert axe men could make as high as $15 per day.

Utilization of stump roots is planned by R. Crook, an inventor who has been interviewing officials of the department of industries in Victoria. Mr.

Crook is establishing small portable mills which he will send over the country. They cut cross-sections of roots and stumps. The grain is beautiful and takes a wonderful polish. The round slabs are practically unbroken. They are used as seats for chairs and other things. The market price for slabs with the best grains runs up to $6 each, or nearly $1800 for some sliced stumps.

The property and the assets of the W. C. Edwards and Company, Limited, and of Gilmour and Hughson, Limited, were transferred to the Gatineau Company, Limited, owned and operated by the Riordon Company, Limited, Montreal. Announcement of the consummation of the deal was made recently by F. B. Whittet, Montreal, secretary-treasurer of the Riordon and the Gatineau Companies.

Mr. Van Horne, who for several years has conducted a lumber operation on the Northwest Upsalquitch River in Restigouche County, N.B., uses a patent, improved snowplough which enables him to build fine smooth ice roads and thus very large loads of logs are hauled. Recently a load of 121 logs was drawn over the road and was the largest pile ever seen in that part of the country even by the oldest lumbermen.

James Frame, logging superintendent of the Cranbrook Sash & Door Co., Cranbrook, B.C., met death recently at Kitchener, B.C. He was at work loosening logs on a high skidway preparatory to their being loaded on sleighs when the higher logs broke away and one of them struck him on the head with such force that death was instantaneous. Mr. Frame was a native of Nova Scotia and was well known in the Nelson district. For a number of years he was engaged as bush foreman for the A. G. Lambert Co. before entering the services of the Cranbrook Sash & Door Co.

Equalization of rail freight rates as between Eastern and Western Canada is under discussion by a joint delegation of Board of Trade representatives from the four western provinces. W. F. McClintock of the Vancouver Board of Trade who is chairman of the transportation bureau has been in touch with the three prairie provinces, with the result that the joint conference was arranged. As the provincial governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have already approached the Dominion authorities on the subject and the British Columbia government is being asked to join in representation, some substantial progress is now anticipated.

Earnings of the Whalen Pulp & Paper Company, operating three pulp mills in British Columbia for the first eight months of their company year, show a net income after paying fixed charges, including bond and debenture interest, but before taxes are paid, will be over three and a half times the amount reported for the full twelve months preceding. After allowing a 7 per cent. dividend on outstanding preferred shares, the current earnings were about 21 per cent. on the common shares, allowing as above, taxes and depreciation yet to be deducted. The production for the eight months is at the rate of 60,000 tons per annum.

Word comes from St. George, N.B., that A. C. Grant has sold his interval property to the Press Pulp & Paper Co. It adjoins land already owned by the pulp concern and will be used by it next season. The organization has also purchased the slasher at Musquash and will install them in the mill at the Dewar site. The Gregory Lumber Company has sold its holdings on the Magaguadavic and its mill at Bonny River to the pulp company. It is rumored that other concerns along the river have also been approached. The Press Pulp and Paper Company has rigid laws of conservation, which it adheres to in New York and other places where the firm lumbers, and report says that it will introduce the same measures of conservation on the Magaguadavic.

The new pulp and paper mill, which will be erected at Prince George, B.C., will cost between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000 according to plans now being completed in Victoria with Government officials by Robert Tyhurst, of Dome Creek, who is a member of an eastern pulp and paper syndicate. The mill will turn out 200 tons of paper daily. Prince George has been chosen for the site of the mill because of the peculiar pulpwood deposits in the interior of British Columbia and the advantage in freight rates to the prairies. Among others interested in the project are Angus McLean, of the Bathurst Lumber Co., Bathurst, N.B.; M. F. Preisch, of the Haines Lumber Co., North Tonawanda, N.Y.; Frank P. Jones, financier, Montreal, and several other lumbermen of the east.

Collecting resin from fir trees may yet become a recognized industry in British Columbia with a considerable number of people making their livelihood from it. The activities of the Douglas Fir Turpentine Company for the past year have been in the line of securing leases on suitable areas and of interesting individuals in the work of collecting resin deposts. The company which is headed by M. E. S. Oliver, has a plant in Vancouver, and it is Mr. Oliver's hope that enough of the raw material can be procured to give the plant a large output of the finished product. The apparent difficulty is to get a sufficient number of persons to devote their energies to gathering the resinous gum of the fir. On many of the islands in the Gulf of Georgia, where winds sweep the hillsides, the trees are rich in this resin, and the simple methods required to gather this deposit does not require any great outlay. Mr. Oliver has been taking the matter up with the Provincial department of industries with a view to turning many of the unemployed of the cities to profitable and productive employment.

Speaking of the use and durability of the wooden shingle, A. E. LePage, of Toronto, says: A correspondent states that it is only a small difference in price to get a fireproof roofing. He evidently overlooks the fact that if the use of wooden shingles is prohibited, the demand for the other lines of roofing material will in all probability increase the price to where it makes a serious difference in cost, even on a single house. The past five years has more than impressed the builders as to what supply and demand will do to prices. Others overlook the point that, from an artistic view, you can get a much better effect with wooden shingles stained than with any roofing material anywhere near the same price, and they can be put on under almost any weather conditions, and will not hold up a job.

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1 x 5 x "	40,000 "	1¾ x 9 & up	100,000 "
1 x 6 x "	40,000 "		
1 x 7 x "	20,000 "	2 x 4 x 10/13	25,000 ft.
1 x 8 x "	10,000 "	2 x 5 x "	80,000 "
1¾ x 4 x 10/13	25,000 ft.	2 x 6 x "	80,000 "
1¾ x 5 x 10/13	50,000 "	2 x 7 x "	90,000 "
1¾ x 6 x 10/13	65,000 "	2 x 8 x "	75,000 "

WE ALSO HAVE "B" & "C" GRADE IN 1", 1¾" & 2"

200,000 ft. 1 x 3 and up, 2, 3, and 4 ft. long. No. 1 and 2 Box Boards.

60% SPRUCE 40% RED PINE

500,000 1½" Mill Run Spruce Laths.—Dressing Facilities at Mill.

Install a "By-Pass" Exhauster

in your Saw Mill, Planing Mill or Plant

Our "By-Pass" Exhaust systems save your power and give better service. They handle green sawdust or wet, stringy material that usually clogs up an ordinary Blower system. The fan wheel is not overhung. No heating, clogging, or shaking. Three bearings.

Write for information.

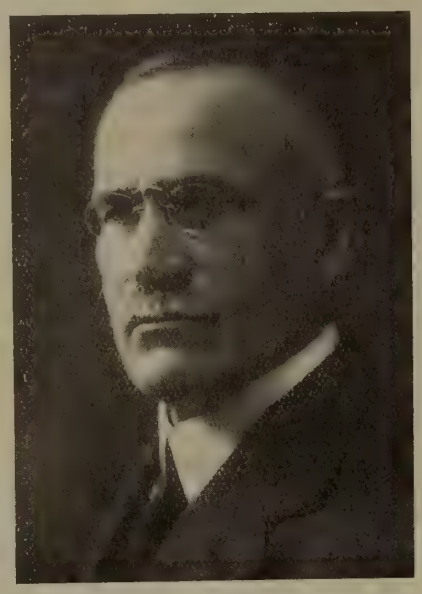
We manufacture and install systems complete.

Toronto Blower Company

156 Duke St., Toronto

A Progressive Eastern Lumberman

John Harquail, president of J. & D. A. Harquail Co., Limited, lumber manufacturers and contractors, Campbellton, N.B., is widely known in the Maritime Provinces as an enterprising business man. He was brought up on a farm and commenced with his father as a carpenter, eventually embarking in the lumber manufacturing line



John Harquail, Campbellton, N. B.

with his brother, D. A. Harquail, in 1894. Four years later the firm was incorporated under the name of J. & D. A. Harquail Co., Limited.

Mr. Harquail is a native of Dalhousie, N.B., and was educated at Shannon Vale, N.B. He is progressive and public-spirited and has held important offices in Campbellton, being president of the Board of Trade for several years and a member of the County and Town Councils as well as a councillor for Campbellton.

Mr. Harquail is fond of fishing, riding and driving, and is the proud father of six sons and four daughters.

Wightman Lumber Company Enlarging Service

The Wightman Lumber Co., Limited, of Bathurst, N.B., of which G. E. Wightman is managing-director, intends removing its head office from Bathurst to Montreal, where suitable accommodation has been acquired in the McGill Building, 211 McGill Street. The company will still maintain a buying representative in Bathurst, and will handle the cuts of the same mills as heretofore, but in addition it will add to its sources of supply the cuts of certain mills north and west, as well as a complete line of British Columbia forest products.

In speaking of the removal of the head office to Montreal, Mr. Wightman says: "This decision was brought about on our part owing to conditions in the lumber trade having changed radically since last year. In analyzing just what the effect was going to be on us as regards the service that we want to give and must give our customers and friends we are making the change. We feel that this move is going to enable us to be many times as useful to our clients as we have been during the past year; in fact we have considered this move wholly in their interests knowing that we could materially enlarge our field of service to them and we trust that they will look upon it in this way."

Recovery of Pulp Leads to Lawsuit

A declaration from the Supreme Court of Ontario that an order-in-Council, passed by the Dominion Government on August 30, 1920, rescinding one made in April, 1908, is not effective in law is the request of Joseph Lumley of Ottawa, in an action he has taken against the Riordon Pulp & Paper Co. and Manson, Limited.

The action relates to the recovery of pulp and other material from the bottom of the Ottawa River, opposite the pulp and paper plants of the Riordon Company at Hawkesbury. The plaintiff recites that material from the pulp and paper mill, finding its way into the Ottawa River, becomes the property of the Crown.

Part of the defence of the companies is that the Public Works Department in 1915 dredged the channel and that the company of Manson, Limited, was formed for the purpose of recovering the material, doing the work under Government supervision.

Canada Foundries & Forgings
LIMITED

That Three Fours Axe

will sure beat any other pair.

James Smart Plant
Brockville, Canada

If you have never used Arrow Head Saws, you have never known Real Saw Satisfaction.

MADE IN CANADA

Arrow Head Saws

Made of Chrome Vanadium Steel and tempered under our own secret process. They have a toughness which enables them to stand up under the hardest usage. Unaffected by most severe frosts.

T. F. Shurly Co., Limited
St. Catharines, Ontario

NEW ZEBRA, WOOD, WESTERN UNION, and PRIVATE CODES USED.

Telephones:
1391 Long Distance.
400 Private Branch Exchange.

Cables:
"HILLAS," HULL

W. N. HILLAS & COMPANY

WOOD BROKERS

FOR EVERY CLASS OF TIMBER

***Head Office:* HULL, England**

To the Lumber Companies of Canada:

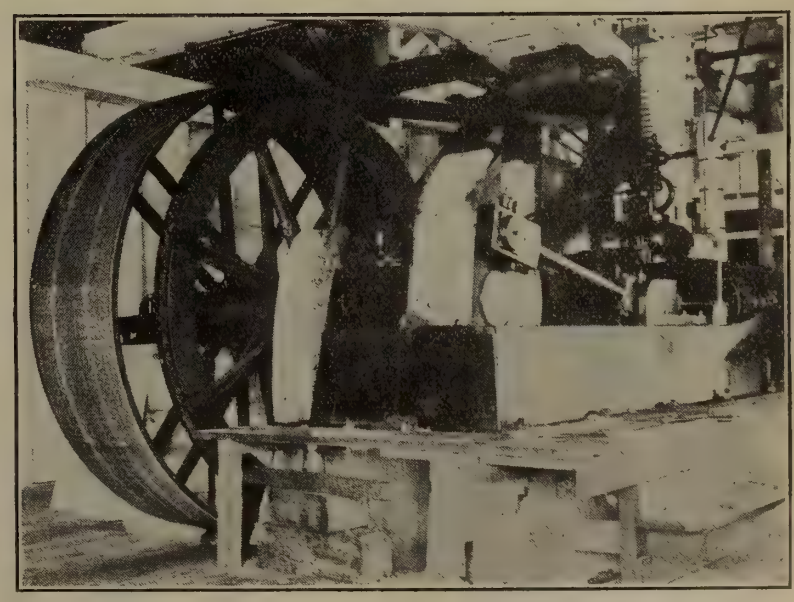
You have the Goods. Place your Lists with full particulars in our hands. We are in daily touch with all the Buyers in the United Kingdom.

PLEASE NOTE. We pay cash against all documents, and take the whole of the Delcredere risk on Buyers.

For Planing Mill Drives

Its Great Tensile Strength, Unusual Pliability and Powerful Gripping Surface makes Condor Belt especially suitable for Planing Mill Drives, On your order specify "Condor," the Original, Red, Friction Surface Belt.

Condor BELT



The illustration shows a 30 inch, 9 ply, Condor Belt that is giving unusual service on a Planer Mill Main Drive.

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

OTTAWA MONTREAL TORONTO NORTH BAY WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

LARGE STOCKS CARRIED

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

Prices in Carload Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto

White Pine;		
1 x 4/7 Good Strips	$125 00	$130 00
1¼ & 1½ x 4/7 Good Strips	125 00	130 00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	150 00	160 00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	170.00	175.00
1¼ and 1½ x 8 and wider Good Sides	175 00	176 00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	180.00	190.00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	100 00	110 00
5/4 & 6/4 No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	105 00	115 00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	105 00	115 00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	68 00	70 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	69 00	71 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	69 00	71 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	73 00	75 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
1 x 12 Mill Run	76 00	78 00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	76 00	78 00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	54 00	56 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	48 00	50 00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	50 00	52 00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	51 00	52 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	38 00	40 00
1 x 10 x 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	45 00	48 00
1 x 4 and up 6/10 No. 3 Mill Culls	28 00	30 00
Red Pine:		
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	56 00	58 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	60 00	62 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	62 00	63 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	56 00	58 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	62 00	64 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	63 00	64 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	64 00	65 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	66 00	68 00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	90 00	90 00
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	90 00	90 00
Spruce:		
1 x 4 Mill Run	52 00	54 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	53 00	54 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	54 00	56 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	56 00	58 00
1 x 12 Mill Run Spruce	60 00	62 00
Mill Culls	42 00	44 00

HEMLOCK (M R)

(In car load lots f.o.b. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	40 00	42 00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	40 00	42 00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	45 00	47 00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	46 00	48 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	45 00	47 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 12 and 14 ft.	40 00	42 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 18 ft.	42 00	44 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 20 ft.	43 00	44 00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft.	36 00	38 00

FIR FLOORING

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2 Edge Grain		
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2 Flat Grain		
(Depending upon widths)		
1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough		
1¼ x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough		
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough		
3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough		
1 x 5 & 6 Fir Casing		
1 x 8 & 10 Fir Base		
1¼ & 1½ 8, 10 & 12" E. G. Stepping		
1¼ & 1½, 8, 10 & 12" F. G. Stepping		
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S.		
1¼ & 1½ x 4 to 12, Clear Fir, D4S		
XX Shingles 6 butts 1 to 2", per M.		
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in., per M.		
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2 in., per M.		

No definite prices yet prevail on B. C. forest products generally.

LATH

	F.O.B. Mill
No. 1 White Pine, 4 ft.	$14.00
No. 2 White Pine, 4 ft.	12.00
No. 3 White Pine, 4 ft.	11.00
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in.	6.00
Merchantable spruce lath, 4 ft.	7.00 up

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for carloads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

The prices quoted on imported woods do not include American exchange.

ASH, WHITE

(Dry weight 3800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$120.00	$ 70.00	$ 40.00
1¼"	125.00	80.00	45.00
1½"	125.00	80.00	45.00
2"	140.00	100.00	50.00
2½" and 3"	165.00	120.00	60.00
4"	165.00	120.00	60.00

ASH, BROWN

4/4	$130.00	$ 70.00	$ 40.00
6/4	140.00	80.00	45.00
8/4	155.00	80.00	45.00

BIRCH

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$130.00	$ 85.00	$ 45.00
5/4 and 6/4	140.00	95.00	55.00
8/4	145.00	100.00	55.00
10/4 and 12/4	155.00	115.00	70.00
16/4	160.00	120.00	75.00

BASSWOOD

(Dry weight 2500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	$115.00	$ 85.00	$ 55.00	$ 40.00
5/4 & 6/4	115.00	95.00	60.00	45.00
8/4	125.00	95.00	65.00	55.00

CHESTNUT

(Dry weight 2800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1"	$120.00	$ 80.00	$ 50.00
1¼" & 1½"	130.00	90.00	55.00
2"	140.00	100.00	55.00

ELM, SOFT

(Dry weight 3100 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	$110.00	$ 80.00	$ 50.00	$ 35.00
6/4 & 8/4	145.00	110.00	75.00	55.00
12/4	160.00	135.00	90.00	

GUM, RED

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	Plain		Quartered	
	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$100.00	$ 70.00	$120.00	$ 85.00
1¼"	110.00	80.00	125.00	90.00
1½"	110.00	80.00	125.00	90.00
2"	125.00	95.00	130.00	100.00

Figured Gum, $10 per M. extra, in both plain and quartered.

GUM, SAP

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$60.00	$45.00
1¼" and 1½"	70.00	50.00
2"	80.00	60.00

HICKORY

(Dry weight 4500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$125.00	$ 75.00	$ 60.00
1¼"	150.00	105.00	70.00
1½"	150.00	105.00	70.00
2"	165.00	110.00	75.00

MAPLE, HARD

(Dry weight 4200 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Com. No. 1	Com. No. 2	Com. No. 3
4/4	$140.00	$ 70.00	$ 45.00	$ 25.00
5/4 & 6/4	140.00	90.00	70.00	
8/4	140.00	95.00	75.00	
12/4	150.00	100.00	90.00	
16/4	170.00	130.00	110.00	

SOFT MAPLE

The quantity of soft maple produced in Ontario is small and it is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices.

PLAIN WHITE & RED OAK

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$130.00	$ 80.00
5/4 & 6/4	140.00	90.00
8/4	150.00	100.00
10/4	160.00	110.00
12/4	160.00	110.00
16/4	175.00	125.00

WHITE OAK, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$170.00	$100.00
5/4 & 6/4	180.00	110.00
8/4	190.00	130.00

QTD. CUT RED OAK

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$150.00	$ 95.00
5/4 & 6/4	160.00	105.00
8/4	170.00	115.00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	$150 00	
1¼-in. and 1½-in., 8-in. & up	190 00	
2-in. x 7-in. and up	200 00	
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up.	95 00	
Pine good strips:		
1-in.	125 00	
1¼-in. and 1½-in.	145.00	
2-in.	150 00	
Pine good shorts:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	135 00	
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.	110 00	
1¼-in. and 1½-in.	135 00	
2-in.	140 00	
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	80 00	
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	95 00	
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	90 00	
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	75 00	
Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips	72 00	
Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips	73 00	
Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips	74 00	
Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips	74 00	
Pine, 1 x 8-in., s.c. 12 to 16 ft.	48 00	76 00
Pine, 1-in. x 10-in. M.R.		78 00
Pine, s.c. sidings, 1½ and 2-in.		75 00
Pine, s.c. strips, 1-in.		65 00
1¼, 1½ and 2-in.		70 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.		60 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5		62 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6		65 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11', 1"x10"		68 00
Pine box boards:		
1"x4" and up, 6'-11'		52 00
1"x3", 12'-16'		60 00
Pine, mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-ft. and up		55 00
Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.		45 00
O. culls r & w p	38 00	40 00

RED PINE, LOG RUN

Mill culls out, 1-in.	36 00	52 00
Mill culls out, 1¼-in.	36 00	52 00
Mill culls out, 1½-in.	38 00	52 00
Mill culls out, 2-in.	40 00	52 00
Mill culls, white pine, 1"x7" and up		45 00

MILL RUN SPRUCE

1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	45 00	47 00
1"x4" and up, 12'-16'	45 00	47 00
1"x9"-10" and up, 12'-16'	49 00	51 00
1¼" x 7, 8 and 9" and up, 12'-16'	49 00	51 00
1¼ x 10 and up 12'-16'	49 00	55 00
1½" x 12" x 12" and up, 12'-16'	49 00	55 00
Spruce, 1-in. clear (fine dressing and B)	55 00	58 00
Hemlock, 1-in. cull	30 00	32 00
Hemlock 1-in. log run	40 00	42 00
Hemlock, 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'	48 00	53 00
Tamarac	29 00	31 00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	52 00	56 00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out	54 00	58 00
Birch, log run	48 00	50 00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2-in.	60 00	70 00
Ash, black, log run	62 00	65 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57 00	62 00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51 00	56 00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47 00	52 00

Lath per M:

No. 1 white pine, 1¼-in. x 4 ft.	Open
No. 2 white pine	Open
Mill run white pine	Open
Spruce, mill run 1½-in.	11 00
Red pine, mill run	14 00
Hemlock, mill run	12 00 13 00
White Cedar Shingles;	
XXXX, 18-in.	12 00
Clear butt, 18-in.	10 00
18-in. xx	7 00
Spruce logs (pulp)	20 00 28 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Foot	
First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. average, according to lineal	100	110
19 in. and up average	110	120

SPRUCE DEALS

(At Mill)

	Per M. Ft.	
3 in. unsorted Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	$35 00	$37 00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	38 00	40 00
3 in. unsorted Quebec, 9 in. wide	48 00	50 00

OAK

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
According to average and quality 55 ft. cube	1 25	1 30

ELM

(At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet, cube	1 00	1 20
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 feet	90	1 00

BIRCH PLANKS

(At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft.	35 00	40 00

SARNIA, ONT.

PINE, COMMON AND BETTER

1 x 6 and 8 in.	$110 00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	130 00
1¼ and 1½ in. and up wide	180 00
2 in. and up wide	180 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	125 00
5/4 & 6/4 and up No. 1 and better	150 00
8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	150 00

No. 1 CUTS

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	115 00
1¼ in., 8 in. and up wide	125 00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide	125 00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide	130 00
2½ in. and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide	175 00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide	185 00

No. 1 BARN

1 in.; 10 to 16 ft. long	$80 00	90 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	85 00	95 00
2½ to 3 in., 10/16 ft.	90 00	100 00

No. 2 BARN

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	75 00	82 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	75 00	85 00
2½, 1½ and 3 in.	85 00	95 00

No. 3 BARN

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	68 00	74 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	72 00	75 00

BOX

1 in., 1¼ in. & 1½ in., 10/16'	60 00	62 00

MILL CULLS

Mill Run Culls	
1 in., 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft.	$50 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	51 00

ST. JOHN, N.B.

From Yards and Mills

ROUGH LUMBER

Retail Prices Per M. Sq. Ft.

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh. Merch. Spr.	$47 00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge	49 00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 4 sides	52 00
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough	48 00
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6	50 00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7	55 00
2x10, 3x9	60 00
2x12, 3x10, 3x12, 8x8 and up	65 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4 & 5.	45 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x6	48 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x7 & up	50 00
Refuse Bds., Deals & Setgs.	32 00

Above random lengths up to 18-0 long.
Lengths 19-0 & up $5.00 extra per M.

For planing Merch. and Refuse Bds. add $2.00 per M to above prices.
Laths, $8.00.

SHINGLES

	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	$8 50
" Clears	7 75
" 2nd Clears	6 50
" Extra No. 1	5 00
Spruce	5 00

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

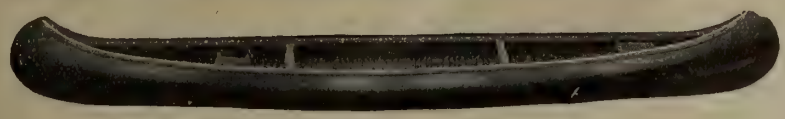
No. 1 SPRUCE

Dimension	S.1.S and 1.E 10 ft.	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.
2 x 4	$41	$40	$40	$41
2 x 6	42	40	40	41
2 x 8	43	41	41	42
2 x 10	44	42	42	43
2 x 12	45	43	43	44

Northern Spruce Mills stocks are depleted and quotations are afforded only for stock on hand. New lists are now being issued. tions are only nominal.

(Continued on page 82)

THE PETERBOROUGH CANOE



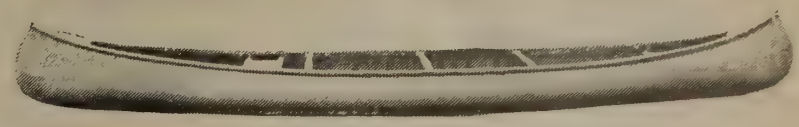
When you buy CANOES you want DURABILITY. That is a big feature in our CANVAS COVERED CANOES. Sizes from 12 ft. to 22 ft., for light work or heavy work. We make ROW BOATS, MOTOR BOATS, LIFE BOATS, and special boat work of any kind.

You should have our Catalogue on file for reference.

THE PETERBOROUGH CANOE CO., LTD.

289 WATER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA

Canoes for Lumbermen



"Canadian" Canoes are becoming more popular each year on the rivers and streams in and about the timber districts.

We make a specialty of Freight and Trappers' Canoes, that are much in demand in the lumber centres.

Write for prices.

THE "CANADIAN" CANOE CO. Ltd.

PETERBOROUGH - CANADA

Gunns

Gunns Good FOOD

"Come on Boys — Sausage for Breakfast"

Fresh, plump sausage, right from the pan—hot and sizzling—that's the food for the "bunch" in the camp.

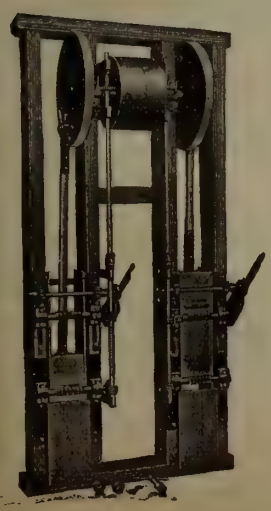
Gunns will supply you with any of the following:

Beef, Veal, Mutton
Barrelled Beef,
Barrelled Pork,
Dry Salt Meats,
Butter, Cheese,
Oleomargarine, Lard,
Eggs, Poultry, Headcheese,
Canned Meats, Mincemeat,
Pork and Beans
Beans, Sausages.

Gunns "Good Food" brings contentment.

Many extra touches in the pastry line can be produced, if the cook is supplied with "Easifirst" Shortening.

GUNNS
LIMITED
WEST TORONTO



Excelsior Cutting Machinery

Manufactured By

The Elmira Machinery and Transmission Co.

Elmira, Ont.

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VENEER—The "Proctor" Veneer Dryer fulfills the demand for an efficient automatic machine which consistently dries all kinds of veneer perfectly flat and pliable. Results guaranteed. Many users.

PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, INC. Philadelphia.

"Proctor" DRYERS

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

For 2 inches, rough, add 50 cents.
For S1E only add 50 cents.
For S1S and 2E, S4S or D&M, add $3.00.
For timbers larger than 8 x 8, add 50c. for each additional 2 inches each way.
For lengths longer than 20 ft., add $1.00 for each additional two feet.
For selected common, add $5.00.
For No. 2 Dimension, $3.00 less than No. 1.
For 1 x 2 and 2 x 2, $2 more than 2 x 4 No. 1.
For Tamarac open.

FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE AND LARCH

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the market at present the following prices can only be regarded as nominal.

Mountain Stock

No. 1 Dimension and Timbers

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 12/16 ft., S1S1E..	$44.75
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 10 ft., S1S1E ..	45.75
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 ft., S1S1E ...	43.75
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 18/22, S1S1E ...	46.75
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 24/32, S1S1E ...	48.75
2 x 10, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	46.75
2 x 10, ft., S1S1E	46.75
2 x 10, 18/22, S1S1E	47.75
2 x 10, 24/32, S1S1E	49.75
2 x 12, 8 ft. to 16 ft. S1S1E	46.25
2 x 12; 10, 18, 20	48.25
2 x 12; 24, 26, 28, 30, 32	50.25

B. C. COAST FIR

Dimension S1S and E.

2 x 4 in. 6 ft.	36.00
2 x 4 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	37.00
2 x 4 in., 16 ft.	38.00
2 x 4 in. 18 and 20 ft.	39.00
2 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	41.00
2 x 10 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	38.25
2 x 10 in., 16 ft.	39.25
2 x 10 in., 18 and 20 ft.	40.25
2 x 10 in., 22 to 32 ft.	42.25
2 x 12 in., 8 to 14 ft.	39.75
2 x 12 in., 16 ft.	40.75
2 x 12 in., 18 an d20 ft.	41.75
2 x 12 in., 22 to 32 ft.	43.75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 8 to 14 ft. ...	41.25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 16 ft.	42.25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4, 18 and 20 ft.	43.25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4, 22 to 32 ft.	45.25
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 6 x 16 ft.	43.50
6 x 6, 6 x 8 and 8 x 8, 18 and 20 ft.	44.00
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 22 to 32 ft.	45.00

Above quotations are on mixed car lots. Straight cars can be bought for a little less.

Shingles, XXX B. C. Cedar, straight cars on 81c rate 4.70

Coast prices on Common listed, all current quotations f.o.b. 67½.

BUFFALO & TONAWANDA

WHITE PINE

Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/.	240 00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	240 00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	265 00
Selects, 4/4	215 00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	215 00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	215 00
Fine Common 4/4	165 00
Fine Common 5/4	175 00
Fine Common 6/4	175 00
Fine Common 8/4	175 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	125 00
No. 2 Cuts 5/4	135 00
No. 1 Cuts 6/4	135 00
No. 1 Cuts 8/4	140 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	90 00
No. 2 Cuts 5/4	110 00
No. 2 Cuts 6/4	115 00
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	120 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	77 00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	77 00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	79 00
Dressing 5/4	107 00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	107 00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	112 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	150 00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	150 00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	150 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	135 00
No. 2 Moulding 8.4	135 00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	140 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	92 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	85 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	87 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	76 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	78 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	61 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	64 00
Box 1 x 6 and up	53 00
Box 1 x 10	55 00
Box 1 x 12	57 00
Box .1 x 13 and up	60 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

MAPLE

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$ 90 00	$ 65 00	$ 45 00
5/4 to 8/4" ...	98 00	70 00	48 00
10/4 to 4"	100 00	72 00	50 00

RED BIRCH

1"	135 00	90 00
5/4 and up ...	140 00	95 00

SAP BIRCH

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"...	110 00	80 00	55 00
5/4 & up	115 00	85 00	60 00

SOFT ELM

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	85 00	65 00	40 00
5/4 to 8"	95 00	75 00	45 00

BASSWOOD

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"...	95 00	70 00	40 00
5/4 to 2"	100 00	80 00	42 00

PLAIN OAK

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	105 00	70 00	40 00
5/4 to 2"	115 00	80 00	45 00

WHITE & BROWN ASH

1"...	115 00	85 00	45 00
5/4 to 2"..	130 00	95 00	55 00
10/4 & up..	150 00	105 00	60 00

BOSTON, MASS.

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian white pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in carloads.

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the market at present the following prices can only be regarded as nominal.

White pine uppers, 1 in.	225 00
White pine uppers, 1¼, 1½ in... .. 2 in.	235 00 245 00
White pine uppers, 2½, 3 in.	265 00
White pine uppers, 4 in.	300 00
Selects, 1 in.	196 00
Selects, 1¼, 2 in.	200 00
Selects, 2½, 3 in.	235 00
Selects, 4 in.	245 00
Fine common, 1 in., 30 per cent. 12 in. and up	170 00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up	170 00
Fine Common, 1¼ to 2 in. ...190 00-200 00	
Fine common, 2½ and 3 in.	225 00
Fine common, 4 in.	235 00
1 in. shaky clear	95 00
1¼ in. to 2 in. shaky clear	100 00
1 in. No. 2 dressing	95 00
1¼ in. to 2 in. No. 2 dressing	95 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.	145 00
No. 1 Cuts 1¼ to 2 in.	165 00
No. 1 Cuts, 2½ and 3 in.	195 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	115 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in. 125 00-130 00	

Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	110 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	100 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	100 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	80 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	76 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	78 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	63 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	59 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	57 00

No. 1 Clear

Can. spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9 in.	100 00
1 x 10 in.	100 00
No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.	93 00
No. 1, 1 x 8 and 9 in.	96 00
No. 1, 1 x 10 in.	96 00
No. 2, 1 x 4 & 5 in. ..52 00	54 00
No. 2, 1 x 4 & 7 in.	56 00
No. 2, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	59 00
No. 2, 1 x 19 in.	62 00
No. 2, 1 x 12 in.	65 00
Spuce, 12 in. dimension	59 00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension	58 00
Spuce, 9 in. dimension	57 00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension	56 00
2 x 10 in. random lengths, 8 ft. and dup 46 00	48 00
2 x 12 in., random lengths 47 00	49 00
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7.35 00	38 00
3 x 4 and 4 x 4 in. 38 00	40 00
2 x 9 ....40 00	42 00
All other random lengths, 7-in. and under, 8 ft. and up ...35 00	38 00
5-inch and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s ...40 00	44 00
1 x 2	45 00
1 x 3 ... ...43 00	45 00
1⅝ in. spruce lath 8 50	9 00
1½ in. spruce lath 7 50	8 00

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	7 00
Clears...	6 50
Second Clear 4 00	4 50
Clear Whites	4 00
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	4 00
Extra 1s (Clear whites out) ... 3 50	3 75
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in. 5 50	5 80
Red Cedar Eurekas, 18-inch, 5-butts to 2-in.	10 00
Red Cedar Perfections, 5 butts to 2¼	11 00
Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2 in. extra red cedar	5 25

St. Francis Basin Hardwoods
Tennessee Aromatic Red Cedar

For Prompt Shipment ***DRY STOCK*** ***Band Sawn***

SAP GUM

15,000'—4/4"—Fas
100,000'—4/4"—No. 1 Common & Selects
100,000'—4/4"—No. 2 Common
100,000'—4/4"—No. 3 Common
100,000'—5/4"—Fas
100,000'—5/4"—No. 1 Common & Selects
100,000'—5/4"—No. 2 Common
50,000'—5/4"—No. 3 Common
25,000'—6/4"—Fas
25,000'—6/4"—No. 1 Common & Selects
100,000'—6/4"—No. 2 Common
100,000'—6/4"—No. 3 Common

QUARTERED RED GUM

(Sap no defect)

30,000'—4/4"—No. 1 Common & Better
70,000'—5/4"—No. 1 Common & Better
75,000'—6/4"—No. 1 Common & Better

PLAIN RED GUM

50,000'—4/4"—Fas
100,000'—4/4"—No. 1 Common & Selects
100,000'—4/4"—No. 2 Common
100,000'—5/4"—No. 1 Common & Selects
100,000'—5/4"—No. 2 Common
50,000'—6/4"—No. 1 Common & Selects
50,000'—6/4"—No. 2 Common

QUARTERED RED GUM

50,000'—4/4"—No. 1 Common & Selects
25,000'—5/4"—Fas
50,000'—5/4"—No. 1 Common & Selects
100,000'—6/4"—No. 1 Common & Selects
30,000'—8/4"—No. 1 Common & Better

BLACK GUM

13,000'—4/4"—Log Run—Plain
50,000'—4/4"—Log Run—Quartered

We also have a good supply of other items in Hardwoods.
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1—72" dia. x 16' long H.R. T. Type, 125 lbs. W.P.
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1—66" dia. x 16' long H.R. T. Type, 80 lbs. W.P.
1—60" dia. x 14' long H.R. T. Type, 80 lbs. W.P.
1—54" dia. x 14' long H.R. T. Type, 80 lbs W.P.
1—42" dia. x 14' long H.R. T. Type, 130 lbs. W.P.
1—42" x 18' Loco. Boiler, 100 lbs. W.P.
1—175 H.P. Scotch Dry Back, 2 furnaces, 120 lbs. W.P.
2—Scotch Marine, 11' x 12', 2 furnaces, 135 lbs. W.P.
1—500 H.P. Geary Water Tube, 200 lbs. W.P.

Steam Engines

Partial List

1—450 H.P. Armington Sims Cross Compound 210 R.P.M. Fly Wheel, 86" dia. x 44" face.
1—16" x 38" Goldie McCullough Jerome Wheelock 90 R.P.M. Fly Wheel, 12" x 22".
1—14" x 36" Reynolds Corliss 110 R.P.M. Fly Wheel, 10' x 21".
1—13" x 12" Leonard "Peerless" Centre Crank "Class B" 225-250 R.P. M. Pulley, 42" x 15".
1—Sturtevant High Speed Vertical 8" x 8" 350 R.P.M. Fly Wheel, 36" x 8", Pulley 30" x 10" Type V.S.5.
1—30 H.P. Frost Slide Valve, 8" x 13" 250 R.P.M. Fly Wheel, 54" x 10", Pulley 32" x 8", Auto Governor.

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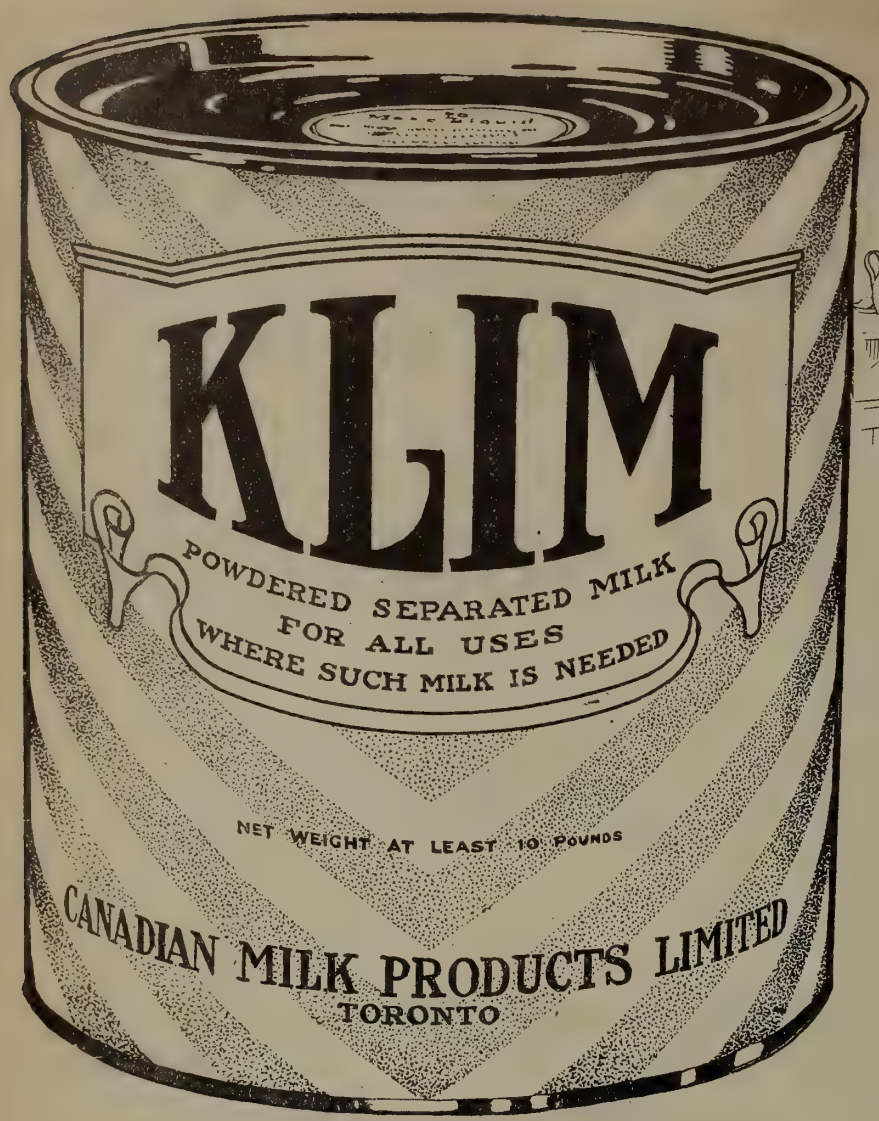

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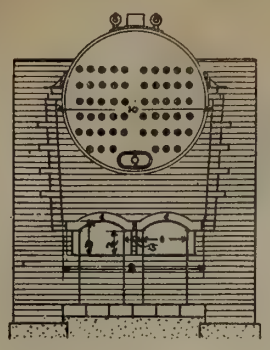

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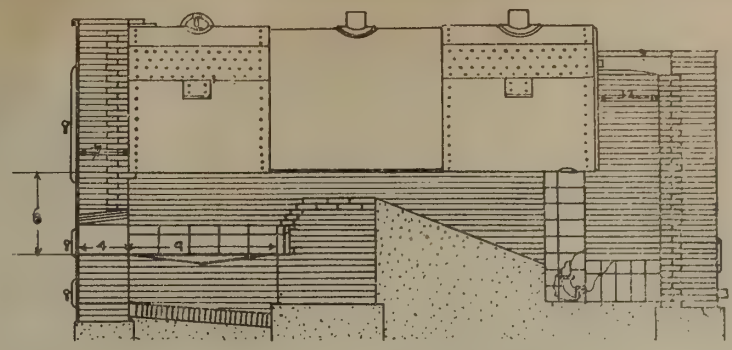

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Furnace Linings *for* Boiler Settings

We design and construct every description of Furnace Linings, Door Arches and Jambs, and Tongued and Grooved Dutch Oven Blocks. For Furnace Arches of all kinds we supply radial blocks in six different sizes. They make an arch 9 inches thick, and as they are in lengths of 12 and 16 inches, any desired length can be obtained.

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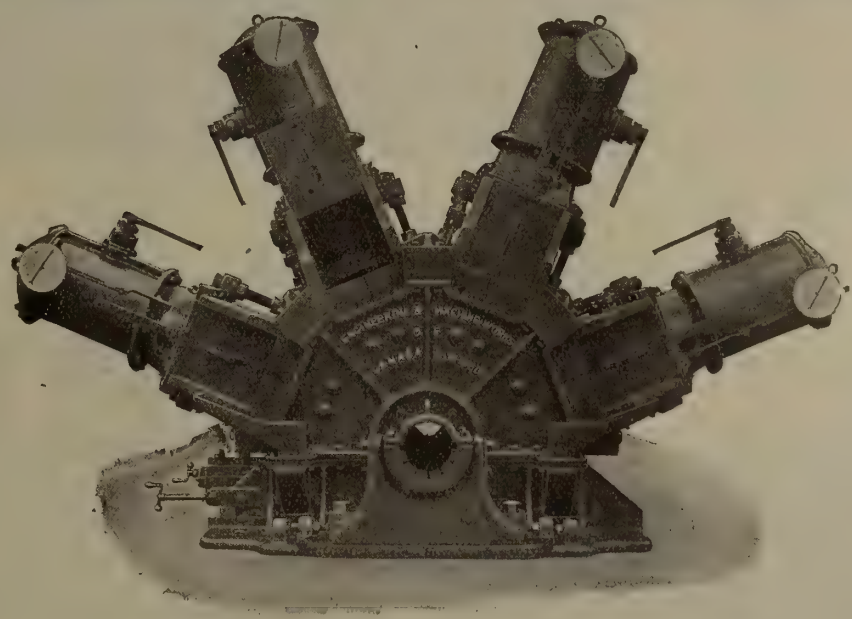
It can be stopped. Let us tell you about our improved 4-pocket and 3-pocket Pulp Grinders we are now building in St. Catharines

"Tidmarsh" Patent Pulp Scrapers between the pockets prevent the pulp from entering the following pocket and being re-ground into flour pulp. This is an important money saver for you.



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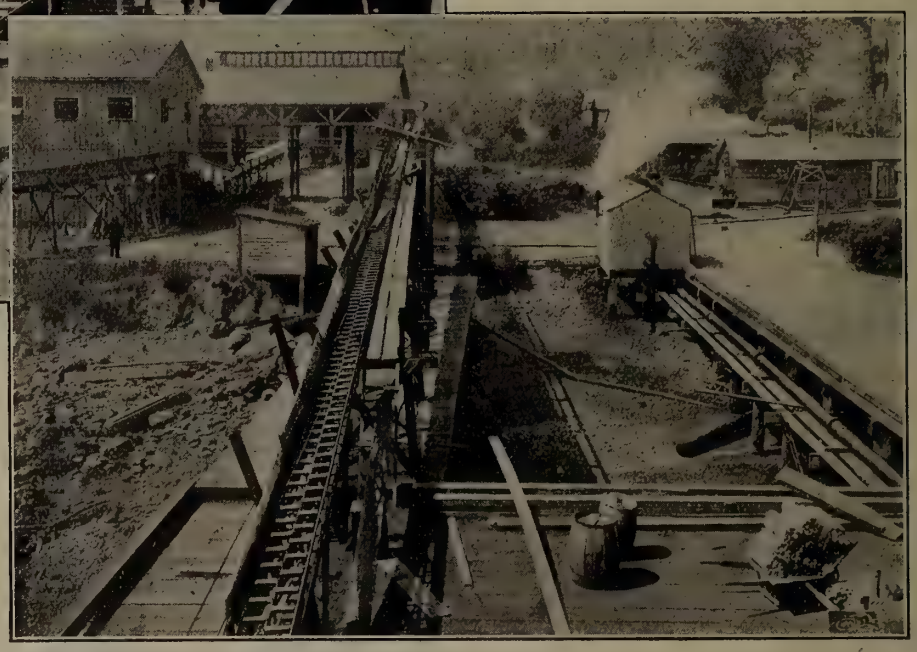
Illustrating portable unit of Mathews Conveyor for unloading cars.

Photo by courtesy of Windsor Lumber Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.



Illustrating permanent installation of Mathews Lumber Conveyor, between mill and shipping and distributing platform.

Photo by courtesy of Vancouver Cedar Mills, Roche Point, B.C.

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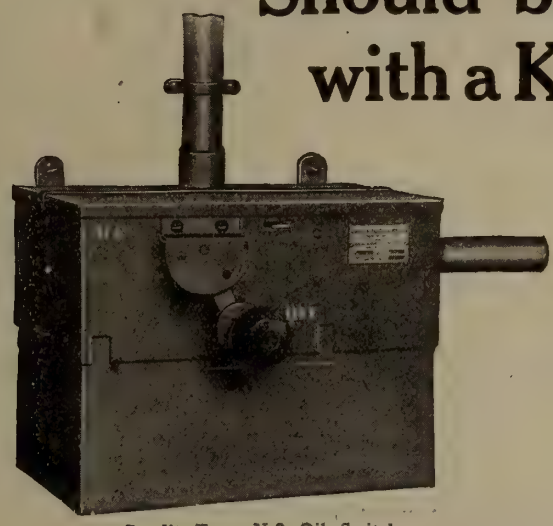

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By using Condit Oil Starters and small industrial Oil Switches to protect small motors and small power and lighting circuits in woodworking plants, the fire hazard is eliminated and many delays caused by trouble with small motors not properly protected, is avoided. When a circuit is opened, the arc is under oil which immediately extinguishes it. Thus serious trouble very often caused by knife switch blades burning in ways which prevent proper contact and allowing a three phase motor to operate on single phase, is obviated.

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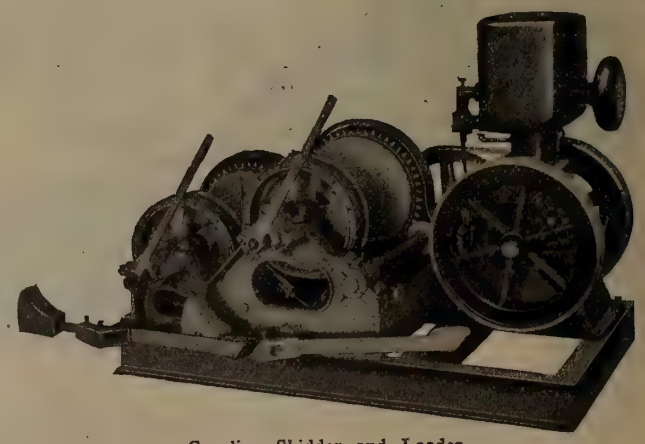

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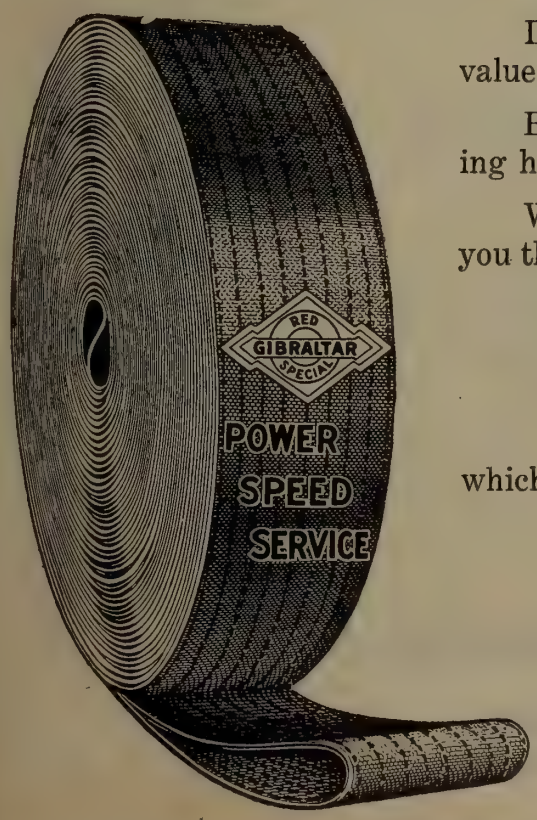

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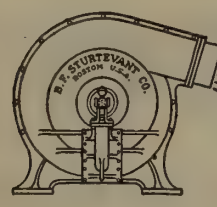

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"Use Atkins *Sterling Quality* Saws and be happy"

That's an old slogan, but it contains food for thought.

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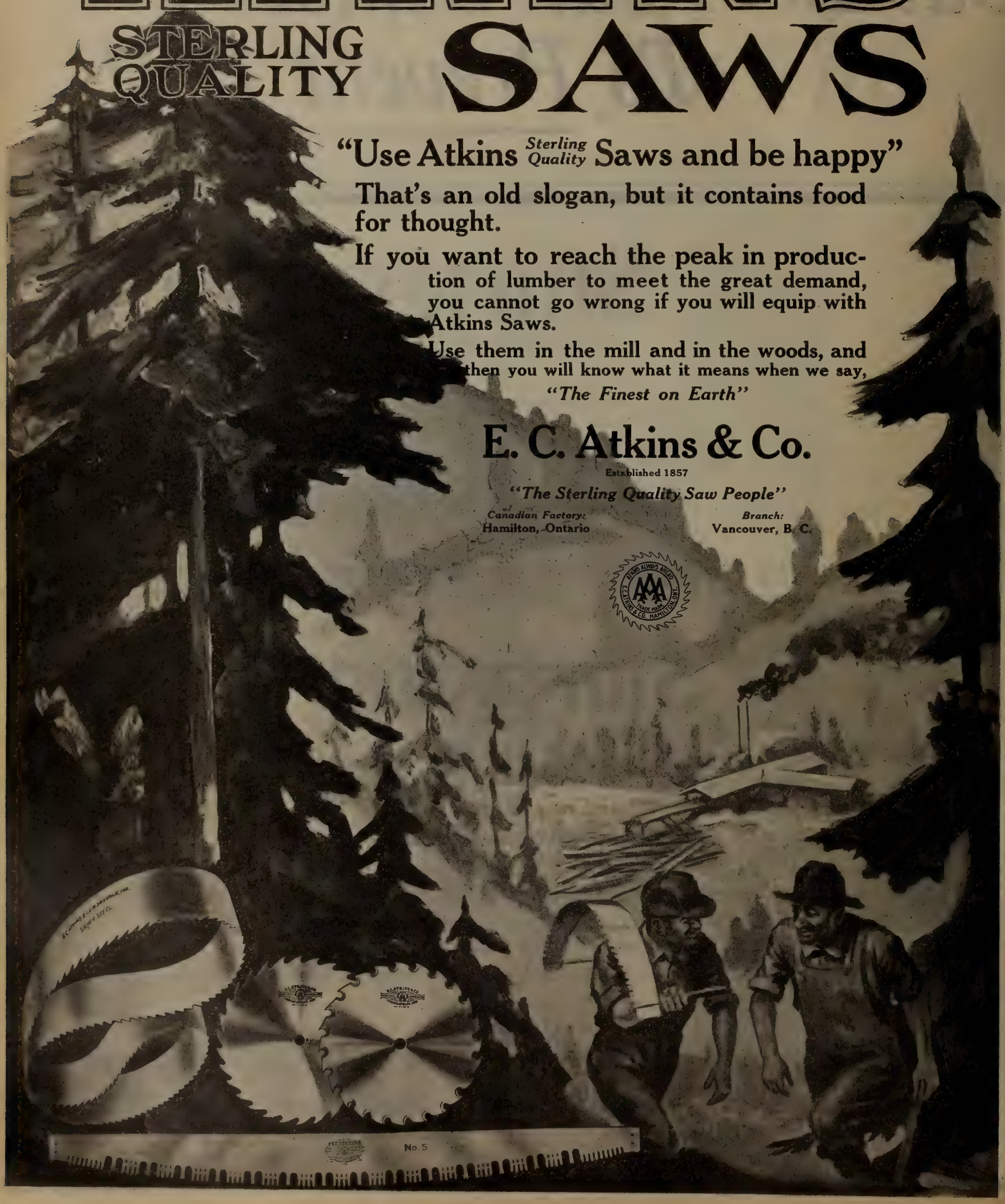

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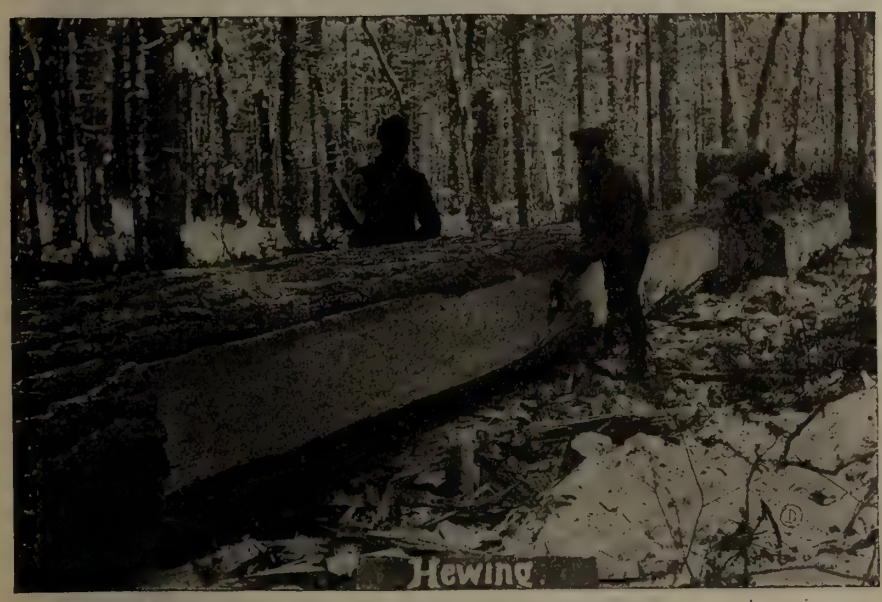

Ontario's timber production last year valued at $26,774,937 or 40% of Canada's total output.

Pine production,	905,442,000 ft. B.M.
Pulpwood,	246,282 cords.
Railway Ties,	5,704,459

Ontario's woodworking industries, using 34 different kinds of wood, provide a ready market for the lumberman. Eighty-two per cent. of lumber used in Ontario's industries purchased within the Province.

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Below are reproduced extracts from two letters, typical of many we constantly receive from purchasers of the Moreau Barker. Note the date of the second letter:

South Nelson, N. B.

"We have been running night and days (20 hours). On a half night 'shift' we put through 18 cords. This I think, was the best work we did. Our average would be from 20 to 25 cords. We are very much pleased with our Fairbanks' oil engine. It runs continuously for 21 hours every day, driving a heavy haul-up, a 'live roller' a 36" cut-off saw, the rosser, and a knife grinder. We do all this with 15 H.P. We are enclosing a rough diagram of the mill lay-out. It is about 6' from the ground, with one main shaft in the centre. The haul-up is driven by a small set of cogs."

South Nelson, N. B.
December 4th, 1920.

"In reply to yours, we wish to advise you that we have moved our rosser to the winter location, and find that it works just as well or better so far in frozen wood."

Yours truly
O'Brien Ltd.

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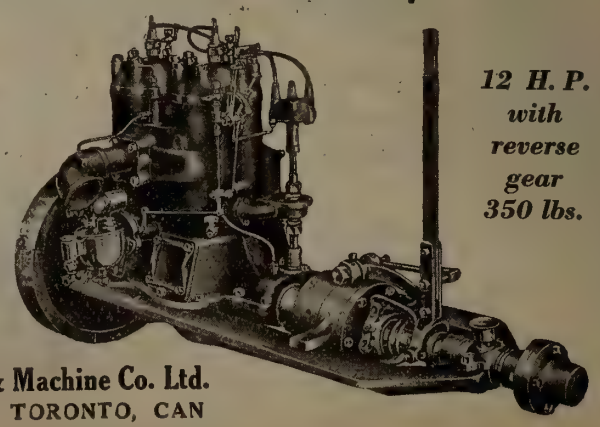
The Lumberman's Best Helper

will work day and night if necessary.

A powerful engine of medium weight for all types of boats, turns a larger propeller than other engines of same power.

Immediate deliveries on this size. Write for our complete catalog which illustrates our Heavy Duty Four Cycle Motors.



12 H. P. with reverse gear 350 lbs.

Foreman Motor & Machine Co. Ltd.

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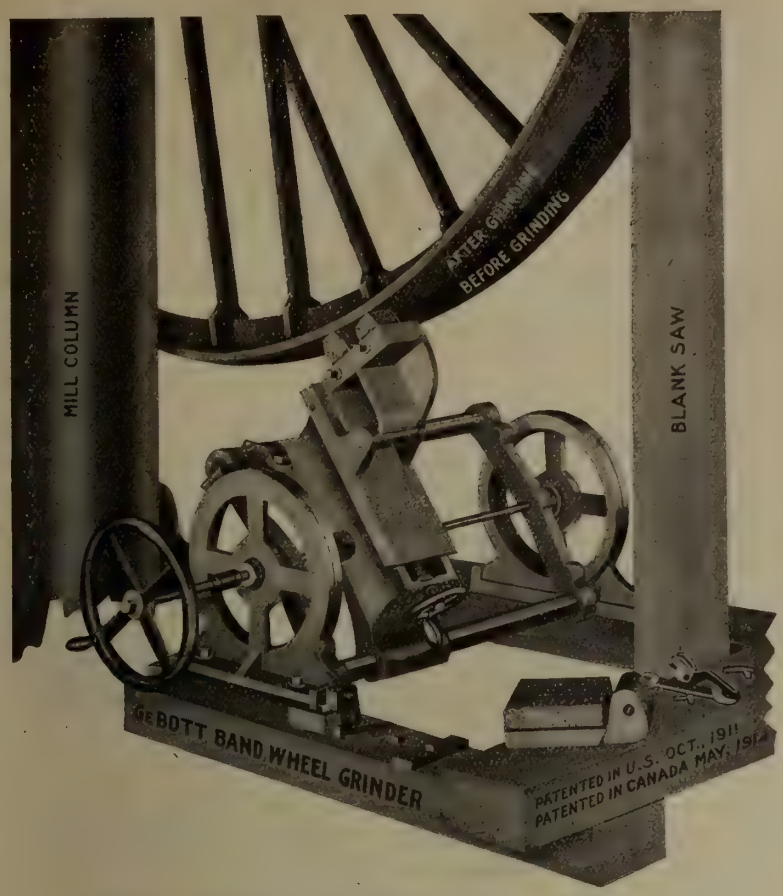

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It is the only machine made, that will grind a Clark mill without going into the pit to grind lower wheel. Grinds wheels up to 21 inch face, leaving them in perfect balance.

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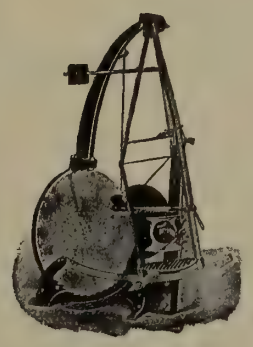

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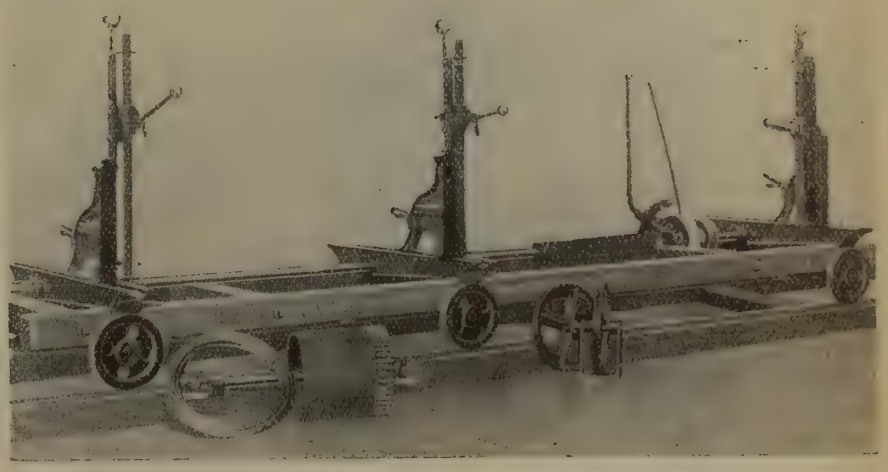

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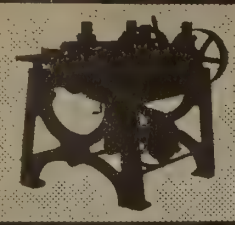
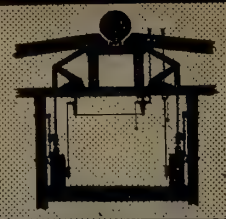


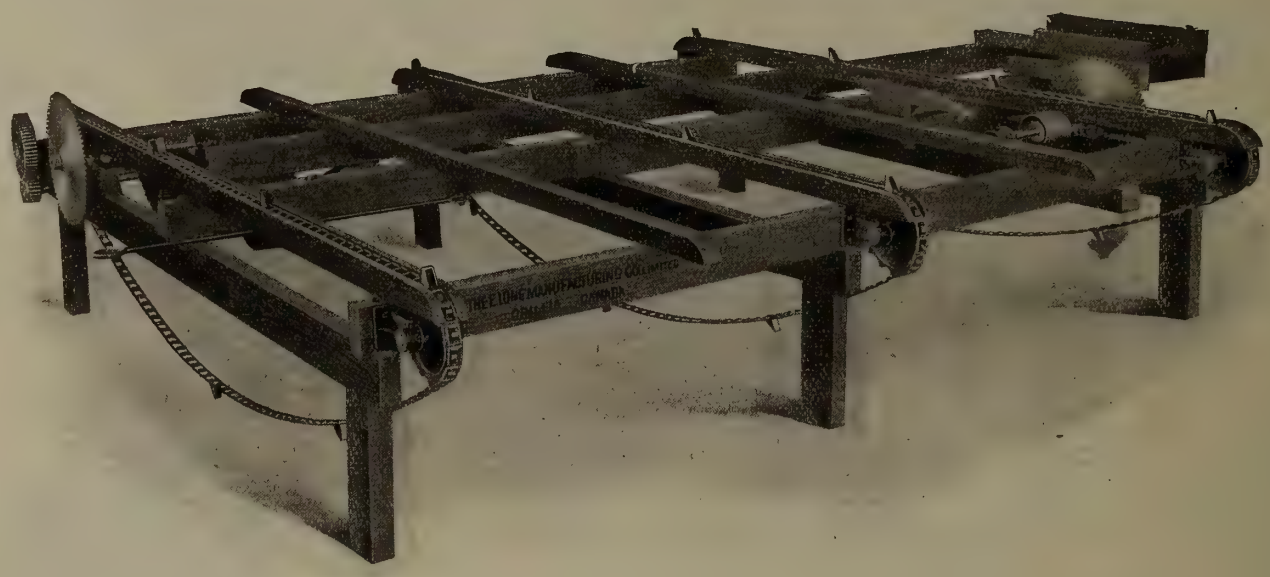


LUMBERMEN'S EQUIPMENT

THE E. LONG MANUFACTURING CO. SAW MILL MACHINERY ORILLIA, CANADA

For the Saw Mill

No. 2, Two Saw Right Hand Trimmer



This Right Hand Trimmer is the Standard for a left-hand saw mill. Substantially constructed throughout and will give lasting and efficient service at the least expense.

The standard machine will trim stock 5" thick, and from 6 to 18 feet long, but can be made to trim heavier, as well as longer material if required.

The Frame, Feed Works, Tail Sprockets, Saw Mandrells etc., are made of the highest grade material and ensure long, uninterrupted service.

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The efficiency of your haulup depends directly on the strength and the wearing qualities of your log chain. Waterous Chains have more than their share of both. They are built of selected materials. The shop work on them is of the very best. They are tested and inspected before shipment.

Next time you order—think of "Trouble Proof"—and specify "Waterous."

Waterous Forged Bull Chain

This chain is forged from the best refined wrought iron. It is 6 inch pitch and is built in seven sizes, ranging in weight from 2½ lbs. to 15 lbs. per foot. Iron, steel and wood specials of various forms are supplied with this chain. It can be used on all size Bull Wheels and is also adapted for Rough Wood and Refuse Conveyors.

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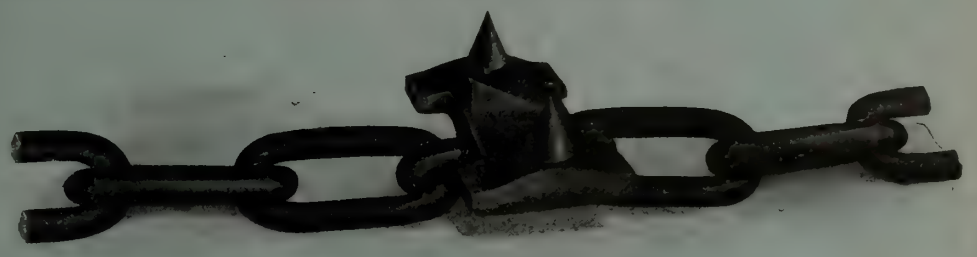
For strength and general usefulness this chain is hard to beat. Fifteen sizes are built ranging in weight from 150 lbs. to 2,335 lbs. per 100 feet. Only the best chain iron is used in its manufacture, welds are exceptionally long and carefully made, and all links are tested for size and uniformity before leaving the shops.



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The heaviest, largest logs can be handled on this chain. It is the longest lived and cleanest chain we build. It is 8 inch pitch throughout and carries a heavy cast steel special spaced every 6 feet. Side bars, centre links and connecting pins are all of steel, the links and bars being drilled for the reception of the pins.

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The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd.

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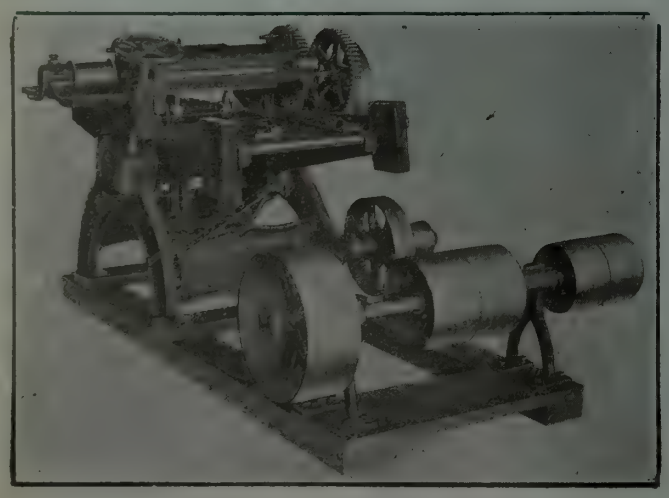


The LITTLE GIANT Planer, Matcher and Moulder

is without an equal for general use in medium and small planing mills, sawmills, and in carpenter and cabinet shops.

A thirty year record of reliability and dependability stands back of these planers. Thirty years' experience—and the highest quality material, workmanship, and design—is an integral part of every machine we manufacture. It is a guarantee of quality and economy.

Write for our catalog of saw mill machinery and keep it on file.
It will be the means of your making and saving money.

Fisher & Davis Mfg. Co., 934 N. First St., St. Louis, Mo.

Vol. 41

Canada Lumberman

Founded 1880

Haulage and Hoisting Ropes

Saw Carriage Ropes
Smoke Stack Stays
Standard or Lang's Lay
Wire Rope Fittings
Wire Rope Grease

The B. Greening Wire Co.
Limited
Hamilton, Ont.
Montreal, Que.

EDGAR D. HARDY — JAS. E. REYNOLDS

E. D. HARDY & CO.
INSURANCE
Specialists in LUMBER and WOODWORKING Plants

HEAD OFFICE: OTTAWA, ONT.

A Fast Feed Matcher Head scientifically designed for matching from 900 to 800 lineal feet per minute.

The SHIMER Fast Feed Expansion Matcher Head
With 12 High Speed Bits

The head is built heavy where the strain is and is devoid of all angles or openings, which lessen the wind resistance and cannot block with shavings.
These advantages, combined with the Shimer expansion feature, make a combination that is hard to equal.
The straight knives are long, assuring length of service, while the circular knives can be set back, and the straight knives jointed; in this manner the whole width of the straight knives can be jointed at the one setting.
The circular cutter is then brought to its proper location.

The Cheapest and Best Head on the Market. WRITE FOR PRICES

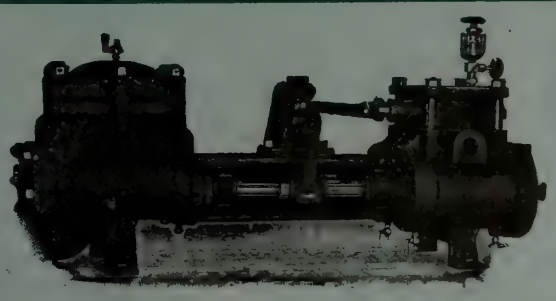
Shimer Cutter Head Co. of Canada, Ltd., Galt., Ontario

ASBESTOS

We manufacture practically every article that can be made of Asbestos—including

Asbestos { Packings, Boiler Gaskets, Pipe and Boiler Coverings

Atlas Asbestos Co., Limited, Montreal



SMART TURNER Steam and Power Pumps

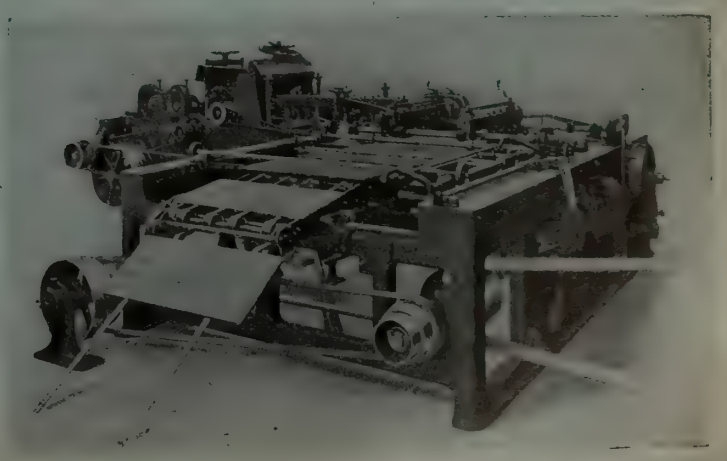
The Pumps for Long, Hard Service

The Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited
HAMILTON CANADA

BOLINDER'S Automatic Box Board Machine

A machine that converts narrow lumber into high grade box shooks at a minimum cost.
The machine takes rough boards and **Planes, Dovetails, Glues, Joints,** and makes up finished Box Sides and Ends to exact dimensions required.
The entire operation is performed automatically from the time the boards are fed into the machine until the finished box side or end is delivered.
Capacity up to 12,000 S. Ft. finished shooks per 10 hours, with only two men at the machine.

Swedish Steel and Importing Co., Limited
SHAUGHNESSY BUILDING, MONTREAL



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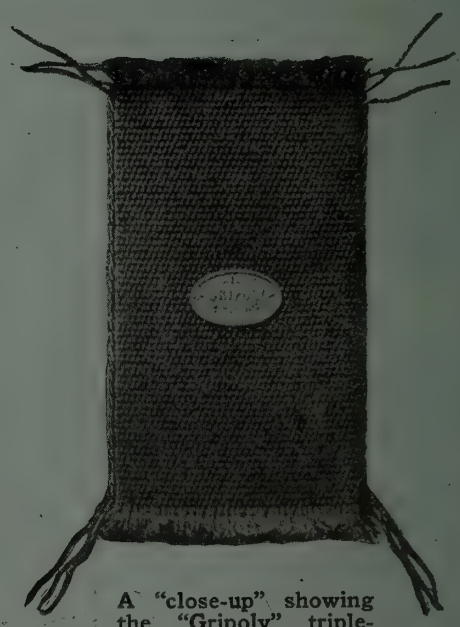
The Best Woven Belting for the Lumber Mill

"Gripoly" is made in Great Britain by Lewis & Tylor, Limited

"Gripoly" was designed as an all round general purpose belting, but it has proved specially adapted for the adverse conditions met with in the average saw mill. Inferior belting is apt to cause a breakdown just at the moment when lost time, means lost money for the mill owner.

"Gripoly" will turn your saws and your machinery as long as they are in running order. Oil, acid, steam, heat and cold have no effect on "Gripoly" Belting.

Write to-day for booklet.



A "close-up" showing the "Gripoly" triple-woven edges. Prevents wear from constant rubbing against guide forks, etc.

"Cam-Fish" Company, Limited

70 King St. W. Toronto

SPRUCE AND JACK PINE

Our stocks include all sizes in 1", 2" and 3".

WHITE PINE LATH

1½ x ⅜ x 4 ' Mill Run
1½ x ⅜ x 32" Mill Run

TAMARACK

1x3&up	Mill Run	11000′
2x4&up	"	12000′
3x3	"	38000′
3x3&up	"	14400′
3x5&up	"	6900′

Bartram & Ball Limited

511 St. Catherine St. W. - Montreal, Que.

DRY STOCK AT LEVIS

We have reduced our stocks to the following quantities. We can resaw or dress this stock to your specification on short notice.

MERCHANTABLE

1 x 3	Spruce	25,000 ft.	2 x 5	Spruce	60,000 ft.	3 x 4	Spruce	70,000 ft.
1 x 12	"	450,000 "	2 x 6	"	35,000 "	3 x 6	"	150,000 "
1¼ x 12	"	75,000 "	2 x 7	"	30,000 "	3 x 7	"	100,000 "
1½ x 12	"	40,000 "	2 x 8	"	20,000 "	3 x 8	"	60,000 "
2 x 3	"	30,000 "	2 x 9	"	15,000 "	3 x 9	"	185,000 "
2 x 4	"	200,000 "	2 x 12	"	180,000 "	3 x 10	"	115,000 "
						3 x 11 & up		100,000 "

MILL CULL SPRUCE

2 x 3 & up	350,000 ft.
3 x 3 & up	162,000 "

TIMBERS

3,500,000 ft. B. C. Fir timbers (seasoned) lengths 20 to 81 ft. All sizes from 8x8 to 24x24. We can resaw and dress these to your specifications.

3 cars clear White Pine 1x6" to 12".
13 cars Birch Flooring.
2 cars Fir Flooring.
2 cars Fir Ceiling.
1 car B. C. Shingles XX.

TRANSIT DRESSING

We can receive five cars for resawing and seven cars for dressing per day. We solicit your orders.

Knox Brothers, Limited

513 DRUMMOND BLDG., MONTREAL

Mill P. O. Address: Box 27, Lauzon, Que. **Mill Telegraph Address: Levis, Que.**

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

WHITE ASH

	1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	675	.....	2,100	1,800
1 in.	8,000	330	1,000	34,000
1¼ in.	120,000	4,500	120,000	22,000
1½ in.	16,900	800	43,000	71,000
2 in.	33,300	500	91,000	96,000
2½ in.	42,500	.....	51,000	37,500
3 in.	64,500	.....	24,500	38,500
4 in.	14,000	.....	14,000	10,500

TENNESSEE SCENTED CEDAR

1 in.	92,700'	No. 1 Com. & Btr.
1¼ in.	5,000'	

CHERRY

	1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	157,500	200	182,200	128,500
1¼ in.	3,500	.....	21,600	2,500
1½ in.	10,000	.....	37,700	26,300
2 in.	7,000	.....	21,200	64,900
2½ in.	6,500	.....	3,700	2,200
3 in.	28,700	.....	3,500	3,300
4 in.	5,900	.....	.....	500

CHESTNUT

	1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	S.W.& No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	1,000	.....	51,000	103,000
1 in.	.....	665	4,300	163,500
1¼ in.	171,800	300	89,200	199,200
1½ in.	51,500	.....	52,000	.....
2 in.	22,200	.....	17,300	126,200
2½ in.	4,000	.....	1,500	500
3 in.	2,100	.....	1,300	500
4 in.	1,500	.....	300	.....

CYPRESS

	1&2	Select	No. 1 Shop
1 in.	.....	.....	.....
1¼ in.	.....	8,800	.....
1½ in.	14,100	2,200	18,000
2 in.	2,000	.....	3,600
2½ in.	8,000	.....	.....
3 in.	69,400	23,100	12,000
4 in.	7,300	.....	.....

PLAIN RED GUM

	1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	25,300	13,000	15,500
1¼ in.	.....	325	.....
1½ in.	.....	4,300	9,500
2 in.	.....	.....	7,500

FIGURED RED GUM

	1&2	No. 1C
1 in.	7,800	700

QUARTERED RED GUM

	1&2	No. 1C	No. 2C
4/4	6,000	20,000	12,100
5/4	5,100	3,800	.....
6/4	3,900	4,500	.....
8/4	19,100	7,500	3,600

SAP GUM

	1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	3,400	6,000	200
1¼ in.	.....	400	.....
1½ in.	2,400	6,000	13,500
2 in.	.....	5,700	10,400
2½ in.	.....	.....	.....

QUARTERED SAP GUM

	1&2	No. 1C	No. 2C
4/4	.....	2,500	12,000
5/4	14,000	.....	.....
8/4	2,000	.....	.....
10/4	350	24,000	3,000

HICKORY

	1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	2,200	2,400	11,600
1¼ in.	500	1,500	2,050
1½ in.	3,600	9,300	25,000
2 in.	.....	20,200	16,200
2½ in.	7,000	13,000	5,700
3 in.	3,500	8,580	7,200
4 in.	600	400	375

PLAIN WHITE OAK

	1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
⅝ in.	10,150	.....	500	16,900
¾ in.	142,900	.....	251,000	83,000
1 in.	16,300	1,700	129,000	85,200
1¼ in.	28,300	.....	4,500	5,000
1½ in.	111,500	.....	72,000	18,000
2 in.	94,000	.....	131,000	65,000
2½ in.	176,800	.....	56,500	3,000
3 in.	106,800	.....	65,800	14,400
3½ in.	5,500	.....	3,000	1,500
4 in.	77,000	.....	22,500	6,000

PLAIN RED OAK

	1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
⅜ in.	24,200	.....	.....
¾ in.	104,000	.....	124,000	33,200
⅝ in.	.....	.....	84,000	53,600
1 in.	95,200	3,550	133,000	142,400
1¼ in.	90,700	2,400	13,000	.....
1½ in.	168,900	4,300	68,200	40,000
2 in.	148,100	.....	180,800	71,000
2½ in	78,100	.....	24,000	3,700
3 in.	28,800	.....	20,500	7,000
4 in.	18,600	.....	8,900	.....

QUARTERED RED OAK

	1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	1,700	.....	9,700	400
1 in.	24,200	5,400	10,500	1,400
1¼ in.	3,000	.....	3,000	500
1½ in.	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 in.	1,000	.....	7,400	.....

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

	1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
½ in.	6,500	.....	.....	.....
¾ in.	550	300	23,600	9,000
⅝ in.	2,800	.....	5,500	800
1 in.	57,400	18,000	61,400	27,000
1¼ in.	700	.....	300	.....
1½ in.	3,500	.....	400	.....
2 in.	.....	.....	25,100	5,700
2½ in.	1,000	.....	.....	.....

POPLAR

	1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	Bright Sap
⅝ in.	10,800	41,300	600	20,800
1 in.	42,000	208,900	127,000	23,200
1¼ in.	4,300	700	30,000	4,000
1½ in.	.....	17,000	20,500	.....
2 in.	6,600	5,500	24,500	1,800
2½ in.	4,800	.....	.....	.....
3 in.	30,900	12,000	47,000	3,600
4 in.	.....	.....	450	.....

BLACK WALNUT

	1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	1,200	.....	14,400
1¼ in.	2,200	21,300	1,200
1½ in.	125	200	100
2 in.	100	4,500	1,900
2½ in.	.....	145	45
3 in.	110	50	250
4 in.	.....	500	1,200

Also large stock of Brown Ash, Basswood, Beech, Birch, Elm and Maple.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO. Inc.

310 MANNING CHAMBERS
TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER

Head Office: BOSTON, MASS. **Yards: BUFFALO, N.Y.** **Mills: KNOXVILLE, TENN., FONDE, KENTUCKY**

CABLE ADDRESS "PRICE"
CODES—A.B.C. AND LIEBERS.

P B
ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS

Price Brothers & Co Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

NEWSPRINT PAPER : PULPWOOD
CARDBOARD : SPRUCE LUMBER
SULPHITE : LATHS and TIES
GROUNDWOOD PULP : CEDAR SHINGLES
FOURDRINIER SPECIALTIES

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Sanguenay Kenogami
Jonquiere

Head Office.
The Price House, Quebec.

SAW MILLS
on North and South Shores of
the St. Lawrence and
The Sanguenay

Geo. Gordon & Co.

Limited

CACHE BAY - ONTARIO

Manufacturers of

White, and Norway Pine Lumber Lath and Dimension Timber

Write us for Prices.

We are Proud of Our Lumber

Every car we ship must go into our customer's hands exactly according to his expectations — or better.

We Manufacture

WHITE and RED PINE
HEMLOCK, SPRUCE
LATH and SHINGLES

The Fesserton Timber Company, Limited

15 Toronto Street MAIN 795-6 TORONTO

Western Office - - Vancouver, B.C.

IMPROVEMENT

In business, is what we are all looking for,

HOW TO GET IT

Be Optimistic, Radiate Optimism

DON'T WORRY—WORK!

We know that prices have reached bottom. We feel the result of renewed confidence in an increasing volume of business. Your inquiries will receive our careful and prompt attention.

TERRY & GORDON LIMITED

Canadian Forest Products

Cable Address "Terigord"

Head Office - Toronto

Representing Exclusively in Province of Ontario

The British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Co. Limited

Vancouver, B. C.

Vancouver Branch
513 Metropolitan Bldg.
F. W. Gordon, Western Mgr.

Representatives in Eastern Canada
Nicola Pine Mills, Limited
Merritt, B. C.

Export Agents—
SPENCER, LOCK & CO.
LONDON, ENGLAND

On the northern shores of the Georgian Bay
Where the sad waves croon to the summers day
And the lone wolf's howl and the wolverine's scream
Mingle like notes in a frenzied dream.

Where the timid deer steals to drink his fill
From the clear stream trickling down the hill
And the bull moose on the mountain's side
Trumpets his call to his shy wood's bride.

Where the lonely loon on the placid lake
Calls his mournful cry till the echoes wake
And the black duck and mallard on pinions wide
Seek the inland lake their young to hide.

And the bold moon-shiner plies his trade
Despite the laws by "Raney" made
And the sly bootlegger wends his way
And laughs at the fines of the O. T. A.

The prospector looks for the mineral's shine
But our ONLY QUEST is the GOOD WHITE PINE
With its grain so smooth and its knots so small
And a record from Windsor to Montreal.

Orders Given Prompt Attention

Hocken Lumber Co., Limited

630 Confederation Life Building

TORONTO

P.S.—HEMLOCK PHONE MAIN 3153

WE STILL HOLD THE KEY TO THE HEM-LOCK

Business is Still Improving

This statement is founded on fact, because our sales are actually getting better, and so far as we are concerned there is not much dry lumber left unsold.

Our last list shows a reasonable quantity of some dry sizes still available, other sizes are gone entirely.

If you are interested in Culls we can quote some very attractive prices.

Inch, Five-quarter and Eight-quarter.

UNION LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED

701 DOMINION BANK BUILDING

TORONTO CANADA

The Spanish River Lumber Co. Limited

LUMBER MANUFACTURERS

CUTLER - ONTARIO

WHITE PINE,
NORWAY PINE,
HEMLOCK

Shipments by Rail or Water

DUNFIELD & CO., Limited

Exporters of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick

Spruce, Pine, Hemlock and Hardwood

in 1 in., 2 in., 3 in., 4 in.

Spruce Laths and Railway Ties

Head Office: **8 Prince St., Halifax, N.S.** ***Branch Office:*** **8 Market Square, St. John, N.B.**

U. K. Brokers: Duncan, Ewing & Co., K21 Exchange Bldg., Liverpool. Telegraphic Address: Dunfield, Halifax. Codes: ABC 5th Ed. Western Union

C. E. HILL, Sales Agent, Room No. 667, 200 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

The Louise Lumber Company, Ltd.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARD AND SOFTWOOD LUMBER

Our Specialty is Quebec Spruce for Export and Local Markets

Head Office, 68 St. Peter Street

QUEBEC, P.Q.

Large Stocks of 1", 2" and 3" Always on Hand

Does this Interest you?

SUPPOSE your stock has reached a low ebb—where your need for more stock becomes urgent.

Isn't it worth a great deal to have your order shipped just twenty-four hours after it is received?

When necessity requires such action, that is just the sort of service we can give you. Our big service yard at Logansport, Indiana, where we carry 4,000,000 feet of quality dry stock, makes such service possible.

Your order in our hands always means just this—Satisfaction for you.

John I. Shafer Hardwood Co.

650 Farmers Trust Bldg., South Bend, Ind.

Mason-Kimball Lumber Co.

212 McGill Street Montreal, Que., Canada

Wholesale only

SPECIALIZING IN

B. C. Lumber, Timbers and Shingles, Hardwoods Yellow Pine, Pine--Red and White, Spruce

Phone, wire or write us for quotations

MAIN 8713, 3566

When you want

HARDWOODS of QUALITY

Write Wire Phone

Jimmy Donovan

THE HARDWOOD SPECIALIST

at 2 Tyrrel Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

Canadian Representative

C. L. Ritter Lumber Co. Hillcrest 6097

Farris Lumber Co.

Milling in Transit

A Well Equipped Mill

C.P., G.T., & C.N. Railway Connections

Special Mill Work Prompt Service

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited

ORILLIA, ONT.

We have a large Stock of Quebec Spruce ready for shipment at St. Moise, P.Q.

Mill Run 700,000 ft.
Separated 1500,000 ft.

Also N.B. and Quebec Cedar Shingles

INQUIRIES SOLICITED

The J. Robert Landry Co. Limited

Wholesale and Export Dealers in Lumber and Pulpwood

704 Drummond Bldg. Montreal P.Q.

Watson & Todd Limited

OTTAWA

WHITE PINE

RED PINE

Registered Trade Mark

(Our New Address)

Rideau Club Building
Cor. Wellington and Metcalfe Sts.

Registered Trade Mark

We are always in the market to buy Soft Elm, Maple, Birch and other Hardwoods. Also Spruce, Pine, Poplar or Balm for crating.

Established Twenty Years

Liberal Prices Fair Inspection
Prompt Payment

Advances to reliable parties if needed, send us list of anything you have to sell.

The Manufacturers' Lumber
Company Limited

Stratford - Ont.

Standing Timber

FOR SALE

THE undersigned offer for sale, all their remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound, Ont.

Special Prices

We have sold quite a number of timber parcels but still have some good bargains left in Townships of McDougall, Foley, McKellar, Monteith, Carling, Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street.

The Parry Sound Lumber Co.
Limited

26 Ernest Ave.

Toronto, Canada

Dry Stock For Quick Shipment

800,000 ft. Merchantable Hemlock, sorted widths and lengths.
100,000 ft. 1x4 & up No. 2 Hemlock.
600,000 ft. Mill Run Spruce and Jack Pine, width sorted.

Mills are now sawing, we can cut sizes to order.

Millmen:—What have you to offer in Jack Pine, and White Pine, Spruce and Hemlock? Advances made during operations.

ARTHUR N. DUDLEY

Manufacturer and Wholesaler

108-109 Stair Building, TORONTO, ONT.

TELEPHONE MAIN 6368

G. S. LAY D. H. HAIGHT

LAY & HAIGHT

34 Victoria Street, Room 21
TORONTO, ONT.

White Pine Red Pine Jack Pine
Spruce

AT WHOLESALE

We are in the market for any of the above stocks. Correspondence solicited.

Phone 521 Box 816

P. L. CANFIELD

WHOLESALE LUMBER

Woodstock - Ontario

Complete Stocks

Haliburton Hemlock and Spruce

IN TRANSIT

Western Stock Always on Rails

"YOUR ENQUIRIES SOLICITED."

Our Sources of Supply

have been increased materially during our first year in business, and we now have selling arrangements with a number of the best mills in British Columbia manufacturing

Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Pine Lumber and Shingles

We sell only recognized wholesale accounts.

ROSE-McLAURIN LIMITED

WHOLESALE LUMBER

2 Toronto Street, TORONTO Phone Main 6752

AUSTIN & NICHOLSON

CHAPLEAU, ONTARIO

Largest Producers of **Railroad Ties** *In the Dominion*

Pine and Spruce—Lumber—Lath—Piling

Railroad Ties—Pulpwood

FIRST CLASS PLANING-MILL EQUIPMENT

Facilities for delivering Pulpwood to Michipicoten Harbour, Lake Superior

Splendid facilities for Dressing and Matching in straight car lots, one or more widths

Mills at NICHOLSON, ONTARIO, Main Line C.P.R.

WANTED!

Jack Pine - Spruce - White Pine

MERCHANTABLE

-- AND CULLS --

We ship promptly. If you want to move your lumber write us.

LARKIN LUMBER COMPANY

447 Confederation Life Building

TORONTO, Ont.

Stratford Special No. 1 Marine Oakum

is guaranteed to meet specifications of

U. S NAVY DEPARTMENT
U. S. SHIPPING BOARD
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

and receives the highest classification of the American Bureau of Shipping and of Lloyds Register of Shipping.

Canadian remittances accepted at par.

STRATFORD SERVICE and QUALITY

are worth more than the price asked.

GEO. STRATFORD OAKUM CO.

Jersey City, N. J.

Everything in Lumber

The

McLennan Lumber Co., Ltd.

Office and Yard: 21 Dorchester Street W., Montreal

P.O. BOX 1854 PHONE PLATEAU 1300

F. N. WALDIE, President. R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President. W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Lumber and Lath

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

HEAD OFFICE, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

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Limited

WHOLESALE LUMBER

759NotreDameSt.W.,Montreal

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President and Managing Director.

Lumber, Lath
Flooring, Cedar
Poles and Posts
Railway Ties
Doors, Windows, Architraves and all kinds of Mill Work, done by experts.
Ask for our prices and services of our architect
J. P. DUPUIS, LTD.
592 Church Ave., Verdun, Montreal, P.Q

Lake Lumber Co. Ltd.
Manufacturers of
Fir, Cedar, Hemlock, Spruce
QUALICUM QUALITY LUMBER
Rough Fir Timbers
Any size up to 60 feet long
Select Grades a Specialty
Market wanted for Rough Cedar Timbers
Inquire for prices
Pacific Building, Vancouver, B.C.

W. Y. LLOYD
Wholesale Lumber Dealer
350 Confederation Life Building,
TORONTO, Ont.
PINE, SPRUCE or HARDWOOD LUMBER
To the Mill Man—I'm always in the market for Lumber, Shingles and Lath.
Please mail lists of your stock

DR. BELL'S
Veterinary Wonder Remedies
50,000 one dollar ($1.00) bottles Free to horsemen who give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 25c for Mailing Package, etc. Agents wanted. Write your address plainly. DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

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Estimator and Valuator
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STANDING TIMBER
Timber Limit Mapping a Specialty
Get a Specimen Blue-print
537 Bloor St. W., Toronto
Phone Coll. 9020

LUMBER

Announcement

ANDERSON-MILLER LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED

Successors to our

HARDWOOD DEPARTMENT

For whom we bespeak the continued patronage of our many friends.

C. G. Anderson Lumber Company, Limited

Manufacturers and Strictly Wholesale Dealers in Lumber

SALES OFFICE
705 Excelsior Life Building
Toronto

BELTING
RUBBER and LEATHER
We have on hand for immediate delivery a large stock of new and second hand rubber belting, second hand leather belting, garden and steam hose, rubber packing, wire cable, vises, chain blocks and all other mill supplies at sacrifice prices. Send us your requirements and get our quotations.
YORK BELTING CO.
Phone Adelaide 5519
115 York St. TORONTO

JACK PINE
HEMLOCK
SPRUCE
JAMES R. SUMMERS
Wholesale Lumber
95 King St. East TORONTO, Ont.
Main 7329

BELTING FOR SALE
We have a large quantity of Second-Hand Rubber and Leather Belting in all sizes and plys up to 24 inches in width, which we can sell at interesting prices. Send us your requirements.
N. SMITH
138 York St. - Toronto, Ont.

Robt. Coltart & Co.
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80M (5/8 x 3 & up 6/13 Merch. 88% 4" wide)

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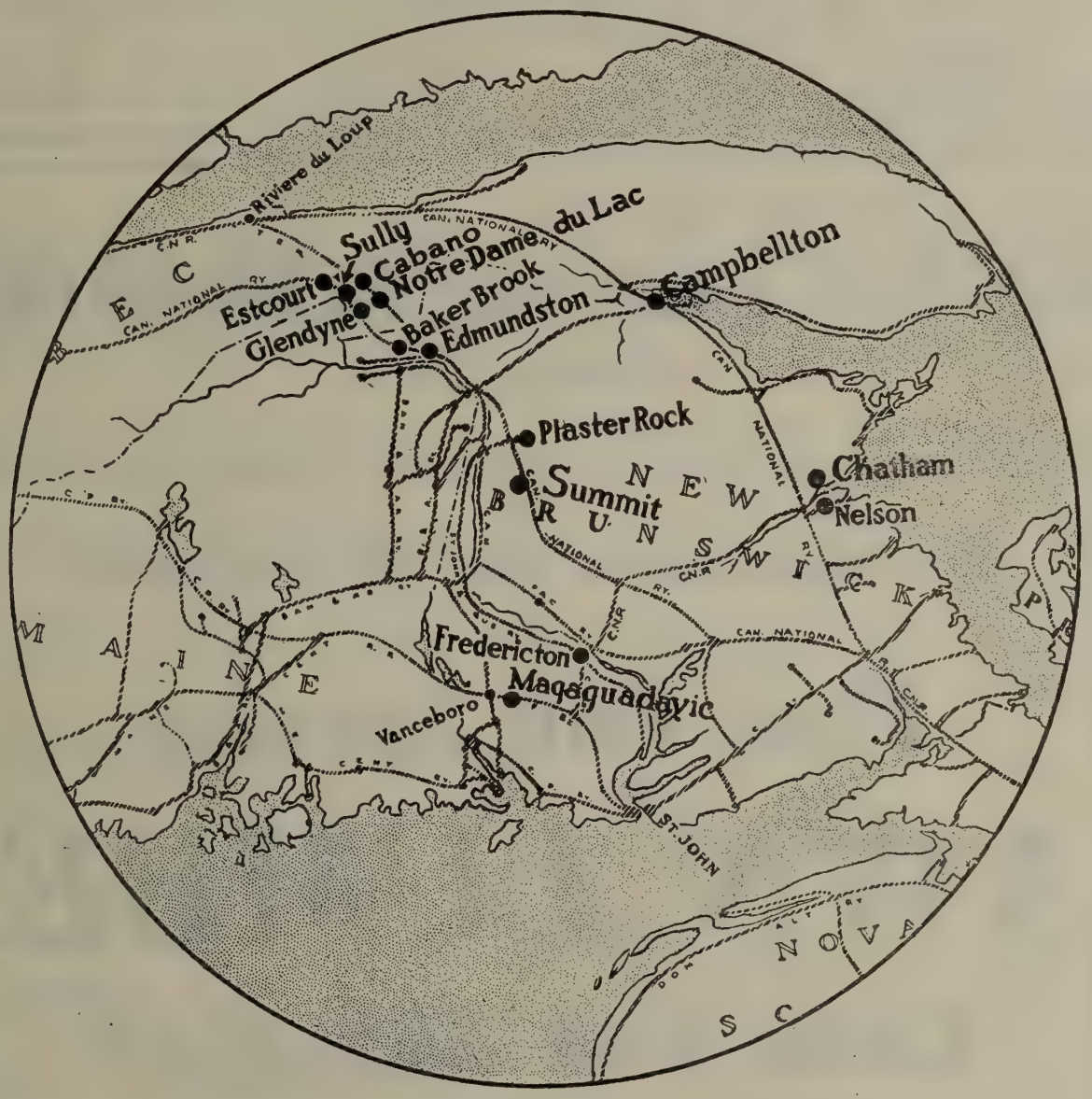

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Glendyne, Que	C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Sully, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.

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Fredericton, N. B.	C.P.Ry and C.N.Ry.
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1 car 4/4 x 7 up 6/16 White Pine, 1, 2 and 3 cuts.
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45,000′ 4/4″ No. 2 C&B
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75,000′ 4/4″ Log Run

Birch

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125,000′ 12/4″ No. 1 Com.
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8	"	12/4" H. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 10%	No. 2 Com.
4	"	10/4" H. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 20%	No. 2 Com.
8	"	8/4" H. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 20%	No. 2 Com.
3	"	4/4" H. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 35%	No. 2 Com.
4	"	12/4" S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 15%	No. 2 Com.
4	"	8/4" S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 20%	No. 2 Com.
1	"	5/4" S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 20%	No. 2 Com.
2	"	4/4" S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 35%	No. 2 Com.
3	"	12/4" S. Elm	No. 2 C & B, 15%	No. 2 Com.
5	"	8/4" S. Elm	No. 2 C & B, 15%	No. 2 Com.
6	"	4/4" S. Elm	No. 2 C & B, 25%	No. 2 Com.
1	"	4/4" S. Elm	No 3 Common Crating	
4	"	4/4" Maple & Beech,	Common Crating	
1	"	4/4" Hardwood		
2	"	4/4" Oak, Mill Run,	(Canadian)	
2	"	4/4" Basswood,	No. 1 C & B	
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Subject to prior sale. *e solicit your enquiries.*

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All Canadian and American Hardwoods

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" 2" B. C. Clear Spruce
" ½" & ⅜" Fir Door Panels
" 1" FAS Walnut
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VENEERS Rotary Cut, Sawed and Sliced every description

THREE PLY FIR PANELS

All grades carried in Quarter Sawn White Oak, Gum, Poplar, Walnut, Canadian and Michigan Maple, Birch, Basswood, Elm, Ash, White Maple, Quartered Maple and White Basswood

We Specialize in Mixed Shipments of Dry Hardwoods, Veneers and Panels

This is a good time to conserve your capital by making your purchases in this manner.

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Douglas Fir, Spruce, Cedar and Hemlock Lumber

Rough Timbers, Dimension, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Interior and Exterior
Finish of all kinds including Mouldings. Fir, Spruce and Cedar Lath

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12000	"	4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak FAS	25000	"	4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
15000	"	4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak No. 1 Com.	2000	"	5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
2680	"	3/4x13/17" Sap Gum, FAS	32000	"	6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
4700	"	3/4x3/.12 Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	5000	"	4/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
400	"	5/4x6" Plain Red Gum, FAS	10000	"	5/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
4000	"	4/4x6" up Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	10000	"	6/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
5000	"	8/4x6" up Qtd. Red Gum, C&B	43000	"	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 C&B
8000	"	5/4x6" Plain White Oak, FAS	1000	"	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 Com.
2000	"	6/4x4" Plain White Oak, No. 1 C.	12000	"	8/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
15000	"	6/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	15000	"	12/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
10000	"	8/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	5285	"	12/4 Oak No. 2 C&B
25000	"	8/4x4" Plain Red Oak, No. 1 C.	6000	"	12/4 Oak No. 2 & 3 Com.
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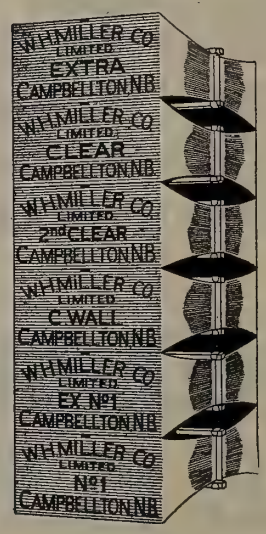
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100 M 1″ L. R. Birch M. C. Out
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300M 1″ Culls
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All above sawing of 1920.

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Cutting orders for 2″ in long lengths either Common or Clear (obtained as side cut).

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FINISH, FLOORING, CEILING, ROUGH CLEARS TIMBERS, DIMENSION, SHIPLAP, BOARDS,

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We guarantee satisfaction
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Dry Western Hemlock Boards and Shiplap

Also 4/4 K. D. Hemlock Clears, Rough

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Our NEW TIMBER MILL

(Capacity 100,000 Feet Ten Hours.) NOW IN OPERATION

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ANY SIZE TIMBERS UP TO 100 FT.

Give us an opportunity to prove to you that we have earned a reputation for Quality and Service.

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Fir Dimension

Dressed to Eastern Standard Sizes

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Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

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British Columbia Spruce

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Crating Spruce

We are shipping into Eastern Canada in very large quantities, an excellent grade of

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Crating Material

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Fir Timbers a Specialty. Heavy construction material in any size and long lengths, rough or sized to requirements.

Long Fir Joisting Rough or Sized

No. 1 or No. 2 common Fir Cedar or Spruce Boards, rough or dressed to B.C. Standard or Eastern Requirements. ∴

Cars of Cedar, Fir, Shiplap and Boards always in transit

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DOUGLAS FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE *and* CEDAR LUMBER

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OFFICE AND MILLS - - VICTORIA, B. C.

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This stock carries a large percentage of clear, being the first board off the log, the waney pieces give one good face. If purchaser would take 50% of this stock D2S & CM—and 50% ripped and D1S, a very high grade of flooring will be secured, and good furring. Try a Sample Car.

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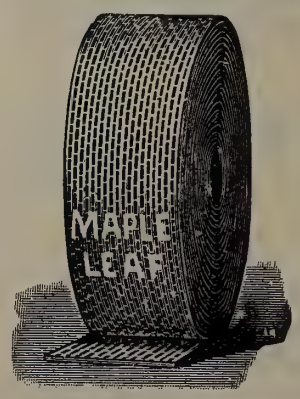

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Prompt Shipment { From Buffalo Yards or from Mill direct to you
8 MILLION FEET DRY STOCK ON HAND
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All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber
And in addition we carry a full line of White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Fir Timber, Lumber, Millwork and Boxes—Maple and Oak Flooring
Careful attention to mixed car orders.

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We Specialize in White Ash, Oak & Maple
We also handle a complete stock of Quartered Oak, Maple, Poplar, Red Cedar, etc.

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Our Specialties—QUARTERED WHITE OAK, SAP AND RED GUM
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A stock of 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet of hardwoods carried at all times at our two big Buffalo Yards
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A Complete Stock of Seasoned Hardwoods
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12 x 12 No. 1 Common Rough Fir Timbers.

Piece Tally—6/20, 14/22, 9/24, 9/26, 10/28, 2/30, 2/34, 1/36, 5/40,—18264'.

Car shipped February 17th, containing
XXX B. C. Cedar Shingles.

R. G. CHESBRO
Lumber Manufacturers' Agent
PHONE MAIN 5345
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Red Pine and Spruce Dimensions
(2 x 4 and wider)

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Two complete Saw and Planing Mills Box Factories and Lath Mill at Keewatin and Kenora, Ont.

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Quebec Province Spruce and Red Pine
1919 Cut—1", 2" and 3"

Ottawa Valley White Pine and Spruce
1919 and 1920 Cut—Mill Run—1" to 2" x 4/12 x 12/16

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1920 Cut, White Pine and Spruce, 4' x 1½" x ⅜"—50 to pack

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THIRTEEN BAND MILLS
SIX PLANING MILLS
ELEVEN FLOORING UNITS
NINE DIMENSION MILLS

ANNUAL CAPACITY:
130,000,000 feet.

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In issuing our February stock and price list we took further losses on lumber on hand produced at the high cost figures of the past. We are basing these prices upon the reduced production costs which we expect in the future; in other words upon the costs which we expect after March 1. On that date we will resume the operation of forty per cent. of our mills. We will resume production upon reduced wage scales,—making reductions as drastic as we feel it possible to make in justice to our employees.

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40 M. 2 x 10—10/16, over 80% 16 ft. Mill Run Spruce.
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18 M. 2 x 4—10/16, over 80% 16 ft. Mill Run Spruce.
2 cars 2 x 4 & wider No. 1 M. C. Spruce
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20M ft. 2x6—10/16 Mill Run
20— 2x4 —
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20— 6x6, 6x8, 8x8, & 8x10
20— 2x4 & wider Mill Run Jack Pine
1/2 car 1x4 & wider No. 2. Jack Pine
1/2 car 1x4 & wider Mill Run Jack Pine.

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30M. 2x12—12-14 & 16
90— 2x10—
120— 2x8 —
100— 2x6 —
30— 2x4 —
12—14 & 16

ALL SIZES SOUND WORMY JACK & SPRUCE

Any of the above can be dressed in transit.
Write, wire or phone us for prices.

18 Toronto Street Toronto **R. IMRIE LUMBER COMPANY** **Phone Adelaide 580**

Lumber Wanted

If you have a nice small block of good Jack Pine, Hemlock or Spruce, well manufactured and in shipping condition, let us have the particulars and sizes, with your very lowest price and we can handle it if anybody can.

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KING LAKE and EAGLE LAKE, ONT.

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We are particularly well equipped to furnish Railroad Ties also Switch Ties for Industrial Plants.

Ask for quotations.

Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

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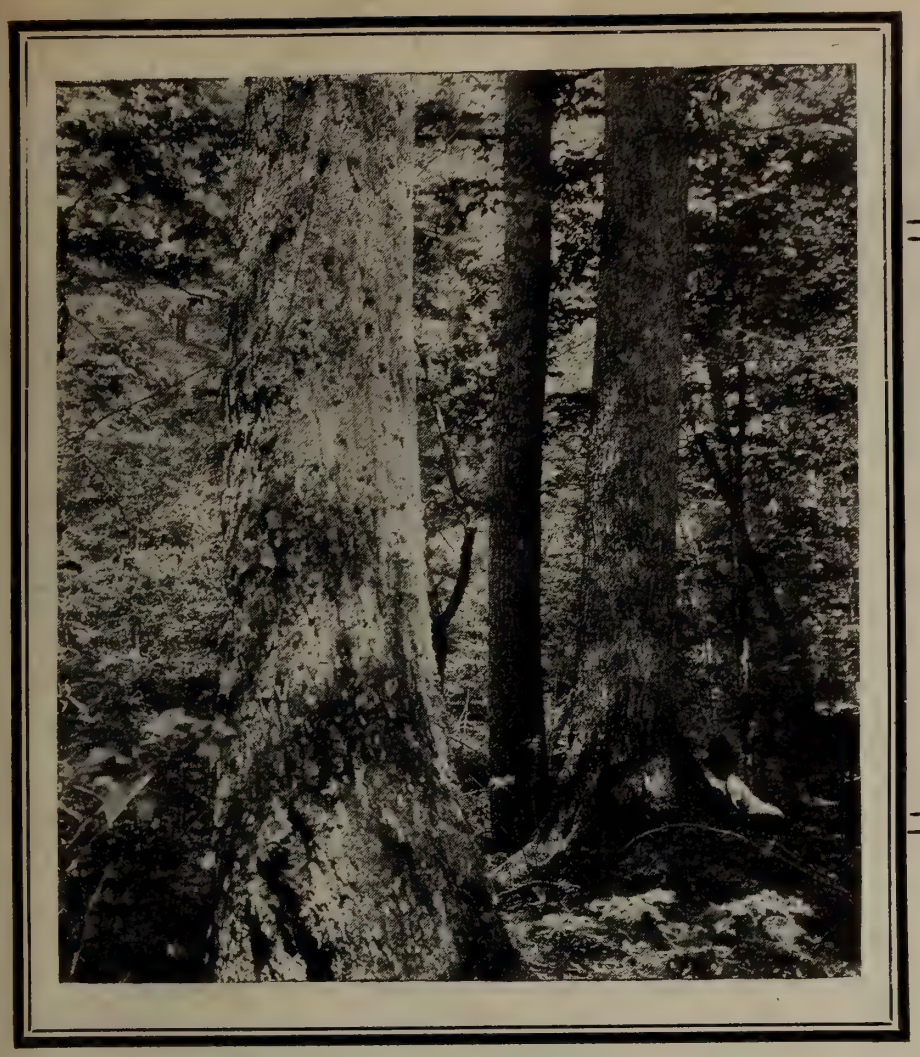
Red & White Pine LUMBER In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered. Our location and facilities enable us to give our patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments. Let us quote on your requirements. You will find our prices right, and our product satisfactory.

Mills at: - SPRAGGE, ONT. & BLIND RIVER, ONT.



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We want you to give "Grier Service" a try-out.

We want you to experience what we have always told you—that the quality of our lumber backed up by a genuine desire to serve makes for better business for the merchant. And we just want one opportunity to show you.

So send us a trial order. We don't care how small it is, or how large. We don't mind whether it's for a straight carload or a mixed one.

And if you're in a hurry for it, so much the better!

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Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Spruce, Pine, Hemlock, Hardwoods, Birch, Flooring, Lath

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ESTABLISHED 1871

We have absolutely no connection with, or interest in any other firm bearing a name similar to ours.

BROMPTON LUMBER & MFG. CO.

Wholesale Manufacturers

Lumber - Sashes - Doors - Hardwood Flooring

Bromptonville, Que., Canada

Mixed Cars of Mouldings, Ceiling (Fir or Spruce), Sashes, Doors, Flooring, etc. a Specialty

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AND CLAY

We make several brands of fire brick made by every known process of manufacture from a selection of various high grade Pennsylvania clays. This enables us to furnish the best adapted fire brick for your boilers, dutch ovens, refuse burners, kilns, etc.

We specialize in fire brick for power plants and if you will advise us whether your boilers are hand fired or stoker fired and kind of fuel used we can then give you the proper brick for your work.

We carry a large stock of our different brands in various sizes and shapes in our Hamilton warehouse, which enables us to ship at once.

We manufacture the following well-known brands:

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Elk Fire Brick Co. of Canada, Ltd.

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Sun Life Bldg., Hamilton, Canada

Representatives for Maritime Provinces:
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Ready to Ship

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40,000 ft. 1″	Elm No. 3 Com. & Btr.
12,000 ft. 1″	Beech No. 3 Com. & Btr.
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75,000 ft. 6x6 to 12x12, 12/16 Spruce & Hemlock	

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GEORGE MASON & COMPANY

(Successors to Manley Chew)

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We also supply Special Millwork

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"FLY TERROR"

the only fly repellant on the market used with satisfaction by all lumbermen and bushmen.

The largest lumbering concerns are providing their men with Fly-Terror during the drive and they all agree to say that it is a "money saver."

Special prices for large quantities—Send your order in advance for spring delivery.

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Eastern Cedar Poles

in car load lots, mostly 30 ft. 7 inch tops. Will accept a few 25 ft. 6 inch and 7 inch Must conform to Eastern Cedarmen's Association Specifications.

State price loading point or f.o.b. cars, giving the Railway point. Address:

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The Simonds trade mark on any style of machine knife or saw is an assurance of better than full value.

Write for catalog and prices.

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Lumbermen's Sausage

is something which can be used very satisfactorily for a change on your Lumber Camp menu. It is easily to prepare, and forms a most appetizing meal. It is packed in tubs, larded, and frozen if required, or can be sold put up in a keg and covered with a light mild pickle.

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MONTREAL **SYDNEY, N.S.** **HAMILTON**

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

The National Lumber Journal for Forty Years

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MACLEAN PUBLICATIONS, Limited

THOS. S. YOUNG, Managing Director

HEAD OFFICE - - - - 347 Adelaide Street West, TORONTO

VANCOUVER - - - - - - - - - Winch Building
MONTREAL - - - - - 119 Board of Trade Bldg.
WINNIPEG - - - - - Electric Railway Chambers
NEW YORK - - - - - - - - - - - - - 296 Broadway
CHICAGO - - - - - - - Room 803, 63 E. Adams St.
LONDON, ENG. - - - - - 16 Regent Street, S.W.

"The Canada Lumberman" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills etc. "The Canada Lumberman" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and " For Sale" advertisements.

Authorized by the Postmaster-General for Canada, for transmission as second-class matter.

Vol. 41 Toronto, March 1, 1921 No. 5

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

The postal rates on periodicals having been trebled on January 1st, 1921, the subscription price of the "Canada Lumberman" in Canada, United States and Great Britain has been increased to $3.00 a year; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $4.00. Current subscriptions will be continued at the former rate until expiration of the subscription year.

Where Are the Railways Heading?

Their usurpation of power, their growing indifference toward public rights, and their high-handed methods in exacting increasing tolls from the business interests of the country, are not at the present time winning the great transportation companies many friends or admirers. Not only are vast business interests arrayed against the roads, but protests are coming from the consumers of commodities on which the carrying charges are sometimes heavier than the value of the articles shipped.

Freight rates have become so excessive as to stagnate business in many lines, and no interests have suffered more severely in this respect than those of the lumbermen. At all association meetings, whether retail, wholesale or manufacturing, the terrific charges made by the carrying companies have been the subject of heated debate and just condemnation.

Several speakers took occasion at the recent meeting of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association to express their disapproval of the levy which now prevails on all shipments, and showed conclusively that in many points in Ontario the rates within the last three years have been augmented from 125 per cent. to 200 per cent. Numerous publications have taken up this matter in the interest of the people, and declare that the sooner public opinion works strongly and aggressively on the matter of excessive freight rates and compels a reduction in operating costs, the quicker general business will be promoted.

There is no class in the community as highly paid as railway men, and yet their efficiency has not markedly increased nor is there any better service rendered by them since they are earning triple and quadruple under the McAdoo award what they were three years ago.

Canada is a land of sparse population, widely-scattered distances, young industries and growing activities, and it seems too bad that the latter should be throttled and handicapped by the costs placed upon every manufactured article from the time it leaves the factory until it reaches its point of destination or distribution. This heavy charge adds nothing to the value, usefulness, quality or durability of the article, no matter whether it is lumber or some other commodity. As a result of the charges, many plants are either closed or working only part. time, for the simple reason that the public refuse to pay the constant levies. Stocks on hand, other than those of actual necessities with which the people are clothed or fed, are lying dormant.

There is a lively fight being waged by the railways across the border for lower wage schedules, and if this agitation is successful, it will, probably, have a reflex action in Canada, where for a long time operating expenses have been out of all reason. If these expenses can be reduced, it is likely that a reduction in freight rates would be speedily effected. Some rather startling facts have been presented, showing as a result of colossal railway costs, which are, of course, primarily responsible for the heavy freight levies, that thirty-six railways in the United States did not earn their operating expenses in January and twenty-eight more roads did not earn over operating expenses enough to pay taxes and fixed charges. These sixty roads, making up 40 per cent. of the total mileage of the United States were, so far as January returns were concerned, heading straight for insolvency. The top notch wages put into effect in the period of Government control were the main cause of this, but there was also remarkable padding of employees. In 1917, before the Washington Administration took hold, the railroads employed 302,828 machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, electricians, air brakemen, skilled shop employees, and machinists' helpers and apprentices. In 1920, when the number of locomotives and cars to be maintained had increased only slightly, they had 443,774, an increase of 47 per cent. The total wage paid in 1917 to these employees was $317,870,000, while in 1920, after the July increase, their wages were running at a rate of $800,000 a year. The increase was 180 per cent. The total increase in the number of employees in the period of Government control was 610,000. In clerks, for instance, there was an increase of 29 per cent. between 1917 and 1920, and a wage increase of 112 per cent. This astonishing burden, on railways now carrying only two-thirds of normal traffic, makes lessening of wage expenses imperative, if the lines are to exist at all as efficient carriers. Since September, the United States railways have let out 200,000 employees, in a determined effort to reduce operating expenses. But the national wage agreement, which has a considerable period yet to run, stands in the way of reduction, and the Railroad Wage Board is being pressed to recognize the urgency of the need of the railways.

Who Are Your Competitors?

To prove that 20th century merchandising is being assimilated by the boys of the old school as well as the younger men in the retail lumber game was evinced by a representative of this journal while in conversation with the head of an old and well-known lumber organization of eastern Ontario.

At the close of an interesting interview with the veteran lumberman on the present day lumber demand, the question was asked, How many competitors have you in town? Thirty, was the prompt reply. The questioner was flabbergasted. Was it possible there could be as many as that in a town of that size. The active old gentleman went on to explain that there wasn't thirty lumber merchants but that he considered all the candy stores, ice cream parlors, automobile agencies, etc., his competitors.

"I'm not a kill-joy by any means, but if the people spend their money in these stores, it is out of the question for them to build homes of their own or make improvements. I have to come to the conclusion that the lumber business is away behind other retail enterprises. Go anywhere, and you meet retail advertising of all these luxuries, but never once in six months will you run across an advertisement or a display by a lumber dealer telling the public of some new and substantial design of home. Why? Up to the present time the lumber people have retired and waited until the public saw their mistake, and saved their pennies and built a home of their own, but the great majority have not seen their mistake yet, but go on sporting motor cars while their homes are neglected," concluded the aggressive dealer.

Great Gathering Ontario Retail Lumbermen

Many Important Topics Discussed—Standard Order Form Adopted—New Mechanics' Lien Act Under Way—Ottawa Secures Next Provincial Convention

Successful and enthusiastic, well-attended and representative was the fourth annual meeting of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association held at the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, on Tuesday and Wednesday, February 15th and 16th. The number of delegates exceeded that of any previous gathering and the sessions were marked by business-like proceedings, lively discussions and a general advance in the welfare, progress and prosperity of the industry.

The entertainment features were enjoyable and the retail lumbermen of Toronto certainly did their part in seeing that the visitors were all well looked after from the time they arrived until they entrained for home. The theatre party at the Pantages on the night of February 15th was much appreciated as well as the automobile drive around the city at the conclusion of the second day's proceedings. The annual banquet was attended by some 300 guests, representing every branch of the lumber industry from the woods to the sale of the finished product. There were many wholesale merchants and travellers present and the social function was one of pleasant association and happy reminiscence.

Ottawa was selected as the next place of meeting, which is a compliment to the newly-elected president, E. M. Barrett, who has long been a vigorous worker in the ranks of the retailers.

A tribute was paid to the energy and devotion of John B. Reid of Toronto, to the cause of the O.R.L.D.A. during his term of office in that he was elected honorary-president, which is a high honor.

Officers Elected for Coming Year

The officers for the coming year are:—

Honorary President—J. B. Reid, Toronto.

President—E. M. Barrett (Barrett Bros.), Ottawa.

Vice-president—J. C. Scofield (Windsor Lumber Co.), Windsor, Ont.)

Directors—Eastern District, Grant P. Davidson, Ottawa; F. B. Van Dusen, Brockville.

Toronto District—W. M. Tupling, Orillia; W. C. Irvin, Toronto.

Western District—Thomas Patterson, Hamilton, and A. J. McKinney, Woodstock.

Southwestern District—A. R. Sanders, St. Thomas; John Wallace, London.

Northern District—F. E. Hollingsworth, Sault Ste. Marie; D. H. Andress, Sudbury.

The chairmen of the Orangeville District, J. A. Matthews, Orangeville; Stratford District, Robert Oliver, Listowel, and Niagara Peninsula District, K. J. Shirton, Dunnville, are also members of the executive.

All the officers were elected without any opposition and the friendliest feeling prevailed. J. B. Reid was nominated for a second term, but positively declined to be a candidate for the office. He thought that it was an honor which should be distributed and should go to various parts of the province. There was loud cheering later when E. M. Barrett, the newly-elected president, rose and moved that J. B. Reid be made honorary president of the association with a seat on the board of directors. This was seconded by James Harriman of Niagara Falls, Ont.

Welcomed by President Reid

In opening the proceedings, Mr. Reid said he was glad to see such a large and representative attendance and hoped all would have a pleasant and profitable time while they were in the city. Continuing, he said: "In the matter of remarks from the president, I propose to make an innovation. I have no address or written report as the one from the secretary-treasurer will cover everything from one end of the year to the other of what has been done by our association.

"We are glad you have come here to take part in the work, thus showing your appreciation of what has been done during the past year. The Entertainment Committee will look after you well, while you are in Toronto, but the business end is more important, and I am going to see that it is pushed through. I want every man in this convention, who has an idea, or thinks he has an idea, which is going to benefit the lumber trade, to let it come out here. We desire a full and free discussion. We are all one body and we will sift out what is going to benefit this association. In this work, however, we want you to help the officers and members with the best ideas you can bring forth.

"Our association is growing in strength and influence, and your attendance here in such large numbers is an indication that you are interested in its progress and welfare. Meeting so many of your fellow-men cannot but fail to do you some good, or otherwise many of you would not have spent money and time to come such long distances to be present at the proceedings, which I hope will be profitable and pleasant."

Progressive Work During the Year

The secretary of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. H. Boultbee, read an interesting and instructive report of the year's operations as follows:

Mechanics' Lien Act

It is not possible yet for us to report any progress in connection with this very important matter. A combination of circumstances, and possibly the interests of other parties, are working together to delay us in securing results in this connection. Members of the association are familiar with the efforts which we made in previous years to have the Mechanics' Lien Act re-drafted and made more in accordance with modern lien act practice in other provinces and states. Our efforts this year have been entirely devoted to correspondence with the Attorney General, for Ontario, Hon. W. E. Raney. During the session of the Legislature in 1920, we were obliged to be patient, because the Government was then new and had a great amount of legislation to put through.

On May 3rd, 1920, Hon. W. E. Raney advised us that he intended to appoint a committee to take the matter into consideration and that this committee would sit during the recess between sessions and we would be given an opportunity to be heard. During the summer Hon. W. E. Raney apparently changed his mind on this matter and decided to submit the Mechanics' Lien Act to a committee of the York County Law Association. Early in September Hon. W. E. Raney invited the York County Law Association to appoint a committee to draft a new Mechanics' Lien Act. We believe it is unfortunate for our interests that this step should have been taken.

In the first place the President of the York County Law Association is very strongly a mortgagee man and we are advised that he has expressed the opinion that "The supply men are not to get any further protection." Furthermore, we are advised that the officers and committee of the York County Law Association are nearly all engaged very largely in the mortgage loan business and are naturally more concerned in preserving the mortgagee's position than in seeing that material men receive protection. Our solicitor endeavored to obtain action on the part of the York County Law Association. On November 5th, a meeting of the York County Law Association was held and the invitation of the Attorney General was accepted. A committee was accordingly appointed to draft a new lien law, and our solicitor, Mr. John Jennings of the firm of Jennings & Clute, Toronto, is a member of this committee. Mr. Jennings has endeavored to get this committee at work, but has not as yet obtained any result along this line. On January 28th, Mr. Jennings again discussed the matter with the Attorney General and expressed his fear that no progress whatever would be made through the York County Law Association. The Attorney General then asked our solicitor to arrange an appointment with him to discuss the situation.

Hon. W. E. Raney has now asked us to prepare a bill and have a private member (a lawyer) present it. He (Raney) will then give us a committee to consider the bill and report. Mr. Jennings is now drafting the bill.

Campaign Against the Use of Wooden Shingles

Eearly last September Mr. J. B. Laidlaw of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Toronto, delivered an address before the Ontario Fire Prevention League and his subject was "The Fire Menace of the Wooden Shingle." At the conclusion of his address he suggested that the League should pass a resolution calling upon the Ontario Government to enact legislation to prohibit the use of

John B. Reid, Toronto
Honorary President of O.R.L.D.A.

E. M. Barrett, Ottawa
Newly elected President of O.R.L.D.A.

J. C. Scofield, Windsor
Newly elected Vice-Pres. of O.R.L.D.A.

H. Boultbee, Toronto
Re-elected Secy.-Treas. of O.R.L.D.A.

wooden shingles on roofs of buildings within 50 feet of any existing building; and prohibiting the repair of existing shingle roofs when the amount of the repairs was 30 per cent or more of the roof. The Fire Prevention League did as Mr. Laidlaw suggested. Your Secretary considered that this was a situation that concerned the members of the Association very vitaly. Moreover, it concerned also in an even more vital manner the interests of the lumber manufacturers and wholesalers of Canada who produce or sell wooden shingles. On the day following Mr. Laidlaw's address an interview was given to the Toronto Daily Star which included a number of the most important facts in favor of the use of wooden shingles. Following the appearance of this interview many citizens wrote letters to the press opposing the prohibition of the use of wooden shingles. Mr. J. B. Laidlaw also wrote several letters, endeavoring to answer the letters sent in by citizens.

The Canadian Lumbermen's Association, the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, the British Columbia Shingle Agency and the British Columbia Department of Lands all took this matter up vigorously and prepared for a united campaign against the proposed bill. A capable lawyer was approached who expressed his readiness to undertake the work of managing a campaign. An expert from the West, a man of wide experience in this particular matter was engaged by the British Columbia Shingle Agency. The B.C. Lumber Commissioner at Toronto was preparing circular matter to be sent to all retail lumber dealers in Ontario urging them to write to their respective members of Parliament. In fact preparations had been made for a very vigorous campaign. It was not considered advisable to start this campaign in full force until it was definitely known that a proposed bill was to be introduced. Our information, obtained from exceptionally reliable sources, was to the effect that Mr. George F. Lewis, Secretary of the Ontario Fire Prevention League, had made a rough draft of the proposed bill and that he fully intended to introduce it. A meeting of his executive was called, for the purpose we understand, of approving the draft of the bill. The executive decided, however, that the public had not yet had sufficient education to stand for such a measure and it was decided that the bill should be postponed for one year. We also are advised that it is the intention of the Fire Prevention League to conduct an extensive educational campaign during the coming year with a view to introducing a bill, possibly of a more drastic nature, next year.

It is for the members of this Association to discuss what stand they may desire to take in connection with this matter. If they wish to co-operate actively with the other associations in opposing the campaign of the Fire Prevention League, a resolution on this matter should be passed to that effect. It has been suggested to your Secretary that inasmuch as many of our members are interested in the selling of substitute roofing materials we may not secure a unanimous opinion in regard to this subject. Whether this is the case or not can only be developed by discussion and it will be in the interest of the Association that a definite pronouncement on the subject should be made at this meeting.

Incorporation of the O.R.L.D.A.

At the annual meeting of our Association last year a motion was carried instructing the Secretary to obtain provincial incorporation for the Association under the Act for the incorporation of companies without share capital. This has been done, at a cost of about $10.00. Throughout the greater part of 1920 the Association has enjoyed the privileges of incorporation.

Incorporation of Labor Unions

A resolution urging the Dominion and Ontario Governments to require that all labor unions should be incorporated was carried at our last annual meeting. A copy was sent to the Minister of Labor at Ottawa and Toronto. From Ottawa we received a reply in the following words: "This question has from time to time been submitted to the Government for consideration but so far no affirmative decision has ever been reached. To enact Legislation of this sort at the moment would probably provoke more discontent and unrest than already exists and therefore I am not sure it would be desirable to introduce the subject at this session of Parliament. Signed, G. D. Robertson." From Hon. W. R. Rollo, Minister of Labor in the Ontario Government we received a reply in the following words: "The Ontario Government has not at the present time any such measure under consideration nor has it adopted any policy in connection therewith, and so far as I am aware has no intention of introducing such Legislation at the coming Session."

Preservation of the Forests

One of the resolutions carried at our Annual Meeting a year ago urged the Ontario Government to adopt more modern and effective methods of forest preservation and to place the management of the forests of Ontario under a separate department. Your secretary understands that during 1920 the Department of Lands and Forests was separated from the Department of Mines which were formerly conducted as one Department. A copy of our resolution was sent to Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines and on March 10th, he replied, stating that it was his intention to make such changes in the methods and organization connected with the forest industry in Ontario as would adequately take care of protection and reforestry, and forest preservation generally.

Discount to Contractors

Your secretary was in receipt, during 1920, of a letter from the Long Island Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, Long Island, N.Y., asking whether retail lumber dealers in Ontario give contractors an advantage when purchasing lumber and building material. The Builders and Contractors' Association of Long Island has asked the Retail Lumber Dealers' Association there for a discount of 10 per cent. While the situation at Long Island is of no practical importance in Ontario, members of our Association will be interested in the fact that a canvas of the dealers in Toronto showed that none of them give any such advantage to the contractors, and are in fact strongly opposed to such a practice.

Fishing Club for the Dealers

One of the very pleasant features of our Annual Outing last year was the visit paid to the Alabama Hotel, on the Upper French River. Our members remained there from the middle of Sunday afternoon until Monday noon. The experience was wonderfully delightful and every member present was able to enjoy himself according to his own individual desires. Many members indulged in the splendid fishing afforded by the waters in this district. So pleasant was this portion of the trip that our President, Mr. J. B. Reid and other members of the Association have since been considering the possibility of establishing a fishing club owned and operated by the

Association or by Association members, upon the Upper French River. Your secretary, at the request of President Reid has communicated with the secretary of the Solid Comfort Fishing Club which has its head-quarters on the French River near the place visited by our Association last year. In reply we have received an interesting outline of the way in which the Solid Comfort Fishing Club is operated and this information is available in case the members of the Association take favourably to a proposal to establish such a club. Our president would like to have the matter discussed during this meeting and will no doubt be prepared to explain his views when the discussion comes up.

Mr. Boultbee then gave a full report of the successful midsummer outing of the Retail Dealers' in August last to North Bay, Callender, Trout Mills, Cache Bay and Sturgeon Falls and the hospitality of the lumbermen and towns of the north.

Tax Upon Unlicensed Insurance

Early in 1920 it was reported in the press that Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, was considering the advisability of imposing a tax of 15 per cent. upon premiums paid to insurance companies operating in Canada without license. This proposal had come up occasionally in former years and had not been acted upon. The objections are chiefly threefold. The tax would eliminate competition among insurance companies. It would strengthen the monoply of the licensed companies and it would furnish practically no revenue to the Government. Our Association pointed out these facts to Sir Henry Drayton in a letter under date of May 7th. Similar representations were made by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. It is gratifying to be able to report that Sir Henry Drayton finally decided not to impose this tax. More detailed reference to the matter will no doubt be made in the report of your standing Committee on Insurance.

The Government Sales Tax

Quite one-half of the correspondence of your secretary during the year 1920 was the result of the Government Sales Tax. As soon as the intention of the Government to impose such a tax was announced letters commenced to pour into the Secretary's office asking for information. Members will all recall the fact that there was great confusion during the first two months and that not even the Finance Minister himself, nor the Deputy Minister of Inland Revenue, nor anyone else with whom we could get in touch, seemed to know how the tax was to be collected, what lines were to be taxed, or how much the tax was to be in any particular case. Your Secretary endeavored to keep in touch with the latest rulings on this subject throughout the year and to advise members promptly when any changes were made. Through Mr. E. M. Barrett, of Ottawa, our Vice-president, and Mr. Frank Hawkins, Secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Ottawa, we are kept in very close touch with the latest rulings given out at Ottawa, and our interests were represented upon several different occasions when deputations called upon the Department to obtain rulings or to present our point of view. It was most fortunate that during the first few months of the imposition of this tax, the reatil lumber dealers were able to present their views as a unit, and to distribute the rulings of the Department promptly to the whole trade.

Drafting of Standard Order Form

At our Annual Meeting last year a resolution was carried instructing the committee on Trade Relations to draw up a standard order form to be published in the Monthly Bulletin, so that members could express their opinions upon it to the Secretary. The Committee took this matter in hand early in the year and, after a number of meetings, decided upon a form which was subsequently published in the Bulletin. This form met with almost complete approval on the part of our members, though a few amendments were suggested, and some of these have been included in the form in its present shape. Finally, the form as amended was approved by the Trade Relations Committee and printed forms were sent to all dealers in Ontario, who were advised that copies could be obtained through the Secretary at a price of $6.00 for five hundred. The forms are printed in duplicate, one copy to be given to the seller and one to be retained by the dealer. Your Committee on Trade Relations will report in detail upon the matter. It remains to be reported, however, that the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, at their Annual Meeting, on January 28th, held a discussion upon this subject, the result of which was that a motion was carried as follows: "That this Association having its attention drawn to the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association Standard Form would respectfully request and suggest to the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association the propriety of just consideration of this matter with a committee appointed by the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, before this order form is published and issued for general acceptance, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association with a request for consideration at an early date."

In connection with this subject it should also be reported that one of the members of our Association has suggested to the Secretary that it might be advisable also to draw up a standard order form to be issued in connection with contracts between retailers and their customers.

Consideration of Traffic Matters

At our meeting last year we discussed the advisability of creating a traffic department of the Association. Your secretary was instructed, by a motion carried at that meeting, to make inquiries as to the opinions of members of the Ascsociation regarding this proposal and to take steps for carrying it out in case it met with general approval of the association. Your secretary was also instructed to communicate with the wholesalers to ascertain whether they would be disposed to co-operate in the creation of a joint traffic bureau representing the two associations. After discussing this matter with some of our members your secretary found that there was considerable division of opinion as to whether it was feasible and how it could be caried out. He considered that it was advisable to allow the matter to remain standing for the time being and to submit it again as this annual meeting. The Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association to whom our suggestion of a joint bureau was presented did not consider it advisable to take such a step. Since that time the Canadian Lumbermen's Association has held its annual meeting and has determined upon the creation of a traffic department in connection with which they will employ the best talent available in the market in the form of an experienced traffic manager. It is possible that some of the more important difficulties confronting the retail trade may be dealt with after the Traffic Department of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association gets into operation.

Little Progress on Grading Rules

A resolution was carried at our last annual meeting to the effect that we should submit to the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association and the Canadian Lumbermen's Association a proposition for holding a joint conference of representative committees from the three associations to consider the matter of establishing grading rules for lumber. Neither the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association or the Canadian Lumbermen's Association are as yet prepared to co-operate in such a proposition.

Shortage of Skilled Mechanics

This subject has been discussed to a small extent at some of our previous meetings, but never in a serious manner. This year it has been submitted to us by the Toronto members of our Association who are much concerned about the future of the woodworking industry because of the fact that good mechanics and bench hands are scarce and very little is being done to produce new ones by training young lads for such positions.

We have thought it advisable this year to consult with the Toronto Technical School with a view to finding, whether by co-operation with that Institution, it will be possible to improve the situation. We have been fortunate in obtaining the presence at our Convention of Dr. A. C. MacKay, Principal of the Toronto Technical School who will discuss the matter with us and give us the benefit of his views. He believes that a plan can be worked out for co-operation between the School and the woodworking plants which will result in the training of a large number of young men for positions of this kind.

Good Work of Local Branches

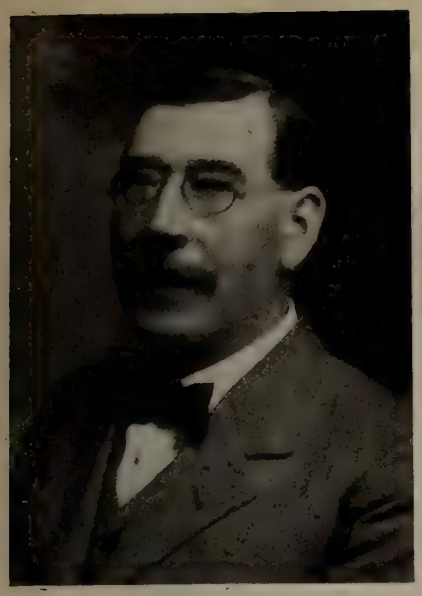
While we have not established as many local branches of the Association as yet, as we would like to see, it is possible to report interesting progress in this connection during 1920. Our Local Associations which were already established, have all held many interesting meetings, with the exception of our Northern District, which unfortunately covers such a wide area of country that effective organization is not as easy a matter as it is in the more closely settled parts of the Province. It is very encouraging, however, to report that a most enthusiastic gathering of dealers in the Niagara Peninsula was held on January 22nd and a splendid Local Branch was organized, with Mr. K. J. Shirton of Dunnville as Chairman.

Insurance and Workmen's Compensation

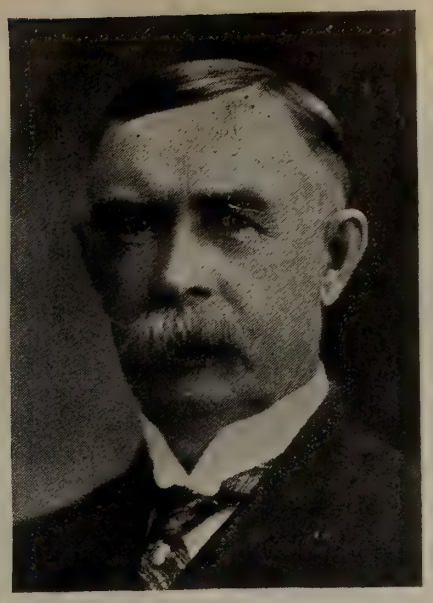
W. C. Laidlaw, of Toronto, read the report of the committee on Insurance and Workmen's Compensation at the annual meeting of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association.

Under the heading of insurance, two important matters have come to the attention of your Committee during the past year.

Early in the month of April, 1920, a report was current in the



Thomas Patterson, Hamilton
Past Pres. and new Director of O.R.L.D.A.



W. C. Irvin, Toronto
Newly elected Director of O.R.L.D.A.

John Wallace, London
Newly elected Director of O.R.L.D.A.

Grant P. Davidson, Ottawa
Re-elected Director of O.R.L.D.A.

press to the effect that Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, was contemplating the imposition of a tax of 15 per cent. upon unlicensed insurance. Such a tax would have been a heavy burden upon retail lumber dealers, who place a large part of their insurance with Companies of this class. Our Association wrote to the Minister of Finance, under date of May 7th, and pointed out to him that such a tax would eliminate competition among insurance companies. It was also pointed out to the Government that such a tax would furnish practically no revenue to the Government. A number of years ago a similar proposition had been proposed, but had not been put into effect. We believe that the stand taken by our Association and by representatives of other Canadian industries persuaded the Minister of Finance that the imposition of such a tax would not be advisable. Up to date no steps of this sort have been taken.

Proposed Anti-Shingle Legislation

In September, 1920, a proposal was brought forth by J. B. Laidlaw of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company of Canada, who urged that legislation should be introduced prohibiting the use of wooden shingles on any building erected in Ontario within fifty feet of an existing building, and also prohibiting the repair of a shingle roof, if the amount of the repair equalled 30 per cent. of the roof. While this is properly a matter to be considered in detail by your Committee on Legislation, it is closely akin to the subject of insurance, and we, therefore, wish to make a short reference to it. This proposal was presented before the Annual Convention of the Ontario Fire Prevention League, and a resolution was carried in favor of introducing a Bill of this nature, during the present Session of the Ontario Legislature. The situation was watched very closely by your Committee and by the Officers of the Association. There were other lumber Associations which took very active steps in connection with this matter, and if a Bill had been introduced, our Association would have been asked to declare its stand in connection with the situation. Fortunately, however, the publicity given to the matter by the members brought out such vigorous opposition on the part of the public that, according to our well informed advice, we understand that the Fire Prevention League, has decided to postpone the introduction of the Bill for one year. We are also advised that they intend, during the coming year, to carry on a strenuous educational campaign with a view to the introduction of a Bill, possibly even more drastic, at the 1922 Session of the Ontario Legislature. We are pleased to be able to report that for the time being, the danger of such a Bill being enacted has passed by, but we would suggest that our Association discuss this matter thoroughly and instruct the Officers of the Association in regard to the stand they may desire to take in case the danger is only postponed.

Workmen's Compensation

The report of the Workmen's Compensation Board for 1920 shows a large increase in accidents as well as a large increase in total amount of awards. The total of 54,851 accidents were reported in 1920, which is an increase of 10,591 over 1919. The fatal accidents reported during 1920, were 452 as against 429 in 1919, being an increase of 23.

There was a total average per day of 183 accidents or one accident for every three minutes of the working day.

The amount awarded for Compensation during the year 1920, was $7,076,439.59, and the amount for medical aid, $703,705.66, making a total of $7,780,145.25, as against a total of $4,192,859.93 during 1919; and $3,884,000 during 1918. The Board is paying out $26,000 a day Compensation. It is estimated that over 100,000 people every year are receiving some part of their maintenance from the benefits provided for by the Act.

The total yearly Wage Roll of Industries covered by the Act, is estimated at $450,000,000.

The striking thing, of course, is the huge increase in cost in 1920 over 1919 figures. This increase of $3,500,000 is a serious addition to the already heavy burden on Industry.

What are the causes of this huge increase? First of all, there is the increase in the Compensation last year from 55% to 66-2/3%. Even if the number of accidents had remained the same, these would have meant considerable increase in the total amount of Compensation paid; but the startling fact is that with the number of workmen practically unchanged, the number of accidents in 1918 was 47,000, in 1919, 44,000, and in 1920, 54,000; or an increase of over 10,000 accidents.

There are reasons for believing that this result is largely due to the increase in benefits. In other words, that there has been malingering.

Reduction of Industrial Accidents

To understand this situation, one must bear in mind that the majority of accidents are Short Period Disability Cases. 50% of thecases are two weeks or less, 90% are seven weeks or less.

We believe that there is need for the operation of a well organized Safety Association, looking to the reduction in the number of accidents. We need careful inspection. We need co-operation in following the recommendations of the inspectors. We need the wholehearted interest of each employer in the question of Safety. We need to impress the idea of Safety on the men themselves. Further, we need each employer to follow each accident, and to see that there is no malingering. If each one of us, in the Lumber Group, determines that during 1921 no man will be permitted to fake an accident, or that no doctor will be allowed to assist in any such fake, we may go a long way towards reducing our Premium for Accident Insurance.

Reports have been current during the past months that during the present Session of the Legislature, an effort will be made by the Labor Party to have a Bill enacted which will increase the compensation paid to injured workmen from 66-2/3% of the wages received at the time of the accident to a full 100%. Similar reports are current in regard to proposed increases in the payments made to dependents. These are matters of very serious import to all employers of labor, and your Committee suggests that this subject be discussed carefully during the present meeting with a view to preparing a forcible resolution upon the subject. One of our members has submitted a suggestion in connection with this matter to the effect that in case the workmen are allowed 100% compensation, they should be required to contribute 33⅓% towards the compensation fund. He suggests that this might be handled locally by each shop under the control of a Shop Committee. Under such a plan the Shop Committee would see that the man was back on the job as soon as he was fit. This member reports, however, that he is strongly opposed to 100% compensation, because it would undoubtedly put a premium upon absence from work.

Legislation and Transportation Matters

B. F. Clarke of Glencoe, chairman of the Committee on Legislation and Transportation, presented a comprehensive report, in which he said: The most important matters coming under this head are:

Mechanics' Lien Act.
Prohibition of Wooden Shingles.
Workmen's Compensation Act.
Ontario Business Assessment Act.
Sales Tax.

The Mechanics' Lien Act is still dragging on. The present Attorney-General, after advising that a committee would be appointed last session to consider the situation, changed his mind and decided to ask the York County Law Association to appoint a committee to draft a new act. We are advised by Mr. Jennings, our solicitor, that this is an unfortunate situation, as the York County Law Association are more interested in preserving the rights of mortgagees than in the rights of supply men; in fact, their chairman has advised Mr. Jennings that the supply men are not going to get any more protection than they are getting. Mr. Boultbee and Mr. Jennings had an interview with the Attorney-General on February 4th.

Keep An Eye On Wooden Shingle

You are all familiar with the wooden shingle situation. The Fire Prevention League seem to have adopted the U. F. O. method of class legislation, or the metal and prepared roofing manufacturers have presented a very one-sided case to the League. However, through the united efforts of the B. C. association and I think nearly every lumberman in Canada, and the publicity given the matter by the Toronto Star, Mr. George F. Lewis, secretary of the league, decided to drop the matter for a year. Much credit is due Mr. Horace Boultbee for the efforts he made to fight this legislation, and we are fortunate in having such a man as secretary of our association. If he had been sleeping on the job, things may have been different. Local associations should keep this matter in mind, and bring it to the attention of their local members whenever possible.

The Workmen's Compensation Act will be referred to in your insurance report. An effort was made to increase the compensation to 100 per cent., but this was turned down in the house.

There has been no change in the Business Assessment Act. Owing to the change in power in the Local House, our past efforts were wasted, but we now have the matter before the Attorney-General, and hope to get the Government to introduce an amendment for the purpose of reducing the assessment of lumber yards to the same level as other businesses of a similar nature.

Wish to Absorb the Sales Tax

Mr. Kalbfleisch, of Stratford, has advised me that their local association has passed a resolution to ask the Government to allow planing mills to absorb all the Sales Tax. The reason for this was that some of the dealers who do not manufacture lumber, sash, doors, mouldings, etc., and who buy them manufactured, are not required to add sales tax and are selling their material at the same price as the ones that manufacture, but who have to add sales tax. This matter might be considered at this meeting.

Last year there was some talk of establishing a traffic department. There seems to be considerable difference of opinion on this subject, and it might be advisable to discuss this also at the meeting. The Canadian Lumbermen's Association at its annual meeting held in January, decided to establish a traffic department, in charge of an experienced traffic manager, and it may be possible by co-operation with this body to obtain some of the results desired.

Standard Order Form Adopted for One Year

After reading of the report of Secretary Boultbee and those of the committees on Workmen's Compensation and Insurance and Legislation and Transportation (which appear on another page of the 'Canada Lumberman") President Reid referred to the standard order form, which had been draughted and printed. He explained that the committee had been working on it for months and had got the best legal advice. He was strongly in favor of its adoption, as he believed it was for the benefit and protection of the retail dealers of Ontario. The wholesalers had, at the last minute, asked for some revisions in the standard order form. Their objections had been considered by the Executive and the directors had decided that the order form was good enough for them and should be tried out by the O.R.L.D.A. for at least one year, when, if necessary, it could be amended.

The president outlined the important features of the standard order form, particularly with respect that an order must be confirmed by the head office of the seller within so many days of date of the order, and if the order was not so confirmed, it would be void at the expiration of the time limit. Another advantage was the clause that all material not up to grade and specifications, whether in part or whole carloads, could be unloaded or held at the shipper's expense and disposition, and also the reference to the fact that the buyer was authorized to use all or part of any shipment found to be up to grade, and in accordance with the order and any stock below the grade, to be held for the count of the shipper and at his own risk. If there was an unreasonable amount below grade, the buyer would have the right to reject the whole carload. A copy of the standard order form appeared on page 56 of the February 1st edition of the "Canada Lumberman."

It was moved by E. C. Russell and seconded by Allen Watt, that the standard order form be adopted and tried out by the O.R.L.D.A. for twelve months. This was carried unanimously.

Operation of Compensation Act Debated

In regard to the importance of the Mechanics' Lien Act, which was referred to in the report on Legislation and Transportation, Mr. Reid said the members of the O.R.L.D.A. should use all their influence with their local M.P.P.'s in asking them to support the new and improved bill which was being brought before the House.

In the discussion of the report of the Committee on Insurance and Compensation, which was presented by Walter C. Laidlaw, the chairman, some references were made to certain working men faking in order to get the compensation. Mr. Laidlaw pointed out that in the case of some employees, there was malingering in order that greater returns might be drawn from the fund in the way of compensation. He thought all cases should be followed up carefully and flagrant violations reported to the Board. It was also necessary to see that proper safeguards were provided in their plants and to encourage the Safety spirit among the employees so that one workman, in observing a careless practice on the part of another workman, would call his attention to it and endeavor to have the indifferent one see the error of his way.

Guy H. Long, of Hamilton, said that he regretted some physicians were willing to assist dishonest workmen in taking advantage of the act. As employers, they should do everything they could to get this legislation as nearly up to the mark of being right as possible. In his opinion, the regulations were better looked after in the larger cities than in the smaller places. Mr. Long referred to one or two instances of feigned injuries, which had come under his notice, and advised vigilance on the part of all employers.

Many important resolutions were passed by the convention. These will be found in another column of the "Canada Lumberman." Briefly, some of the outstanding things done were the adoption of the standard order form for one year, and a resolution favoring the continuance of the efforts to have a new Mechanics' Lien Act passed; opposition an any proposed anti-shingle legislation; continued agitation to make it compulsory for labor unions to become incorporated; approval of the policy of forest conservation for the province of Ontario; the necessity of further local branches and the opposition of any increased compensation to workmen under the present act.

Planing Mills Would Absorb Sales Tax

In regard to the recommendation of the Stratford District that the O. R. L. D. A. petition the federal government to allow planing mills to absorb the tax, there was a lively discussion. The Stratford branch asked that this resolution be carried for the reason that some of the dealers, who do not manufacture lumber, sash, doors, mouldings, etc., and who buy them manufactured, are not required to add sales tax, and are selling their material at the same price, as the ones that manufacture but who have to add the sales tax.

President Reid said that, according to the present regulation, where a retailer operates machinery for the further processing of lumber, excluding ripping, resawing and butting, (which is not regarded as manufacturing), he is regarded as a manufacturer to this extent and, on the value of all such worked material, must pay a tax of two per cent. Only one per cent. of this need be charged and shown on the invoice if the retailer so wishes, but he must turn over to the government two per cent., thus absorbing the one per cent. Where a retailer sells a portion of his stock in exactly the same condition as he received it, whether sold to a contractor or a consumer, there is no tax. The tax must be shown on the invoice handed to each customer.

J. T. James, of Bridgeburg, stated that showing the two per cent. on every invoice of manufactured stuff leaving his mill and yard, involved considerable clerical work and bookkeeping. He had been absorbing the tax for some months and in making up his monthly statements of sales, he had shown a total of the amount sold, which was

W. M. Tupling, Orillia
Re-elected Director of O.R.L.D.A.

A. R. Sanders, St. Thomas
Re-elected Director of O.R.L D.A.

F. E. Hollingsworth, Sault Ste. Marie
Re-elected Director of O.R.L.D.A.

K. J. Shirton, Dunnville
Re-elected Director of O.R.L.D.A.

J. A. Matthews, Orangeville
Re-elected Director of O.R.L.D.A.

Robt. Oliver, Listowel
Re-elected Director of O.R.L.D.A.

James Harriman, Niagara Falls
Veteran member of O.R.L.D.A.

O. W. Rice, Welland
Secy. Niagara Peninsula Branch

R. E. Reid, Niagara Falls
Vice-Pres. Niagara Peninsula Branch

manufactured by him and subject to the tax. He had handed this sum into the customs officers who were the local collectors of the sales tax and no questions had been asked. This greatly reduced all work in connection with the tax and eliminated the necessity of showing a separate entry on every invoice that went out to a customer.

George H. Belton, of London, stated that in milling-in-transit a tax had to be paid only on the cost of the milling charge and not on the value of the stock. Where material was milled on one's premises the two per cent. of the total value of the stock had to be levied.

Finally on motion of E. M. Barrett, seconded by J. T. James, a resolution along the lines of the request of the Stratford District was carried to the effect that the government allow planing mills to absorb all the sales tax.

Strongly Favor Tax on Turnover

Another important motion, which was carried during the second day's session of the convention, was one proposed by W. C. Laidlaw, of Toronto. It was to the effect that the convention go on record as favoring a substitution for the present complex and irritable sales tax, a simple form of tax on turnover, based upon monthly sales and paid by the man who makes the sales.

Woodworkers Hold Safety Session

During the afternoon of the second day an interesting session was held of the Woodworkers' Group of the Industrial Accident Prevention Association. W. C. Laidlaw, chairman, presided, and a rousing and instructive address was delivered by F. M. Tobin, Toronto, secretary of the Industrial Accident Association, which is composed of ten or twelve groups, of which the woodworkers constitute one. A resolution was passed, urging that the Government impose a surtax on manufacturers who do not provide guards for their saws, or who refuse to comply with the recommendations of the inspectors to put on such guards.

Mr. Tobin gave some startling figures, showing how accidents could be reduced by whole-hearted and sympathetic interest on the part of both employers and employees in the safety movement. He impressed upon those the danger of leaving machinery unprotected and drew attention to the fact that out of 628 accidents in the woodworking industry last year, no less than 173 were caused by the circular saw. As the whole body of wood manufacturers are assessed under the act, he thought it an injustice that the most careful should be penalized for the failure of others to take proper precautions. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Tobin for his splendid address.

Order Form for the Customer

O. W. Rice, of Welland, said he would like to see an order form drawn up which might be used by the members of the association in connection with all sales to customers. If such a form were used, he thought there would be no exception taken to it by the contractors. He then moved, seconded by E. C. Russell, that the incoming Executive draw up an order form to be used by retailer and customer when finally approved by the association. This was carried.

Manufacturers Selling to Catalogue Houses

B. F. Clarke, of Glencoe, brought up the matter of certain manufacturers of sash and doors selling to mail order and catalogue houses, who were conducting an active campaign against the retail lumber dealer by means of an extensive system of publicity. Conferences have been held with the manufacturers and they had been asked what their attitude was in the matter of marketing their output through the legitimate distributors, viz., the retail lumbermen, rather than by means of concerns which were engaged in cut-price business and had no active interest in the lumber trade. The manufacturers so far had not given any definite promise to the retail lumbermen that they would confine their distribution to the ordinary channels, and there the matter stood at the present time.

J. C. Scofield, of Windsor, said one company in particular had been very aggressive in the matter of sending out catalogues in the Southwestern Ontario district and his experience was that most of those, who had anything to di with such organizations, never patronized them again. With the mail order proposition, it seemed to be that one could catch a sucker once, but never twice.

More Advertising—Hardwood Floor Week

Mr. Scofield went on to state that the dealers should do some advertising and get out among prospective builders and customers. It was necessary to adopt modern merchandising methods. He related an instance that had come under his attention across the border a few years ago, when the manager of a certain business was surprised to find that Mr. So and So had ordered a complete mail order house from a Chicago concern. Mr. Scofield had asked him if he knew this gentleman intended to build, and the reply was "Yes." "Did you get out and see him?" enquired Mr. Scofield. "No," responded the speaker, "I was waiting for the gentleman to come in and see me." Mr. Scofield declared that it was necessary the retail lumbermen should do more advertising to sell their stuff. He referred to the recent success of "Hardwood Floor Week" in the Border Cities, which his firm, the Windsor Lumber Co., and the Seaman-Kent Co., had put on. Arrangements had been made with many hardware merchants to place their windows at the disposal of the Seaman-Kent Co., with several "Dealer Helps." Ideas and mottos were placed in the window, while the hardware man gained from the display of samples of hardwood flooring by showing brushes, varnishes, mops, waxes and other things. The Seaman-Kent Co. had taken a whole page in a daily paper for one week. The central portion of the advt. was used for pointing out the merits of hardwood flooring, its beauty, comfort, convenience and economy, and around the outside of this were the announcements of the Windsor Lumber Co., and those of several hardware firms. Then a vacant store had been leased where demonstrations were given of hardwood flooring, and citizens were invited to call and ask any questions regarding price, quality, method of laying, etc. The result of the "Hardwood Floor Week" was that much interest was aroused in hardwood floors in the Border Cities, in fact nearly everybody was talking about them, and it was expected that a good deal of business would result.

Mr. Scofield closed with the statement that it was necessary for several of the lumber dealers to waken up in merchandising methods or the mail order people "would put it all over them."

Favors Fire Prevention Campaign

H. A. L. Swan, of Ottawa, who is a member of the Committee on Insurance and Compensation of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, sent in some interesting memoranda which was incorporated in the report. The memorandum read in part: "Insurance is not a commodity, but a necessary overhead charge and should, of course, be reduced to the smallest item consistent with proper protection.

"I would suggest that as a means of assisting future committees of the association that all members be specially requested to make notes of the various problems met with during the year and forward the information to the respective chairmen.

"I believe that a Fire Prevention Campaign put on along the lines of Safety First would be timely and labor well spent, and that lumbermen and their associates should go on record in support of the proposed amendment to the Criminal Code by the Dominion Government, which provides for heavy fines and a maximum of two years' imprisonment for any person who fails to carry out instructions and improvements received from a proper official, or for any one who owns, occupies, or controls any premises in which a fire might occur through negligence. At first glance this amendment might appear drastic or that fire insurance companies were responsible for its enactment, but this is not the case. There is no question, however, but that some strong measures are necessary with the object of preventing the economic waste that takes place every year through preventable fires and the stigma rests with associations such as ours.

Sparks on Roof Cause Few Fires

"With regard to wooden shingles, it would appear that in some quarters, there has been a decided effort to show that wooden shingles are a menace to insurance risks, and in view of this I feel that concerted effort of rebuttal should be introduced at once. From my limited knowledge, I am of the opinion that wooden shingles have not contributed to the fire losses. I have before me a report of fire losses in the United States for 1919-1920 which shows among other items that the causes of fire in that country attributed to "Sparks on Roofs" (including shingles and all other classes of roofs) was 2.36 per cent. as compared with fire caused by matches, smoking, etc., 5.82 per cent.; exposure, including conflagration, 22.51 per cent., and from unknown causes, probably largely preventable, 33.10 per cent., showing that all down the line to make the 100 per cent. loss from fire in the United States for the period mentioned, the "Sparks on Roofs" is the smallest by far in the percentage of causes. No doubt, you will be able to augment this information and if you so desire, I can furnish you with a copy of the report referred to."

Mr. Swan then made reference to the resolution of J. B. Laidlaw, which was passed at the annual meeting of the Ontario Fire Prevention League. He strongly urged the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association to take action along similar lines to what the Canadian Lumbermen's Association did at Ottawa. The latter passed a resolu-

tion against the proposed legislation which would prohibit the use of wooden shingles or other combustible material as a roof covering on any building hereafter erected nearer than 50 feet to an existing structure, and also prohibit the extensive repair of any existing roof composed of wooden shingles or other combustible material. The Canadian Lumbermen's Association adopted a motion that they co-operate with all parties interested in opposing the proposal.

In connection with Hon. Mr. Justice Masten's report in regard to a tax on unlicensed insurance companies, Mr. Swan said he did not believe that they should acquiesce in permitting unlicensed companies to operate in Canada without paying some tax. He did think, however, that this tax should be a moderate one, one that will not result in the tariff companies monopolizing the business, or one that would increase the rates of the unlicensed companies to such an extent as to interfere in their competing in rates. * * * With the increase in fire-fighting apparatus and men, including the double platoon system, some efforts should be made to have the rates reduced.

Insurance for the Unemployed

"With regard to Unemployment Insurance, I believe that to favor anything like Unemployment Insurance in Canada would tend to fertilize the soil of socialistic propaganda (like the Compensation Act, the inclination to get something for nothing, is altogether too prevalent and should not be encouraged). It is true that England has recently put into effect such a law and has made it a compulsory insurance against unemployment to practically all persons in receipt of remuneration not exceeding £250 nominally about $1,250 a year. In Canada, there are many objections, amongst which are the unsteadiness of employment in districts and the constant shifting of workers over a large area of country and also the necessity to highly organize industry to enable the employer to meet competition. It could hardly be adapted to farming, lumbering, fishing, railroad construction and other work of seasonal nature. The system would be inconsistent with Canada's much advertized "Land of Opportunity" for the working man. In fact, the whole field would have to be gone over again to tell those prospective immigrants that the margin between possible earnings and starvation here is so narrow that the Government had to provide a living dole for those out of work. No, let Canada be known as a field for those who have the physical and moral strength to meet conditions, whatever they are, and that by overcoming them, all secure comfort and competence. Let Canada be known as the field of "Labor and Assurance," instead of "Unemployment Insurance."

Mr. Swan touched upon Unemployment Insurance and the schemes of unemployment in various countries, which he said fell into two main classes.

"(1) The plan of insurance in operation in several countries at present is that generally known as the "Ghent System," because first successfully organized in that city. The underlying principle of the Ghent system is that of giving government assistance to trade union unemployment insurance. Thus, under this form of insurance when a workers' organization insures its members against unemployment, a contribution is made to the unemployment fund by public authority. The contribution is sometimes made by a local, sometimes by a central authority, and occasionally by both local and central authorities. Employers under the Ghent system make no direct contribution to the unemployment fund, and unorganized workers are not assisted.

"The second type of unemployment insurance is compulsory insurance of workers on a national basis, involving contribution from employers, workers and the state. This type of insurance has been adopted by Austria, Great Britain and Italy.

"In Sweden and Switzerland measures are enforced which are not properly methods of insurance but are similar to the emergency donation plans adopted after the war in several of the belligerent countries. These schemes of unemployment relief would require a lengthy memorandum.

Strongly Opposed to Unions' Demands

In regard to the Workmen's Compensation Act, Mr. Swan made reference to the Executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which waited upon the Ontario Government in December last and pressed for several reforms, among them amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act, making it compulsory that all cases of accident be reported by the employer no matter whether the man so injured leaves his work at the time or not; to increase the percentage of wages to be paid during accidents; to fix a minimum sum for permanent disability, etc., in harmony with the present cost of living, and the payments fixed prior to this date be revised in accordance with the minimum.

Mr. Swan then touched upon the resolution passed by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association in opposition to any increases at the present time in the rates of compensation under the Compensation Act of Ontario; and also to any step looking to the introduction at the present time of any legislation of establishing old-age compensation or Unemployment Insurance in Canada. (A copy of this resolution appearing on page 47 of February 1st edition of "Canada Lumberman.")

Picked up Around Convention Hall

The Resolutions Committee of the O.R.L.D.A. was composed of W. M. Tupling, of Orillia; J. C. Scofield, Windsor; E. M. Barrett, Ottawa, and Secretary Boultbee. They had a lot of work to look after, but they did it expeditiously.

The oldest members of the O.R.L.D.A. present were Wm. Laking of Hamilton, and James Harriman of Niagara Falls. Both of these gentlemen, although considerably past the three-score mark and ten, are active, hale and hearty.

It was decided to hold the annual picnic for 1921 in August, the same as in the years gone by. Last year the trip was to North Bay and the French River, and was a splendid success. It is probable that the visitors this year will go up the North shore and visit Manitoulin Island. Other pilgrimages have been suggested, but the matter of arrangement was left to the new executive.

On motion of Thomas Patterson, seconded by J. C. Scofield, expressions of sympathy of the association will be sent to the families of the late James Sparling of Meaford; A. C. Reesor, Locust Hill; Arthur Ludlam, Leamington, and Robert Dixon, of Grand Valley, all of whom passed away during the last year. Each was a faithful member of the association. Another motion, which was received with hearty applause, was one proposed by J. C. Scofield and E. M. Barrett that the thanks of the O.R.L.D.A. were due to the Seaman-Kent Co., Toronto, for their splendid entertainment.

The selection of Ottawa as the convention city for 1922 proved to be a popular one, as the major portion of the members, living in western Ontario, have never visited the Capital of Canada. It is probable that in 1923 the convention will go to Windsor, Ont., where the present vice-president, Mr. Scofield, makes his home.

Several interesting souvenirs were given out to the visitors in the shape of lead pencils by the Gall Lumber Co., Toronto, cigarettes by the Boake Mfg. Co., Toronto; leather-covered note books by the Seaman-Kent Co., Toronto; leather billfolds, by Terry & Gordon, Limited, Toronto, and bronze match boxes by the Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Boston, through their representative, John C. Artz, of Rochester.

The Membership Committee report was a gratifying one, showing that in the beginning of 1920, 160 retailers belonged to the association, and at present there are 182. The report of the Treasurer also showed that there was a substantial balance on the right side of the ledger.

E. M. Barrett, the new president of the association, is a member of the firm of Barrett Bros., Ottawa, who are large employers of labor and run a flourishing woodworking establishment. Mr. Barrett has been an active vice-president and is one of the chartered members of the association. He is a worker and will, no doubt, give a good account of himself during his term of office.

President Reid made an admirable chairman and kept everything moving with precision and harmony. J. B. Reid, T. H. Hancock and W. C. Irvin were appointed on the Trade Relations Committee for the coming year. It was thought by the members of the association that, when called upon to adjust some difficulty or settle a dispute, the members of the committee should not be expected to give their services free of charge, as they might be called upon many times to function in numerous petty matters. The association empowered the committee to levy a reasonable amount for their services. Not one of the members is anxious to make any money out of the work, but it was felt that each should, in a measure, be reimbursed in some small way for his time and attention.

The moving picture entertainment put on by the Seaman-Kent Co. of Toronto, manufacturers of hardwood flooring, was much appreciated. A couple of comic films were shown and the manufacture of "Beaver Brand" hardwood flooring from the stump right through all the various stages until laid in an attractive ballroom. Upon its smooth surface many young people were seen disporting themselves in the mazy two-step to their hearts' content. The series is instructive, and to complete the picture it was necessary to use 1,000 feet of film. The company owns a number of these films, which have been shown in leading theatres across the continent. The Seaman-Kent Co. also engaged the Maple Leaf Boys' Club to furnish music, and there were a couple of sparring matches between two agile lads pulled off in regulation style. This "mill" aroused a great deal of interest. The firm also had a catchy display in an adjoining room. Their "Dealer Helps" advertising, consists of various artistic signs, figures, mottos and other adornments, setting forth the merit, beauty, finish and variety of Beaver Board flooring. The entertainment features were arranged by the Sales Department of the company, Frank Kent, W. T. Cole, D. M. Heise and other representatives were present.

The Roll Call of the Lumbermen Delegates

The following are the delegates who registered at the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association convention held in Toronto on February 15 and 16:

Aitchison, W. J., D. Aitchison & Co., Hamilton, Ont.
Anglin, Chas. S., S. Anglin & Co., Kingston.
Armstrong, F. G., The Opeongo Lumber Co., Pembroke.
Armstrong, M. H., Nicholson Lumber Co., Burlington.
Bailey, A. Hagersville.
Bailey, W. J., Jarvis.
Baird, D. C., St. Mary's.
Barraclough, Fred., Cayuga Planing Mill Co., Cayuga.
Barrett, E. M., Barrett Bros., Ottawa.
Belshaw, J. B., J. T. Belshaw & Sons, Stirling.
Belton, Geo. H., Geo. H. Belton Lumber Co., London.
Boake, G. W., Boake Mfg. Co., Ltd., Toronto.
Bogart, M. R., S. Hadley Lumber Co., Ltd., Chatham.
Bond, J. S., Batts, Limited, 374 Pacific, Toronto.
Bond, T. G., Batts, Limited, 374 Pacific, Toronto.
Boshart, John, B. & N. Planing Mills, Milverton.
Bowden, C. W., Bowden Lumber Co., Greenwood Ave., Toronto.
Bowden, H. V., Bowden & Sons, Ltd., Toronto.
Braniff, C. J., McLaren Lumber Co., Ltd., Brockville.
Brennen, H., Dominion Lumber & Coal Co., Hamilton.
Bryan, F. W., McPherson & Clarke, Glencoe.
Cluff, J. J., H. Cluff & Sons, Seaforth.
Coates, C. L., A. Coates & Sons, Burlington.
Cole, W. T., Seaman Kent Co., Toronto.
Comstock, M., McClellan & Co., Ltd., Bowmanville, Ont.
Cooper, S., Cobourg.
Crosthwaite, H., Patterson & Crosthwaite, Hamilton.
Cummings, F. J., Kingston Road Lumber Co., Toronto.
Dagneau, L., C. & J. Hadley Co., Ltd., Chatham.
De Laplante, B., Beaver Lumber Co., Hamilton.
Dick, A., McDonald Lumber Co., Ltd., Peterboro.
Dixon, G., R. Dixon & Sons, Grand Valley.
Doty, C. F., Davis & Doty, Oakville.
Doyle, T. J., P. G. Piggott Lumber Co., Chatham.
Dryden, R. G., Toronto.
Eaton, M. H., Seaman-Eaton Flooring Co., Toronto.
Emery, W. B., Marlatt & Armstrong Co., Oakville.
Fahner, E., R. E. Butler Lumber Co., Woodstock.
Fortune, O. E., Gill & Fortune, Trenton.
Free, J., Mimico.
Gardiner, J. E., P. W. Gardiner & Son, Galt.
Gill, E. I., Sheppard & Gill Lumber Co., Toronto.
Gilchrist, J. T., J. T. Gilchrist Lumber Co., Toronto.
Gilchrist, J. C. Jr., J. C. Gilchrist Lumber Co., Toronto.
Gillies, James, Preston.
Gorvett, W. G., Arthur.
Hadley, C. S., S. Hadley Lumber Co., Chatham.
Hain, A., Watt M. & F. Co., Toronto.
Hale, A. F., Kernohan Lumber Co., Ltd., London.
Hancock, T. H., Toronto.
Harriman, J., Niagara Falls.
Harrison, J., Guelph Lumber Co., Guelph.
Hazen, H., Tillsonburg.
Heise, D. M., Seaman-Kent Co., Toronto.
Henderson, A., Cheltenham.
Hind, E., Edmund Hind Lumber Co., Toronto.
Houston, J. F., Houston Co., Ltd., Tweed.
Howes, J., Harriston.
Ingleby, Chas. E., Ingelby-Taylor Co., Brantford.
Innes, J. H., L. Innes & Sons, Richmond Hill.
Irvin, J. C., Irvin Lumber Co., Toronto.
Irvin, W. C., Irvin Lumber Co., Toronto.
Jackson, W. H., West & Jackson, Tillsonburg.
James, J. T., Bridgeburg.
Johnston, W. D., Georgetown.
Johnston, W. H., Pefferlaw.
Jull, H. A., Ingelby-Taylor Co., Brantford.
Kalbfleisch, E., Kalbfleisch Planing Mill, Stratford.
Kemp, Geo. D., Watt M. & F. Co., Toronto.
Kent, F., Seaman, Kent Co., Toronto.
Kernohan, Geo. N., Kernohan Lumber Co., London.
Laidlaw, W., R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Toronto.
Laking, Wm., Riverdale Lumber Co., Toronto.
Lambert, S. L., Welland.
Lawson, Chas. C., Alliance Lumber Co., Ltd., Hamilton.
Locke, R., R. Locke & Co., Toronto.
Ludlam, H. S., Ludlam-Ainslie Lumber Co., Leamington.
Long, G. H., Consumers Lumber Co., Hamilton.
Light, J. Napanee.
Markle, W. J., Boake Mfg. Co., Toronto.
Martyn, G. H. D., R. Truax Son & Co., Walkerton.
Marsh, D., J. A. Marsh, Grimsby.
Matthews, J. A., Orangeville.
Menzies, D., Milton.
Mooning, Wm., Seaman Eaton Flooring Co., Toronto.
Morgan, J., F. A. Bowden & Sons, Toronto.
Macabe, Chas., St. Clair Construction Co., Toronto.
McCulloch, E. W., W. B. McCulloch, Brampton.
McDermid, A. L., A. L. McDermid & Co., Apple Hill.
McDonald, A. C., P. W. Gardiner & Son, Galt.
McDonald, Chas., Allan Lumber Co., Kingston.
McDonald, H. A., Barton Lumber & Supply Co., Hamilton.
McDonald, J. R., McDonald Lumber Co., Peterboro.
McGibbon, J., McGibbon, Ltd., Sarnia.
McKee, James., The Farmers Milling Co., Port Perry.
MacKenzie, Thos. E., Seaman-Kent Co., Toronto.
McKinney, A. J., McKinney Lumber Co., Woodstock.
Mason, E. P., Geo. M. Mason, Ltd., Ottawa.
McPherson, G. D., Merlin.
Naylor, J. L., Naylor Osborne Co. Essex.
Oliver, Robt., Listowel.
Osborne, A. W., Naylor-Osborne Co., Sandwich.
Paterson, T. A., Mickle Dyment & Son, Toronto.
Patterson, T., Patterson & Crosthwaite, Hamilton.
Payne, James & Son, Tillsonburg.
Penwarden, E. O., Green Lumber Co., St. Thomas.
Pounder, T. A., Pounder Bros., Stratford.
Rastall, Ross A., Rastall Lumber Co., Toronto.
Rastall, R. A. W., Rastall Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto.
Rathbone, T. E., Geo. Rathbone, Ltd., Toronto.
Rhind, A., Simpson Planing Mill, Toronto.
Rhynas, O. W., Mickle Dyment & Son, Brantford.
Rhynas, P. O., Mickle Dyment & Son, Brantford.
Reid, Capt. G. T., Reid & Co., Toronto.
Reid, J. B., Reid & Co., Toronto.
Reid, R. E., Reid Bros. Co., Niagara Falls, Ont.
Reid, R. E., W. E. S. Sawage, Mimico.
Reid, W. I., Galt.
Rice, O. W., O. W. Rice Co., Welland.
Richards, L. H., R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Sarnia.
Richardson, Fred., Ingersoll.
Richardson, U., Elora.
Robertson, C. R., Gatineau Co., Ltd., Ottawa.
Rose, A. G., James Davidson's Sons, Ottawa.
Russell, E. C., Walker & Sons, Walkerville.
Sanders, A. R., Sanders & Bell, St. Thomas.
Savage, W. E. S., Mimico.
Scofield, J. C., Windsor Lumber Co., Ltd., Windsor.
Shirton, K. J., Wm. Shirton Co., Ltd., Dunnville, Ont.
Smith, C. M., Aylmer.
Smith, E. S., Dominion Lumber & Coal Co., Ltd., Hamilton.
Smith, Wm. J., J. B. Smith & Son, Toronto.
Stanners, E. H., Seaman, Kent Co., Toronto.
Streight, J. E. L., Islington.
Taylor, E., Taylor & Wells, Paris.
Taylor, W. J., Watson & Taylor, Ridgetown.
Tennant, W. B., J. B. Smith & Sons, Toronto.
Thompson, R. O., Atwood.
Tupling, W. M., J. R. Eaton & Sons, Orillia.
Van Blaricom, G. B., "Canada Lumberman," Toronto.
Van Dusen, F. B., Brockville, Lumber Co., Brockville.
Wallace John, Dyment Baker Lumber Co., London.
Warwick, T. C., Blenheim.
Watt, A., Watt Milling & Feed Co., Toronto.
Watt, John, Watt Milling & Feed Co., Toronto.
Wicker, Geo. M., Wicker Lumber Co., Niagara Falls, N.Y.
Wilson, J. J., Dominion Lumber & Bldg., Co., Orillia.
Wilson, W. T., James E. Wilson, Ottawa.
Zimmerman, Geo. S., Zimmerman Brothers, Ltd., Tavistock.

The movement of softwood lumber during the last week of 1920 was the smallest of the entire year and in sharp contrast to the closing week of 1919 when a heavy demand from the consumer was being catered to. More than 50 per cent. of the normal lumber production has been shut down, for repairs, and inventorying, or because of the almost total absence of demand for their product. It is expected many mills will remain closed until more encouraging conditions appear that will permit running without accumulating large stocks and also assure a realization price above operating cost.

Buying of both softwoods and hardwoods is light. Retailers are not in the market for lumber because of the yet uncertain spring building situation. Consumers of hardwoods are affected by the liquidation going on in the lines of manufactured goods such as furniture, musical instruments, etc. Lumber prices for the most part are extremely low at the mills, but further reductions are not likely in the face of high costs of manufacture.

The Wm. Hamilton Co. of Peterborough, Ont., have recently issued a neatly printed bulletin, setting forth by suitable illustrations and complete descriptive references, their new design, steam-tension band mill for single or double cutting. The company state that this mill has been installed in some of the larger plants in Canada from coast to coast, and is meeting with an excellent reception from all mill men. Its rigid construction, compactness, simplicity in arrangements and up-to-date design, are interestingly described.

Better Training for the Future Woodworker

Ontario Retail Lumbermen Discuss Scarcity of Competent Bench and Machine Men —Technical Education Playing Big Factor in Industrial Development

At the recent session of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association in Toronto there was an interesting discussion in regard to the scarcity and uncertain outlook of skilled mechanics in the woodworking plants of the province. In speaking on the subject, Alex. Rhind of the Simpson Planing Mill, Toronto, who has devoted much thought to the help problem, said:

To reopen the question, which was touched upon at our last convention relating to the scarcity of well-trained bench and machine mechanics and the consequent lack of stability and production in the industry which we represent, and to create discussion which may further ways and means by which the situation may be relieved, I wish to offer a few observations.

That this scarcity exists in normal times to our disadvantage is admitted and proven by the readiness with which an employee will lay off a day, rustle around to another shop, tell a story and get an offer of an advance in wages. He may start in the new job, but chances are that he goes back to his boss and states he has been offered more money. His boss meets the raise and the man stays till things look ripe for "another touch," and, believe me, "touches" were close together last summer.

As to lack of efficiency, increasing and every-varying costs in all departments in time required for stock or standard operation is proof enough. I think that because we are not making effort to train beginners and men to our line of work, that we are to blame. I think that we Canadians are away behind our Old Country folks in this regard. We are too busy, or we think we are, so have not taken the interest we should to add to the supply of help we have and need, or to replace those who work for us and who retire rich, start garages, grocer stores, real estate offices, speculative builders, etc. In view of all this, I think we might well discuss this question fully and take such action as we may decide will serve our interest.

I believe the printing trades have an understanding or agreement of employees, whereby all apprentices are indentured for a period of years at fixed wages, the employer advancing the apprentice as he becomes proficient, and after the first year he is sent to our Technical School as a part-time student at employer's expense. As the printing trades do not keep "open shop," I am not sure that this would be suitable for us to adopt, because the fixed purpose of "Organized Labor" is to retard production and their well-paid organizers are supplying a constant supply of propaganda to this end, that labor may become scarce and dear.

Manifesting An Interest In Beginners

Perhaps our better plan would be to each make effort to place some beginner in our shop and factories and then to see that his interest is maintained, work not allowed to become monotonous and that he does not become discouraged through lack of interest, through interference or from insufficient wages. I think it would be a satisfaction for any of us to know that we had made a good mechanic and a useful citizen out of a beginner. Some say, "Well, a year or two, and just as he becomes of some use to me, he leaves and goes to work for Jones for a few cents more.,, Possibly, but then you may get one of Jones' boys for your shop. Jones can't keep all the boys unless he is like a superintendent of a concern that I was with in Buffalo some years ago. This superintendent had a penchant for boys, and on our floor there were perhaps as many lads as men working.

One day the boss, a little German, who was not at all a practical man, walked through and called to the superintendent.

"John," he said, "Is all dees boys voork by us?"

John replies, "Oh, yes, some of them are growing quite smart, too."

"So, so," replies boss. "Well, John, I giff you to understand right now dat dis is von sash and door factory I put my money in. I ain't running no kindergarten."

However, there is a happy medium in all things, and our shops here are a long way from being kindergarten, at least in regard to the matter we are discussing.

In large centres, as Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, in fact any of our cities, could not a scheme be devised whereby a boy could serve, say, a year or two with the concern and when he had acquired some knowledge and experience, be transferred to another shop and another until he became proficient and acquired confidence in himself. Mr. Boake, of Boake Mfg. Co., Toronto, has some interesting ideas, and by the way some of the very best machine men we have, acquired their skill in the Boake plant. Mr. Boake thinks that the machine manufacturer should furnish the technical knowledge and would put it up to them. Speaking to a mechanic, a skilled operator, who was having some worry over an ugly bearing, said: "I wonder why the Technical School could not get a couple of good wood machine experts from the testing floor of the maker and then when a man gets a bearing that is acting funny, he could take it up to the school, have one of these experts diagnose the trouble and the mechanic would know what to do, should similar occasion arise."

Dr. McKay Outlines Work of School

Dr. A. C. McKay, principal of Central Technical School, Toronto, said that he had listened with interest to the remarks of Mr. Rhind and that they had opened up the whole question of industrial education. The speaker had been engaged for forty years in educational work and ideas, which had prevailed so long in the past, must give way to the new in this important matter. The prosperity of Toronto and its citizens depended on its industries and its industrial workers. In years gone by too much attention had been bestowed on the development of persons for the various professions and it had been almost forgotten that we had such a being as the industrial worker. Individually nine-tenths of the people of Toronto were engaged in industrial work along some line. The Industrial Educational Act had been placed on the statute book in 1911 and now the industrial worker could be educated and made more efficient. One difficulty of labor unions in the past has been removed; in the production of cultured, capable and progressive workers. All this could be brought about by the use of industrial material. There had been opened up several industrial courses for boys. The school took them in and encouraged them to make use of things industrial, giving them training and instruction in shop work, machine work, electricity, plumbing, metal work, making and reading drawings which the student must have before him. There was also instruction in chemistry, English, mathematics, grammar, etc. The industrial student is kept at these subjects for two years and, after he has experimented with all and obtained a good grounding, he is then able to make a selection and pursue a specialized course for the next two or three years. Dr. McKay gave further details of the various special courses and declared that technical schools were doing a magnificent work for the industrial development of the community. There were special courses for special groups giving instruction in special lines whether in the woodworking group or any other kind of work.

Dr. McKay said if the woodworking manufacturers felt that they were not getting sufficiently skilled apprentices they might take on three boys instead of two, and let the school have each apprentice a couple of half-days every week. The school would give them definite, special instruction and could do with them much better than the shops in teaching them to make and read drawings, etc. The expense of such instruction was borne by the citizens of Toronto. It was just as necessary to train and instruct the industrial worker as it was the lawyer or the doctor. The community now realized this fact and this was why large sums were being expended in industrial education and equipment of the industrial worker. In the past many boys felt that industrial work was looked down upon and that it was beneath the professions. This gross misconception has today disappeared and it was now recognized that the industrial work was dignified, and uplifting in ideas and ideals. A most expensive building had been erected to elevate the industrial worker and the one way to do this was by means of education such as could be obtained by sending apprentices and boys to the school. Employing printers are doing this with those serving their time in the print shops, and woodworkers could do the same with their boys.

In connection with a new industrial school which would be erected in Toronto in the near future. Dr. McKay suggested that if the proper machinery was not installed for the advancement of the industry and its workers, the school should be told about it. The space would be found for the equipment and also the necessary money.

In the discussion which followed the address of Dr. McKay, it was felt that the woodworking industry should take more interest and avail itself of more of the advantages of the school and that also men in the shops should take more pains and time in teaching boys.

A heatry vote of thanks was tendered Dr. McKay.

Wholesalers and Retailers at Festive Board

Banquet Tendered Ontario Lumber Merchants Marked by Enthusiasm and Bright Speeches—Hon. Beniah Bowman Outlines Timber Policy of Province

The banquet tendered the visiting retail lumbermen to Toronto on the occasion of the annual convention, was one of the most successful events of a social character that has eventuated in trade circles in a long while. The menu provided by the management of the Hotel Carls-Rite was excellent and well served and fully demonstrated the apt reference which appeared at the top of the card, "Since Eve ate apples, much depends on dinner." After an ample measure of justice had been done to the tempting dishes, the programme and toast list for the evening was inaugurated under the direction of John B. Reid of Toronto, retiring president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. Choruses were sung and all joined heartily in the vocalization of several popular airs. The assisting artists were Miss Ailene Jackson, in a couple of pleasing pianologues; Wilson Duncan, in acceptable accordeon solos; Ralph Gordon, in a captivating chalk talk, and John Kelly, who delighted all with his ventriloquism.

The guest of honor of the evening was Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario, who gave a plain, practical business talk on the forest resources of Ontario and the need of providing timber supplies for the future, by inaugurating a wise policy of reforestation and cutting.

President Reid, in opening the proceedings, explained the aims and aspirations of the O.R.L.D.A., which he humorously remarked had been interpreted by one admirer as "Old Reid Loves the D—— Association." The organization, of which he was proud to have been the head during the past year, had grown rapidly and had accomplished good work. It had carried out many important matters and had many more under way. He referred to the necessity and importance of a new Mechanics' Lien Act and hoped that when the measure came before the Legislative Assembly Hon. Mr. Bowman would do all in his power to assist in the passing of the measure.

After the toast of "The King" had been loyally honored, "Our Guests" was received with enthusiasm and applause, and on behalf of the Wholesalers, A. E. Eckardt, chairman of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Inc., Toronto, was asked to reply, and for the Retailers, J. C. Scofield of Windsor, the newly-elected vice-president of the O.R.L.D.A.

Mr. Eckardt Reviews Lumber Outlook

Mr. Eckardt, who was given a splendid reception, touched upon many matters of mutual interest to both the wholesale and retail trade. He congratulated the promoters of the organization on the success and development of this important provincial body, many members of which had risen to influential positions in their home towns. He reciprocated the kindly spirit in the remarks of the chairman of the evening and was much struck with the appropriate nature of the opening song, "Feather Your Nest," which was interpreted by Mr. Eckardt as "Buy Now." (Laughter). "Why was the O.R.L.D.A. organized?" inquired the speaker, and one diner humorously interjected, "So that we could pay the wholesaler." Mr. Eckardt said that in aims, ideals and aspirations the wholesalers and retail dealers' organizations were largely identical and the same unity of interest and welfare had brought them together. "The only difference," he naively added, "is that we have wood engraved on our banners and you have gold. You retailers have the gold and we have the wood."

Regarding the standard order form, which had been adopted by the retailers, the speaker said that regardless of anything contained in the form, "the only way a wholesaler wants to treat you is on your honor." He explained the purpose and object of the Wholesale Dealers' Association, which was not a price regulating body as prices were never mentioned or discussed in their meetings. But there were many matters in which the Wholesalers' Association was fighting in the interest of the retailers and among them was the campaign to secure reasonable rates on the railways. "The rates in effect to-day are partly the cause of stagnation and unemployment. Mr. Carvell, the chairman of the Railway Commission, had stated that he was going to see that the freight rates were high enough to protect the revenues of the transportation companies."

Mr. Eckardt added: "Are the railways being operated economically. We as lumbermen do not believe they are." He gave instances of where, before the rapid and excessive ascensions in carrying charges, men who were earning seventy-five dollars a month on branch lines, were now receiving from three hundred and fifty to four hundred dollars a month, and asserted that "the railways are not being operated in the interests of the citizens of Canada. We do not think the McAdoo award should be fastened on the people of the Dominion with its sparse population. There should be a showdown even if means it a strike. It would at least clear the air." The rates, which from Midland to Toronto had been on an average, $2 per M before the war, were now $5 to $6 on lumber.

When the receiver of lumber arranges with the owner of a private siding for the use of a siding, the railways have been making the same charge as though delivery was made on their team track. A decision was rendered some time ago by the Board of Railway Commissioners, fixing the charge under the general switching order, which was ½c per hundred lbs. The question was to determine the definition of "private siding" as compared with "public team track siding." Thus, it was finally settled by the order of the Board that the railways should not charge more for such private siding delivery than is outlined in the general siding order.

Another matter, which required attention, was the simplification of the tariffs and the adoption of one uniform standard tariff. Then there was the question of minimum weights, of which there prevailed twenty-six different minimums in Ontario and fourteen on shipments to the Coast and on export business. The lumber men wanted not only the minimum weights reduced but also the minimums.

Wood Operators Have Been Handicapped

Mr. Eckardt referred to the excellent articles which had appeared in the "Canada Lumberman" and other papers on the necessity of the farmer properly housing his agricultural implements, and said that, as a result of the pointers contained therein, many dealers had been enabled to increase their rural trade. Another important matter was to get the ear of the local editors of papers and point out to them that lumber prices had been reduced much more than those of other building commodities, and now was the time to start an active building campaign.

Regarding operating conditions in the woods and the cost of logging, Mr. Eckardt remarked that, owing to the absence of snow and cold weather hauling facilities had been unfavorable. Many teams had gone through the thin ice on open rivers. There was a danger, too, in view of the limited precipitation of snow that there would be driving difficulties in the spring owing to low water in the lakes and streams.

According to the returns of 1918—those of succeeding years not having been presented yet—there was a total lumber cut in the Dominion of Canada of about four billion feet, of which the heaviest cut was in spruce. Next came white pine, then fir, hemlock, cedar and balsam. The entire annual cut in the United States was forty billion feet, of which one-third was yellow pine. The speaker asked his hearers to contemplate what such a large harvest of timber meant. Reckoning 16,000 feet of lumber to a car, it would take 2,500,000 to transport this lumber, and if placed on cars, each forty feet long, the distance would be 19,000 miles. Reverting to decreased production during the present season, Mr. Eckardt said he estimated that in Northern Ontario the cut of white pine would be reduced by fifteen per cent. from last season; red pine, thirty per cent.; spruce, thirty-five per cent., and hemlock, twenty per cent.

Probable Prices for 1921 Forecasted

With respect to values, he believed that white pine would hold its own, and that practically the same prices would prevail as in 1920, with the exception of those on mill culls and dead culls, which might go very low. Red pine also would in all likelihood show a decline in values as well as spruce, of which there was a considerable quantity on the market, especially in the east. In hemlock, which was the principal lumber used for studding and other purposes in house construction, there had been a runaway market in 1920 and the price had dropped to-day about thirty per cent. He did not look for a change in quotations on hemlock of more than two or three dollars a thousand. In the west there had been a considerable reduction in the figure for logs, particularly in cedar and fir. On the former, prices, which had during the war ranged from $25 to $40, had now declined to $15 and $25. As to whether now was the time to buy B. C. cedar shingles, Mr. Eckardt said that he believed the price

was as near down to the actual cost of production as it could possibly be and buyers would have to use their own judgment.

In closing, the chairman of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association touched upon the prospects of immigration. The many thousands coming to Canada would all have to be fed, clothed and housed. In years gone by, when new settlers were arriving at the average rate of one thousand a day, business had been active in every line and the outlook was promising for a recurrence of prosperity owing to the large influx of population. He favored a conference of other industries with that of lumber particularly in cement, brick and hardware, all of which should come down a great deal more in sympathy with forest products. Such a gathering would be good business in the interest of all and should result in building activity, for the country, from one end to the other, was much in need of houses and the demand should be met. There was no cause for alarm or dismay regarding the future if industrial interests would co-operate in bring prices down to a proper level and, with the unrivalled resources of Canada and the spirit and enterprise of its people, there was little to fear regarding the days to come. (Applause).

Owing to the absence of J. C. Scofield, of Windsor, when the toast of "The Retailers" was to be replied to, President Reid called upon F. B. Van Dusen, of Brockville, who was introduced as "one of the baby members of the association who had just been elected a director." Mr. Van Dusen suitably replied.

The Future Timber Supplies of Ontario

Hon. Beniah Bowman was well received. It was the first appearance of the Minister of Lands and Forests before the lumbermen of Ontario. He spoke of his pleasure in getting in touch with the retail lumbermen and added that the Crown was commencing to worry whether they would have either the wood or the gold which had been spoken of. He said that it was necessary for the province to do something effective and progressive in regard to the matter of future supplies if Ontario was to continue to be a timber producing province. There was need for much improvement in reforestation and fire prevention. Over ninety timber limits, small and large, had been sold since the present government had come into power. It had been stated that the administration should not dispose of any more holdings, but that policy would not hold good, for the reason, that much of the timber was now mature and should be cut to save it from deterioration. If not cut, there was also danger of it being destroyed by fire or insects. There was need, however, that cutting should be carried on economically and operations in the bush should be conducted a little more carefully in the future than in the past. Every kind of timber should be utilized and not merely the more profitable as had been the case in years gone by. In Ontario during the past there had been more timber destroyed by fire than had fallen a prey to the woodsman's axe and, with a view to the protection of the wooded wealth of the province, a proper fire ranging staff was being provided, with increased efficient equipment.

It was necessary that progressive methods should be adopted so that the new growth would come along satisfactorily and, to this end, brush burning and other experiments were being tried out. Mr. Bowman referred to the reforestation work now under way; setting aside certain areas for reforestation purposes on land which was not suitable for agriculture. A bill had just been introduced in the House with this end in view, and comprehensive plans for the extension of the nurseries of the department were under contemplation. In closing Mr. Bowman stated that he believed, with proper care, foresight and economy, Ontario could be made a perpetual timber producing province, and that the natural resources of the province could be turned into money without crippling any engaged in the great lumber business.

A. J. Young, of North Bay and Toronto, was introduced as "one of the gentlemen from the North who had so hospitably entertained the retailers on their trip to that section last summer." He spoke of the pleasure that the visit of the lumbermen had given to the people in that part of the province and, in referring to the sale of timber limits, declared that the changes, which had taken place in the method of their disposal, might well be worth reconsidering. The time given for cutting was too limited. There should be a greater sense of ownership of the timber on the part of the operator who would be more interested, if such were the case, in its protection and economical operation, which would be both beneficial to the province and to the operator.

W. J. Smith, of Toronto, another of the hosts of the lumbermen on their 1920 trip north, was cordially greeted. He spoke of the labor aspect and the need of greater efficiency on the part of certain trades. The reason that many industries were so slack to-day, was owing to the attitude of labor. There was need of greater production on the part of the workers and, in this respect, the speaker mentioned especially bricklayers and plumbers. Owing to the terrific cost, many persons with money, who contemplated building were holding off. One of the principal reasons was the inefficiency and exactions of labor regarding which Mr. Smith furnished a number of examples. "There are men in Toronto with the money to erect homes, but rather than undertake the task at the present time they would rather go on living with their mothers-in-law," added Mr. Smith, amid much merriment. If rents were further increased many, under the present circumstances, would prefer paying the advance sooner than build at this juncture.

A. C. Manbert, of Toronto, former chairman of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, also spoke briefly, indulging in a few pleasantries at the expense of the chairman, Mr. Reid, and thanking the gathering for the invitation to be present.

John Barry, of Toronto, heralded "as the only living man who ever caught a porcupine alive by the tail," added a few congratulatory words on the success of the banquet, which closed with a special toast to Horace Boultbee, the energetic secretary of the association.

Resolutions Adopted by Ontario Retail Lumbermen

Moved by E. M. Barrett, seconded by W. E. S. Savage, that the work done by the Legislative Committee in connection with the Mechanics' Lien Act be approved and that the same committee continue their efforts to have a new act passed.—Carried.

Moved by M. H. Armstrong, seconded by E. P. Mason, that the Legislation Committee be instructed to take whatever steps they consider necessary in order to oppose any proposed anti-shingle legislation.—Carried.

Moved by Jas. Harriman, seconded by Sherman Cooper, that inasmuch as the Dominion and Ontario Governments have given us no encouragement to expect that they will introduce legislation to make it compulsory for labor unions to become incorporated; be it, therefore, resolved that our secretary communicate with the other lumber associations in Canada, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, and the National Association of Canadian Building Industries, and request them to co- operate with us in asking the Government for legislation for this purpose.—Carried.

Moved by R. E. Reid, seconded by Robt. Oliver, that this association commend the Government of Ontario for its efforts to preserve the forest wealth of the province and would recommend that all members of our association should join the Canadian Forestry Association.—Carried.

Moved by S. A. Lambert, seconded by Alex. Rhind, that the directors of this association be instructed to arrange for a midsummer outing for the present year.—Carried.

Moved by Jas. Harriman, seconded by E. C. Russell, that our association appreciates very highly the support of the wholesalers who advertise in the Monthly Bulletin and urges all members to give these advertisers a preference in their orders whenever possible.—Carried.

Moved by O. W. Rice, seconded by C. S. Anglin, that dealers in districts where no local organizations have as yet been formed be urged to recognize the importance of establishing such branches as soon as possible.—Carried.

Moved by James Harriman, seconded by E. C. Russell, that a resolution be sent to the Ontario Government opposing anything in the nature of increased compensation to workmen under the Workmen's Compensation Act and that the Government be asked to appoint upon the Board a representative from the employers, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.—Carried.

Moved by E. M. Barrett, seconded by W. M. Tupling, that this association extend its very warm thanks to the retail lumber dealers of Toronto for their generous hospitality and entertainment of the visiting retailers.—Carried.

Moved by J. C. Scofield, seconded by E. M. Barrett, that the next annual meeting of the association be held at a date to be fixed by the incoming directors.—Carried.

Clarion Call to Leave Lumber on Free List

Leading American Lumberman Declares Tariff Would be Against Public Policy and Public Sentiment—Canada Would Certainly Retaliate

It is very evident, judging from the opposition being given by the lumber interests of the United States that the revision of the tariff in so far as it applies to Canada, is not in the least popular. It would appear that any increase in the tariff would react against the business of the United States in regard to its second best world's customer, Canada, and at the same time would create a spirit of retaliation fraught with serious consequence to the entire American business interests. A letter, which has been addressed to the chairman of the Congressional Ways and Means Committee, Washington, D.C., by A. L. Clarke, of the Clarke Lumber Company of Dallas, Texas, who is also president of the Vancouver Lumber Co., Vancouver, is expressive of the feeling of the lumber interests of the United States, and is, at the same time, interesting and illuminative of a situation that calls for serious study by the Canadian lumber interests as well as the Canadian Government. It goes far to explode the theory that the United States is absolutely dependent upon Canada for its wood supply, which is considered negligible in comparison with the total production and consumption of lumber in the United States. Where Canada exports to the United States in the way of commodities one dollar, Canada imports from that country two dollars, leaving the balance of 100 per cent. in trade in favor of the American people.

The following is part of Mr. Clarke's letter sent to the Fordney Committee in regard to the revision of the United States tariff, and its bearing upon the timber trade:

I beg leave to file this with your committee, assigning some reasons against a tariff on lumber and mill products.

First:—Such a tariff could only be considered as operating against Canada. The total imports and exports of lumber from and to that country, as furnished me by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D.C., recently, follows:

	Lumber imported from Canada	Lumber exported to Canada
1918	1,183,079,000 feet	205,492,000 feet
1919	1,119,300,000 feet	199,356,000 feet
1920 (11 mos)	1,250,456,000 feet	146,380,000 feet
	3,552,835,000 feet	551,228,000 feet

This is such a negligible quantity, as compared to the total production and consumption of lumber in the U. S., it would seem almost in the nature of an affront to erect a tariff against that good customer and friend without provocation or necessity.

Second:—The value of importations to and from same years, were as follows:

	Exportations to Canada	Exportations from Canada
1918	$886,877,584.00	$451,695,009.00
1919	734,267,286.00	494,693,869.00
1920 (11 mos.)	910,122,277.00	552,244,139.00
	$2,531,267,147.00	$1,498,633,017.00

Thus it is seen that Canada buys from the U. S. substantially two dollar's worth of commodities for every one dollar's worth we buy from Canada, including all of the lumber and all of the wheat imported from there. If these two items were taken out, it would be hard to tell how Canada could pay the U. S. for her purchases in the U. S. For these reasons a tariff on lumber would be unwise and economically unsound.

Cost of Production Higher in Canada

Third:—The principal exportations of lumber into the U. S. from Canada, come from British Columbia. The cost of production in B. C. is very much greater than in Washington and Oregon, due to these facts:—

(a) Practically all mill supplies and machinery, including such items as sawmill machinery, planing mill machinery, locomotives, rails, chains, saws, belting, wire cables, log cars, and practically all supplies used in the construction of logging railroads and all operating plants are bought from the U. S. and on all of which there is a heavy duty. It is probably safe to state that these added costs will amount to $1.00 per thousand feet over the cost of Washington and Oregon mills for the same supplies. Besides it should be remembered that this business is obtained by the American manufacturers of these supplies.

(b) The physical difference in the coast line from Vancouver to Prince Rupert (which covers the commercially timbered area) and that of the States of Washington and Oregon, are very great. Rail connection with the coast line is absolutely necessary for the successful operation of manufacturing plants. Practically all the operating plants of British Columbia are located and have connection with the rail lines at and around Vancouver and on and near the mouth of the Fraser River, and those points on Vancouver Island having rail connection with the tide water by car barges to the mainland. The logging of these mills is carried on up to this lone coast line by means of tow boats to Vancouver, made necessary because the rail connections are practically in and around Vancouver only, as stated.

Against Public Policy and Sentiment

Fourth:—A tariff on lumber would be against public policy and public sentiment. It would be in direct opposition to all of the theories of conservation now being so actively advanced throughout the country.

If there is any basis for the general belief and sentiment that conservation is a matter that we are now concerned over then, how could a tariff wall be justified against the relief from continued and more rapid depletion of our own forests through these importations from Canada. Surely these two propositions of conservation and tariff on lumber importations, cannot go hand and hand in harmony. The one who would advocate at this time the stoppage, by tariff, of this relief from another source, is the one who would be advocating that our forests be further and more rapidly depleted, and he would be consistent in rejecting, through a tariff, all protection that would come from any other source. The same man, to be consistent, should stand out against all efforts and arguments for conservation and reforestation.

If there is any basis for the complaint of high prices on lumber, then I cannot reconcile that complaint with a tariff against lumber importations from some other source. It would follow that to erect a tariff, under these circumstances, would be to admit that the great consuming public had been lost sight of and was not to be considered in the matter.

I cannot conceive of the millions of people in this country in need of homes being willing to be penalized by a tariff to protect the very people of whom they now complain, if it is brought out in broad daylight and shown what was being done to them by such a course.

Fifth:—It has already been pointed out that the total volume of commodities sold by the United States to Canada is practically double what the United States buys from Canada. Therefore to erect a tariff wall against Canada on one of the principal commodities of her exports to us, would be to put a knife into her industrial heart, and the unprovoked wound would undoubtedly arouse her and lead her to retaliatory tariff legislation. Where would we get off at in that case? She would immediately legislate against us on many times the value of our exports to her over these comparatively small imports of Canadian lumber over here. At the present time Canada appears to be satisfied with conditions as they are. With the balance of the trade so greatly in favor of the United States, why "rock the boat," and start something that could only result disastrously to the United States?

No Menace to the American Market

Sixth:—I wish to further point out to your committee that even though the lumber industry in British Columbia should expand or grow, it will probably not grow relatively as fast as the industry in the United States declines and that the United States would be the final beneficiary of this source of timber supply in direct protection of her own. In any event, it will always be a small factor in the total consumption of the United States; it will not at any time menace American market condition, as a natural tariff is now imposed and always will be on account of the inevitable higher manufacturing cost in British Columbia over that in the United States.

From these facts it appears to me that it must be conceded that a tariff on lumber for protection is unthinkable. Who is it that needs to be protected? Who is it that the farmers from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific in the rural districts, and the home owners in the United States are interested in protecting to the extent of penalizing themselves for that protection? Isolate him and point him out and the farmers of this country and the home

builders and the farm builders and the railroad builders and the wage earners trying to build homes on the installment plan will crucify him and them and all those who take a hand in trying to fasten upon them this additional unjust and unjustifiable burden for the benefit of the fattening few who need it not.

If a tariff is proposed for revenue, the total amount of lumber imported, as shown by the figures of the past three years as an example, will produce less than $2,000,000.00 per annum. That could hardly be located and it would not last as long with the official spenders in Washington, after it was located, as it took to locate it.

Could any man with the slightest vision doubt that if we were to ask a tariff against Canada on lumber that she would retaliate against the hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of goods purchased in the United States.

Would Call Forth Some Reprisals

There probably never was a time when the nations of the earth were so jealous of the trade opportunities left to them as they are now, and accordingly they are more disposed to resent having any limitations placed on those opportunities. Only recently, France, which of all the nations, probably has the best excuse for resorting to tariff duties to foster its industries, made a slight readjustment of its schedules that worked injuriously to certain industries in Spain. The result was that Spain immediately retaliated with a manipulation of its own tariff, designed to work unjustly to certain industries in France. It is safe to estimate that no nation may make any considerable revision of its tariff schedules for the purpose of excluding importations without calling down upon itself some reprisal. Already Canada has made it plain that it will erect barriers against our manufacturers, equal to any that we may raise against them.

We are the richest nation in the world. We are highly trained in efficient and in specialized quantity manufacture. We are more than capable of competing with any nation in the world, or all of them combined. We want the trade of the world. We are capable of going and getting it, and we are capable of handling it when we do get it. The rest of the world is indebted to us. We want them to pay. How can they pay if we erect tariff barriers against them? We want to sell them our goods and our manufacturers. How can they buy them if we erect tariff walls against them, so that they cannot sell to us?

Halt Must be Called in Export of Pulpwood

Standing Supply Suffers Lamentable Loss Through Ravages of Bud-worm—Ample Protection Essential to Numerous Mills Operating in Canada

By Frank J. D. Barnjum, Annapolis Royal, N. S.

I do not wish to create a panic in timber or paper, but the condition of our standing wood supply has now become so alarming that it is time something should be done to awaken the public interest in this vitally important matter and that the people should be apprised as to the tremendous loss that has been suffered through the ravages of the bud-worm in our standing wood supply, which now amounts to a national calamity.

This scourge has swept across the entire province of Quebec, covering an area of more than seventy-five million acres from the Saguenay River as far west as the province of Ontario, as far north as the height of land, and as far south as the boundary line of the United States, taking in the entire province of New Brunswick, causing a loss of approximately one-half its visible supply and has now begun its infestation of Ontario.

In this vast area there are but few sections that have not been visited by this pest. In some spots the loss has been less than others, and it varies all the way from 15 to 100 per cent. Some authorities have said that the fir or balsam growth has not been entirely killed and a portion may recover, but if they will examine these trees closely they will find that immediately on the departure of the bud-worm this growth has been attacked while in its weakened condition by either the bark beetle, bark weevil, ground rot, heart rot, or sap rot. These pests are at work completing the job begun by the bud-worm, so that it is perfectly safe to say that all the fir or balsam growth is doomed in the above area.

The result of the terrific invasion is appaling for the amount of loss to our timber supply staggers the imagination. Thus far no one has cared to paint the picture as it really is.

The amount of fir or balsam in the above territories south of the height of land in Quebec has always been estimated as running from fifty to sixty per cent. in its ratio to spruce. So, calling the stand only fifty per cent. balsam, it means a loss of at least one-half of our estimated stand of available pulpwood in the province of Quebec, or seventy-five million cords, as Quebec's available supply was estimated at one hundred and fifty million cords.

One may figure it in another way by simply calling it a loss of merely one cord per acre on the seventy-five million acres (a figure which no one will attempt to dispute) and you still have the same result, viz., a loss of seventy-five million cords. This means, at the present rate of consumption of all wood products, that about twenty years' supply for the province of Quebec has been wiped out from one cause only.

What small, scrubby, black spruce growth there is left north of the height of land seems to have been avoided by the bud-worm as too tough a morsel for even a parasite.

The Terrible Ravages of Fire

Now, passing to a consideration of the arch enemy of the forests, fire, the most recent estimate I have seen from loss by fire along merely one line of our railways, between LaTuque and Cochrane on the Transcontinental, amounts to twenty million cords, sufficient wood to have kept the paper mills of Quebec running for ten years.

There is one compensation, poor as it may seem, with relation to our future wood supply, and that is that the money value of what land and wood we still have left has more than doubled on account of the short supply remaining, and this fact we must not forget in considering present prices for pulp, paper, lumber and wood.

The newspapers are asking for lower prices for paper, while as a matter of fact the manufacturer of paper and lumber is faced with increasing costs in connection with the protection of his forests from fire and bugs, and the only way this can be met is with higher prices. The bud-worm has destroyed such tremendous areas of standing fir and spruce that the fire hazard has been increased a hundred-fold owing to the very large areas of dry dead trees in the woods, entailing a greatly increased fire patrol.

Higher prices for land, pulpwood, lumber, and paper is the only practical conservation that I can see, as it will have the effect of preventing waste in these commodities and will enable the land owner to set aside something to spend for increased fire protection, burning of slash, selective cutting, and reforestation.

The time is now here when a careful burning of slash and debris must be practised as a measure of protection against insect pests and also as a fire preventive measure.

When timberlands in the east attain a value of $50 per acre, which is less than one-half of what it will cost to reproduce, then and only then will there probably be some check in the enormous waste that is going on in the woods in connection with logging operations.

When paper, which has the distinction of being manufactured from the most rapidly disappearing raw material of any of our manufactured products, attains a price commensurate with its real value, which before this product was manufactured out of wood was about twenty cents per pound, then and probably not till then will the present enormous waste in paper be curtailed.

It matters not to the publishers what the price of paper is, so long as they all pay practically the same, as the cost will simply be passed along to the consumer in any event. The interests of the newspaper publishers and the newsprint manufacturers are one, as they are both dependent on the conservation of our forests.

If this partial picture of destruction is not sufficient to cause our Government to put a heavy export tax or embargo on our fee land wood, then the complete story will have to be told.

Can Get Prices Right at Home

In the past the only argument against this procedure has been that it would be a hardship to the farmer or fee land owner, as it would prevent him from obtaining the best price for his wood; but this does not apply now, for with Canada's more than one hundred pulp and paper mills, and more building, the home market with its shorter rail haul makes the more desirable market, both for the wood as well as for farm produce. With the enormous loss of wood that our mills have suffered we can now afford to pay just as much for wood as the mills of the United States. As a matter of fact, wood is selling in Quebec as high as it is in Maine. The home market for our farm produce has now also become more important than ever, on

account of the customs duties which the United States is piling up against us.

Every mill erected in Canada means another town and just so much more demand for the product of the farm as well as more freight for our railroads, as every car of wood hauled to a paper mill means four additional cars of other material and supplies, which would increase the income of our railroads enormously. It would mean the haulage of five hundred thousand additional carloads of freight if the million and a quarter cords of fee land wood now exported to the States were manufactured in Canada.

In addition to all of the above facts, the item of the difference in exchange is a very important one. When we ship out a cord of wood, there is only a matter of twenty-five dollars left in Canada, while if this cord of wood is manufactured into paper it would leave with us nearly three times as much, or seventy-five dollars. In other words, the million and a quarter cords of wood we shipped out last year left in this country only a matter of thirty-two million dollars, and I am afraid much less. If manufactured into paper this would have enriched Canada to the extent of approximately one hundred million dollars. This means that we have suffered a direct loss of more than seventy million dollars, while the indirect loss has probably been much more. This would reduce our trade balance to a very material extent.

Possibly even more important still, especially in times of unemployment like the present, the additional annual employment of the ten thousand men necessary to turn this million and a quarter cords of wood into paper would mean a city of fifty thousand people, or twenty-five new towns of two thousand population each; although, with the enormous expansion we have had and are now having in the pulp and paper industry, we have but a very short supply for many of our present mills and Canada is already over-developed in so far as pulp and paper are concerned. At least some measure of protection must be afforded to mills already built.

No country, no matter how friendly its relations may be, will consent to the closing of one of its own most important industries for the sake of supplying raw material to the mills of another country.

I wish to quote from a very significant and timely article written by Hon. Gifford Pinchot, former Chief Forester of the United States, on "The Economic Significance of Forestry," in which he says in part:—

> "Can we look to the rest of the world for material help when American forests fail? To our very serious danger, we can not.
>
> "The destruction of our timber, and of the timber producing power of lands valuable for no other purpose, would be far less serious than it is if there were other portions of the world from which the absolutely essential lumber supply for our agriculture and industries could be obtained. From the point of view of the gigantic needs of the United States, Canada has no great supply of lumber, and has already made its plan beyond peradventure that she purposes to keep what she has for her own development."

This time has now arrived. With the tremendous loss in our available wood supply it is now no longer a question for international negotiations but it is simply a question of life or death for our pulp and paper industry.

What Well Equipped Factory Means to Lumber Yard

By W. Warren, Toronto

In several letters and articles that appeared in the "Canada Lumberman" some time ago, relative to the operating of planing mills and woodworking factories in conjunction with lumber yards, I was much interested in learning the various view points. I have only handled city business, so cannot talk intelligently regarding country yards, but having had considerable experience in the manipulation of yards and factories within the city, I have much pleasure in giving you my opinion based on my experience during the past 15 years.

Are planing mills and factories necessary for the successful and profitable operating of a yard? My answer is while a factory is not absolutely necessary, it is, however, very desirable. A yard cannot be successfully and efficiently operated without the assistance of a mill. We can, of course, bring in some materials ready for the market, even those of us with up-to-date mills do so, but we cannot begin to foresee all the requirements of an exacting public.

A yard operating without a mill reduces its business to a purely stock proposition, and seeing that the most of our city trade is of a detail character and calls for something just a little different to what the farseeing lumberman can forsee, it is quite obvious that any yard trying to operate without a mill is hopelessly out of the running.

Then there is another side that must not be overlooked. There is in every yard an accumulation of slow moving stock. My experience is that this material in most cases has to be manufactured into something else before it can be disposed of; otherwise it remains in the yard indefinitely and ultimately deteriorates until it reaches the no value mark.

A lumber yard without a factory is a totally different thing. A factory is not essential to the profitable manipulation of the yard. It may be well if I state just what I mean by the term "factory." It is somewhat vague. I mean a plant equipped to handle sash and doors, interior trim, and any and every class of woodwork required, from a 4-roomed cottage up to the elaborate fittings for an up-to-date city bank.

Woodworking factories are not generally looked upon as profitable. The executive must possess greater experience and technical knowledge than is generally to be found amongst yard executives. It is, moreover, a business that must be run to a large extent separately from the yard and mill and can only be successfully operated when handled by experts. However, it will be a great acquisition to a yard when operated along progressive lines. It will use up much material that cannot otherwise be disposed of, and be in a position to supply all a customer's requirements in the lumber line. Certainly it is a wonderful help to the yard, and brings with it business that without the factory would go into another channel.

It must not, however, be forgotten that the installations and equipment of a factory are somewhat expensive and call for a fairly capable organization.

My contention, therefore, is that a factory well equipped and scientifically managed is a desirable adjunct to the yard. Anything short of this will be a bill of expense and a source of anxiety and worry to the unfortunate owner.

Historic Eastern Firm is Re-organized

The reorganization of the Quebec lumber and timber firm of W. & J. Sharples, Limited, was perfected recently, under the new act of incorporation. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, W. Gerard Power was elected president; John G. Levie, vice-president; Frank Power, treasurer, and Chas. E. Murphy, secretary.

Mr. W. Gerard Power, the new head of the company, is a son of the late Wm. Power, the veteran pioneer lumberman, who passed away a few weeks ago. He is a former president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, and president and general manager of the River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co. of St. Pacome, who are widely known in the trade as manufacturers and dealers in high-grade spruce. Mr. Power is also president of the Quebec Limit Holders' Association; of the Peninsula Lumber Co., Limited, and has held other important offices in lumber, forestry and woodland organizations.

The lumber business of Messrs. Sharples was established in Quebec, in 1818, for the purpose of carrying on the exportation of Canadian lumber and timber to the Mother Country, and was continued under various names, different members of the Sharples family succeeding one another, until 1904 when it became W. & J. Sharples, the firm being composed of the late Hon. John Sharples, the late R. Harcourt Smith, and the late Wm. Power. In 1914 the style was changed to W. & J. Sharples, Registered. The two other partners having died, the late Wm. Power carried on the business alone.

It is now a joint-stock company under the name of W. & J. Sharples, Limited, and the company, for which letters patent had been obtained prior to the death of Wm. Power, is now being administered by members of his family and some of the old employees. A large amount of new capital is being subscribed and the company is in a position to carry on as extensively as in the past. It has retained its European and other connections, which have hitherto proved of great assistance in its dealing overseas. The organization has been entrusted by the shareholders to W. G. Power and John J. Levie. The latter has been for years office manager of the old firm of W. & J. Sharples, Registered, and has an extensive and valuable connection both in Canada and the United States.

A. T. Robson, who for a long time has been manager of the Associated Mills, Vancouver, has resigned to take over the sales management of the Timberland Lumber Co., New Westminster, of which his brother, J. G. Robson, is president. A. K. Bannerman has succeeded Mr. Robson as sales manager of the Associated Mills, having been in the service of the company for some time.

Material, Waste, Direct Labor and Overhead

These Factors Entering into Cost of Millwork Demonstrate Importance and Urgency of Efficient Cost Accounting System in Every Plant

By George H. Most, Chicago, Ill.*

The demand for Cost Accountancy and Cost Keeping during recent years may truly be characterized as phenomenal. Executives in all industries are rapidly realizing that in these days of tremendous volume, rapid turnover and small margins, the profit and loss sheet fails to provide a satisfactory industrial barometer.

Modern business, of necessity, cannot tolerate unproductive or unprofitable departments or units, and accounting machinery, that will reflect not only the loss, but also indicate why and where it occurred, is indispensable. In the millwork industry many instances have been brought to light through Cost Accounting and Cost Keeping, where the lumber yard was returning a very satisfactory margin, while the mill had been operating during its entire existence at a dead loss. We have also found that many mills failed to return properly to the investors, because the profits realized in the machining department were totally nullified by the results obtaining in the bench or cabinet and stair department.

The elimination of loss is a rather perplexing problem for the millman. Unfortunately, in the past, too many millwork producers were deluded by two common fallacies, viz., (1) that they could always afford to take the bill at "The other fellow's price," and (2) that the estimate price was of rather secondary importance, because the deficiencies of the estimating department could be largely overcome by increased efficiency in the production department.

The first condition results almost directly from a realization on the part of the millman, that he does not know the cost of his goods and feels, possibly, rather than lose the sale he can afford to take a chance that his competitor has intelligently compiled his quotation. In the past, with the majority of millmen suffering from a lack of cost knowledge, the accepting of a bill at the competitor's price simply meant the absorption of his short comings, and in many cases an accompanying loss.

The second instance outlined above is a fallacy indeed, for if sufficient of your product is sold at less than cost of production, ultimate failure is in store, regardless of the efficiency of your factory or increased production. It is obvious, therefore, that the crux of the entire situation is cost; that is, knowing your cost so that your estimates may be based on actual cost, instead of on theory and guesswork. The sale price of millwork is merely a combination of the factors of cost and profit. If the cost is not intelligently arrived at, the average sale price will no doubt prove very unsatisfactory.

The Four Factors in Millwork Cost

Four factors enter into the cost of millwork, viz., Material, Waste, Direct Labor and Overhead or Burden. Outside of the fact that a few mills still fail to realize that waste in cutting lumber ranges from 10 per cent. on yellow pine to 40 per cent. on white oak, almost every one is quite familiar with cost, with the exception of the item of overhead or burden. This is by far the most elusive factor of cost, as both the compilation and application must be scientifically performed. In many industries this extremely vital problem must be met and disposed of by the individual operators. For many years, the sash and door and millwork producers were similarly situated. To-day, however, the subject of millwork cost is handled collectively through the institution which I represent—the Millwork Cost Information Bureau of Chicago.

Our association is the recognized authority on cost and estimating procedure in the millwork industry, and in addition to supplying our membership with estimating cost schedules based on actual cost experiences of our members, we have combined the meritorious features of all the cost systems existing in the past in member-factories, and have evolved the "Standard Cost Finding System."

Under this system, the usual burdensome task of analysis, incident to the termination of a period, is eliminated by the arrangement of the ledger accounts, so that all expenses are properly classified, and the burdens are in reality compiled by a daily analysis, effected by postings to the proper sub-divided expense accounts. At the end of the period, the various expense totals are distributed against the proper burdens, so that a lumber burden per 100 feet is determined, also an hour burden for machines and for benches and a percentage of production cost for commercial burden. On account of the fact that both expensive and cheap material are to be considered, and that the nature of machine and bench work is diametrically opposite, it has been found advisable to divide the total overhead or burden into four parts, and also to apply each as a "unit of measure" wherever possible, instead of on the percentage basis.

The foundation of each of the four burdens is the group of fixed expenses, including taxes, insurance, depreciation and interest on investment. These are pro-rated against the proper values in the various departments. The rates of depreciation used for machinery, buildings, autos, tools, etc., are those universally accepted by the best accounting practice.

Interest on investment is included as an item of cost in burden compilation, but is not carried into the bookkeeping as a regular item of expense, as a false profit would thus be created, which would prove to be misleading.

In addition to the fixed charges, the lumber burden consists of handling expense, composed primarily of yard rent, repairs, labor, team and hauling labor and lumber purchasing expense. The kiln burden would be established in a similar manner, adding, of course, a portion of power for heat.

What Lumber Burden Consists Of

Before it is possible to compile the machine and bench burdens, it is necessary to arrive at a general factory overhead rate per hour. This overhead is merely used temporarily by the auditor in the compilation of machine and bench burdens, and consists of all items of expense not chargeable directly to either machines or benches, such as fixed charges applying to mill land, buildings and stock, also wages of foremen, watchmen, truckers, sweepers, superintendent, and expense of stationery, time cards, water and light bills, etc. These expenses are totalled and charged against the machines and benches on the basis of direct hours worked in these departments. To this rate per hour is added an hourly rate, which will cover distinctly machine expenses. The total will equal the machine burden per hour.

The machine expenses referred to above would include—besides machine fixed expenses—a portion of power, machine repairs, supplies, knives, oil, grease, etc. The bench burden is compiled just as is the machine burden; that is, the hourly rate covering bench expense is combined with the general factory overhead.

The commercial burden consists of all expense items exclusive of production costs, viz., warehousing, packing, delivery, office and selling. The expense items consist of fixed charges applying to warehouse and office property, also labor, supplies, salaries, and items such as postage, telegraph, advertising, bad debts, etc.

For the average odd millwork factory, we recommend only the burdens enumerated above, but if conditions necessitate, other burdens may be developed to apply to each individual machine, or to departments considered as a unit. The question is often asked, why it is not possible to apply burden in one operation, which will cover all expenses in the various departments. This procedure has been found to be very inaccurate and unsatisfactory; in fact, it constitutes a perilous procedure where the type of product and value of material are subject to wide variation. In reality, any system of burden application which fails to provide for an equitable distribution of overhead when products of a diversified nature are involved, defeats the real purpose of a cost system. It is necessary, therefore, to sub-divide the total of overhead expense into a sufficient number of parts so that only a combination of such parts may be applied as is in reality required for the item under consideration.

For instance, a burden of $50.00 per M on all material used would not be equitable for both machine and bench work, because, while machine work, such as moulding, involves much material as compared to labor, the bench work or cupboards and stairs involves just the opposite proportion; that is, a very small amount of material as compared to the labor is required. It is also obvious that the material required for an item bears only the slightest relation to the burden factor, so in general, this plan is hardly feasible.

Another conspicuous example of improper burden application is

*Address delivered at recent Annual Meeting of Michigan Retail Lumber Dealers' Association at Grand Valley.

to consider all overhead as being equal to 50 per cent. of the material involved. In the event that a quantity of moulding manufactured of yellow pine were to be changed to mahogany, the burden would increase in the ratio about 1 to 3, according to the exact value of the material, whereas the running of mahogany moulding would in reality occasion but very little extra expense.

A number of other methods of burden application involving but one operation could also be cited, which are open to serious objections just as are those previously mentioned. It is obvious, therefore, that not only the compilation, but the application of overhead is of very serious import.

Before concluding, it may be well to dwell briefly on the necessity of cost work in general. In our industry, which, admittedly, is forced to contend with an extremely diversified and complicated manufactured product, we are peculiarly situated, in that we are required to quote on the larger portion of our output, sometimes months in advance of its manufacture. To complete a price on a complicated cupboard, stair or piece of panelwork, that will be sufficiently low to secure the order and amply high to cover cost plus profit, is indeed a science. A thorough knowledge of construction and material is required, together with a well defined idea as to the probable amount of labor and overhead that will be consumed. Overhead has proved to be just about as large a factor of cost as direct labor. This being true, is it not a fact that burden should constitute a subject for discussion among executives equally as much as your wage scales and rates?

It has been proved in the past, that, primarily, through the lack of knowledge pertaining to material wastes and burdens, estimates on odd millwork have varied consistently between 20 per cent. and 300 per cent. A large portion of the production of the industry was annually sold at considerably less than cost, with the natural result that an extremely large number of mills have found their investment to be in reality inferior to an investment in a first-class mortgage. The fact that at present over 450 mills of various sizes, involving the major portion of the industry, are associated in the interest of cost research and cost accounting should furnish convincing proof as to importance of cost in this industry.

Value of Uniform Cost Finding Method

It is difficult to conceive of an enterprise so simple as cannot be greatly benefited by knowing their cost. To proceed without a knowledge of your cost is very similar to an attempt to erect a large building with an imaginary or unstable foundation. Our observations have proved that uniform cost-finding methods are in many ways a distinct advantage to an industry. Each firm can then talk in a common language and the efforts of all can be centralized. Possibly the most advantageous method of effecting uniform cost-finding methods is through a central association or through several local associations operating through a main or central office.

I trust that those who have in the past disregarded their costs will give this important matter due consideration, and I know that once you have realized the tremendous advantages accruing from cost research, you will forever afterward be an ardent advocate of every one knowing their cost.

Late Jottings of General Interest

Gull River Lumber Co., Lindsay, have been granted supplementary letters patent to increase the capital stock from $100,000 to $300.000.

E. C. Plant, of the E. C. Plant Lumber Company, Montreal, is on a visit to Atlantic City, convalescing after illness. Mr. Plant underwent an operation in Ottawa.

The Maritime Lumber Company's rotary mill at Rocky Green, 20 miles from Campbellton, N.B., was destroyed by fire recently with a loss of about $30,000, partly covered by insurance.

W. E. Harris Mfg. Co., Limited, Toronto, have been incorporated with a capital of $25,000, to conduct the business of lumbermen, sawmillers, planing mill operators, and to manufacture, sell and deal in lumber and timber of all kinds.

Keenan Bros. Limited, Owen Sound, Ont., have been granted a provincial charter with a capital stock of $500,000, to carry on the business of lumbering and the lumber trade in all its branches, and to acquire the assets and goodwill of Keenan Bros., Limited, Owen Sound.

The Pembroke Lumber Co., a corporation created under the laws of the Dominion, have taken out an extra provincial license to do business in Ontario, and to expend a sum not larger than $2,000,000 in such operations. E. A. Dunlop, ex-M.P.P., of Pembroke, has been named by the company as its attorney.

Reid & Co. Lumber, Limited, is another organization which has recently been incorporated to take over the business carried on in Toronto under the name of Reid & Co. The capital stock of the new concern is $200,000, and the head office at Toronto. Among the incorporators are John B. Reid, George T. Reid and John B. Filsinger and others.

The Lynch Timber Co., a corporation created under the laws of Michigan, has been granted an extra provincial license to carry on business in Ontario in buying and selling timber, timber lands and forest products, and to invest the sum of $25,000. in such operations. P. T. Rowland of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., has been appointed attorney of the company.

A provincial charter has been granted to the Canadian Pulp Machinery & Engineering Co. with headquarters in Toronto and a capital stock of $200,000. The company is empowered to buy, sell and deal in patents covering or affecting the machinery or any improvements thereof, used in the pulp industry, and to make and deal in machinery and apparatus used for manufacturing pulp.

There has been introduced in the Ontario Legislature by H. H. Dewart, acting on behalf of W. E. N. Sinclair of Oshawa, a new Mechanics' Lien Bill, patterned after the Ohio act and holding the owner of the building responsible for all claims against it. He must take an affidavit at stated periods from the contractor regarding the amounts owed by him, and make payments accordingly, and then if there is anything left, the contractor receives the residue. Under the present act, only 15% of the amount of the value of the building is retained and everything else handed over to the contractor so that in many instances, the retail lumberman and other supply firms have little or no protection.

W. Gerard Power, Quebec
Newly elected President of W. & J. Sharples, Ltd.

John Levie, Quebec
Newly elected Vice-Pres. of W. & J. Sharples, Ltd.

S. P. W. Cooke, Montreal
Newly appointed representative of Mason, Gordon & Co.

Are Railways Killing Lumber Business?

Many misconceptions exist regarding the price of lumber, the expense of manufacture, the difficulties of distribution, the amount that the millman gets for his product and the cost of carrying, particularly when the freight rates are so excessively high. In the east, when speaking of B. C. boards, shiplap, trim and other lines selling at $45.00 to $60.00 delivered, one not in close touch with the situation, might be led to the belief that the bulk of this price goes to the lumberman, or in other words, that the manufacturer and the wholesaler reap the long end. It is not unusual for coast mills to get only from $10.00, to $15.00 per M. on low grade fir, although a carload delivered in the east represents, when placed in the yard, an outlay of from $800.000 to $1,000.00—or from $40.00 per M up.

An illuminating example of how little the mill gets and how much the railway receives was afforded recently in the case of a car of No. 1 B. C. fir, dressed to Ontario standards 2x6, 2x8, 2x10, 10 to 20 ft., assorted lengths, which was delivered lately at York, the first station East of Toronto. The delivered price was very low on account of the car being one in transit, (without a home), the figure being $41.00 per M. The car was sent from Vancouver to Toronto and the railways refused to forward it on to York without the local freight rate applying. This added another $30.00 to the carriage bill, and along with some $12.00 demurrage, the amount of freight paid to the Grand Trunk Railway for the haulage of this car of fir, which contained 28,879 ft., was $959.13. The mill, which manufactured the material and sent it enroute to the East, got exactly $238.45, or less than $10.00 per M.

High Freights Cause Shipping Slump

It has been stated that 60 per cent. of the shipments in loaded cars from British Columbia to the east has in the past been of lumber or lumber products, but since the rapid ascension in freight rates whereby the through charge from Vancouver to Toronto is now $1.03.5 per hundred pounds as against 78c before the advance of last September, the slump has been awful.

It has been estimated that, before carriage charges grew so abnormal, the eastern provinces imported from British Columbia 250,000,000 feet each year for the past two or three years, or, in round number 10,000 cars were used annually to transport wood goods from the Pacific Coast to Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The freight on each car under the old rate would average about $400.00 or a total annual revenue to the railways of $4,000,000.00.

The plea was strongly urged, in connection with the recent ascension in freight rates, that the roads must have more money in order to pay operating expenses and meet the demands of their employees for higher wages. The only way that seemed open was, of course, to jump the rate on all commodities, and lumber suffered along with the rest. The result was that on each car brought east the railways received from $125.00 to $150.00 more per car for carrying charges, while the consumer had to pay from $5.00 to $7.00 more per M for his lumber. This raise came, at a time when business was none too good, and resulted in changing the whole market situation in a way that was never looked for.

Railways Find Increase a Boomerang

Canadian roads, on the augmented charges, have been losing money, for not one-third of the lumber has been coming out of British Columbia since the big increase in carrying costs went into effect, a few months ago. Instead, southern pine has re-invaded the Ontario market particularly and become a strong competitor against B.C. fir and Ontario hemlock. The average carrying rate on southern pine is only 53c per hundred pounds, as against $1.03.5 on stuff shipped from the Coast, making a difference of $13.00 to $14.00 per M in favor of southern pine, which has been disposed of in increased quantities at $34.00 and $36.00 delivered. These figures represent Canadian funds, not American.

Southern Pine, 80% No. 1 Common, 20% No. 2, in sizes 2x4, 2x6, 2x8, 2x10, 2x12, etc., and in lengths from 10 to 16 feet has been demoralizing the Ontario market so far as eastern hemlock and Douglas fir are concerned. Eastern representatives of B. C. mills have been facing stiff competition for several weeks now. The recent reduction of 5% in freight rates really amounted to nothing, so far as the through rate is concerned; in fact less than 50c per M on B. C. products.

Salesmen for Coast stock are encountering heavy odds at present by reason of the invasion of southern pine, which answers practically all the requirements and is used for just as many purposes as B. C. fir, while the excessive freight rates have piled up charges in the distribution of lumber so that the roads get practically three-quarters of what is received for the contents of a car, and the millman the balance.

If the exorbitant freight charges of the last few months were intended to stimulate business and add to the revenues of the railways, the move is proving a boomerang so far as the hauling of B. C. forest products to the east is concerned. To the onlooker it appears as if the roads have been killing the goose that laid the golden egg.

Personal Paragraphs of Interest

C. O. Maus, of the Hyde Lumber Co., South Bend, Ind., was a recent caller on the trade in Toronto.

R. B. Elgie of the Elgie and Jarvis Lumber Co., Toronto, and wife, left recently on an extended trip to the Pacific Coast.

J. I. Bennett, of the Bennett Lumber Company, Limited, exporters, Montreal, is on a business trip to England.

E. F. G. Sinton, of Grosart & Sinton, lumber exporters, Montreal, has just returned from a trip to the Old Country.

R. A. Laidlaw, of the Laidlaw Lumber Co., Toronto, has been appointed one of the two new trustees who were recently added to the board of directors of the Hospital for Sick Children.

E. H. Lemay, wholesale lumber dealer, Montreal, has been under treatment in the Royal Victoria Hospital. He is now on the way to recovery.

R. P. Shannon, of the R. P. Shannon Lumber Co., Vancouver, spent a few days in the east recently, calling upon the trade in Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto.

W. E. Schuster and W. N. Belair, of the Schuster Co., Limited, Belleville, left recently for England on a business trip. They will look into the export situation.

John B. Reid, of Toronto, honorary president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, and Mrs. Reid are spending a couple of months at Atlantic City.

The Irvin Lumber Co. Limited, 26 Vine St., Toronto, have purchased the lumber yard and plant of Major J. E. L. Streight, Islington, Ont., and take possession this month. Major Streight is retiring.

J. R. Chabot, St. Justine, Que., is one of the latest Canadian firms to join the National Hardwood Lumber Dealers' Association, the 24th annual convention of which will be held in Philadelphia, June 9th and 10th.

John C. Artz, of Rochester, N.Y., representing the Lumber Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Boston, Mass., was among those who attended the recent convention of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association.

W. A. Hadley, of Chatham, and Mrs. Hadley, of Chatham, Ont., are spending a few weeks in Southern France. Mr. Hadley is a former president of the South Western Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association.

Mrs. Sills, wife of George P. Sills, proprietor of the Premier Lumber Co., died recently in Vancouver. She is survived by her husband and two sons, P. G. Sills, manager of the Premier Lumber Co., and A. W. Sills, of Mount Vernon.

J. F. Lillicrap, of the Kawatha Lumber Co., has been elected president of the Board of Trade, Lakefield, Ont., for the coming year. Mr. Lillicrap is a veteran resident of Lakefield and has always taken a most active interest in its development.

Alexander MacLaren, of Buckingham, Que., a well known lumber and pulp manufacturer, who is also interested in timber in British Columbia, is on a visit to the Pacific Coast. He says that in the process of readjustment the lumber industry would be the first to regain its feet.

The firm name of Chappell Bros. & Co., lumber retailers, Sydney, N.S., has been changed to Chappell's, Limited. R. R. Chappell, who has been manager for over 20 years, has retired from active work and is succeeded by his assistant, M. R. Chappell. R. R. Chappell remains as president.

Fred A. Lehr, treasurer of the Goodyear Lumber Co., the Great Southern Lumber Co., the New Orleans Great Northern Railroad Co., and the Norwich Lumber Co., died recently in Buffalo. Mr. Lehr was well known and highly regarded in the trade and his passing has removed one of the brightest members of the lumbering industry.

T. G. Hall, second vice-president, Hall Bros., Limited, wholesale lumbermen, Toronto, was recently married to Miss Laura Pringle, of Watertown, N.Y. Mr. Hall and bride are at present spending the winter at Marlbank, where he is supervising the winter operations of the company, but they will occupy their new home on Normandy Boulevard, Toronto, in the near future.

Sir William Price has donated $25,000 to Laval University, Quebec, this being in addition to $25,000 given by the firm of Price Bros.' last year. The latest gift is made unconditionally and will be employed by the University for the encouragement of scientific studies. It will be known as "The Price Family Foundation." The premier of the province has publicly thanked Sir William for his gift.

It is understood that the wholesale lumber business of J. G. Cane & Co., Stair Bldg., Toronto, will be sold as a going concern. The late Mr. Cane, in his will, directs that his interest in the company be wound up. George Anderson, his partner for the past twenty-seven years, has also decided to allow his interest to be placed on the market. Mr. Anderson has not been in good health for some time and has been strongly advised by his physicians to retire.

Progressive Company Increases Sales Staff

Thos. Wilson of Hull, Quebec, who has been lately employed with the Workmen's Compensation Board as provincial inspector for planing mills, has accepted a position as traveller for the province of Ontario with the William Hamilton Company, Limited, Peterboro, and has entered upon his new duties. Mr. Wilson is well known to possibly 75 per cent. of the lumbermen of the province, having had extensive experience in installing machinery and operating sawmills, and as government inspector for planing mills and small sawmills, and needs no introduction to mill men.

J. J. Dorris, who has covered this territory for the past eight years for the William Hamilton Company, Limited, has been brought into the office at Peterborough and will in future have charge of the sales department. The William Hamilton Company have also appointed Vincent Woodbury, Timmins, Ont., as Northern representative in the T. & N. O. territory to Cochrane, and also on the Transcontinental Railway. With the addition of these two representatives the William Hamilton Company say they hope to be able to give more attention to the wants of the mill men throughout this province.

Some Changes in Hardwood Inspectorate

H. F. Holton, who was recently appointed inspector of the National Hardwood Lumber Association for Toronto and district, has been with the association for more than a year and previous to that was engaged with Hart & McDonagh, wholesale lumber merchants, Toronto. Mr. Holton was born and raised in Ontario. It is understood that J. E. Banks, late inspector of the N. H. L. A., has gone to Buffalo, where his home is and where he intends taking a position. H. H. Hastings will be Mr. Holton's assistant in the hardwood inspection work in the Ontario district.

H. F. Holton
New Inspector, Toronto district, N.H.L.A.

J. E. Banks
Retiring Inspector, Toronto district, N.H.L.A.

Manitowoc Shipbuilding Corporation, a corporation created under the laws of Wisconsin, has been granted an extra provincial license to do business in Ontario and to expend the sum of $40,000 in the operations of constructing, purchasing and repairing ships, barges and vessels of all kinds.

B. C. Mills Resume With Lower Wage Scale

Decrease in wages is now being forcibly put up to employees of sawmills in Vancouver. One of the first was the Vancouver Lumber Co., which announced an increase of hours, it being pointed out that while it had been possible during the war to operate on an 8-hour basis, it could not be done now. Southern pine had a freight advantage of $3.50, and, moreover, worked its employees ten hours a day, but it is not expected here that the base wage will be reduced to what is being paid in the South. The company's employees went out on strike, but an agreement was reached whereby they will accept the new basis, which is ten hours a day and a basic wage of 35 an hour. The plant of Hanbury & Co., which has been closed for some time, opened on Feb. 14, and operation will be on the same basis. It is understood that other plants on false creek, now closed, will adopt the same plan when they re-open shortly.

Timber Gives Permanency to Many Activities

While the Axe of the Woodman Cuts Out Present Crop for Use of the Mills it Must also Cut Out the Pattern of a Future Forest—The New Dispensation

Robson Black, Ottawa
Secretary Canadian Forestry Association

The Associated Boards of Trade in Northern Ontario recently held a successful and well-attended banquet at Cobalt. The various interests of the northern country, its development and progress were ably presented in a number of timely and forceful addresses. Among the speakers at the function, was Robson Black of Ottawa, secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association, who touched particularly upon the timber and pulpwood resources of the north and the important part they were playing in the expansion and activity of the hinterland, and the necessity for the preservation and perpetuation of the wooded wealth of New Ontario. Mr. Black reviewed briefly the part played by the forest resources as a contributory factor to all constructive activities in the Dominion of Canada. It was impossible, he said, to operate the Canadian railways without twenty million ties for replacements each year, or to run even one telegraph system without fifty thousand poles for maintenance, or to lift from a soft coal mine one ton of coal without first putting into the mine seven lineal feet of wood for pit prop purposes. The service of the forest extended in an equally significant way to the fisheries and manufactures. "I am purposely putting into the background" said Mr. Black, "the direct utilization of forests in such substances as pulp and paper and lumber in order that we may see that if we kick out the forest-prop we not only destroy forever the wood-using industries, the towns they have built up, the vast army of their employees, but we also put beyond reach the unreplaceable materials essential to agriculture, manufacture, stock raising, fruit growing and the maintenance of life itself in this northern climate."

Timber Growing Sole Use of Some Land

The speaker asserted that timber growing was the sole purpose to which over 80 per cent. of the entire area of Canada can be devoted. Of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia about 70 per cent of the total land area is non-agricultural. Even in such a prairie province as Saskatchewan fully two-thirds is a natural forest estate and useless for agriculture. Of Quebec's 250,000,000 acres, excluding Ungava, only about 15,000,000 acres have been put into farming and the relative position of forest land and farm land will never be seriously altered. In Ontario, more than 60 per cent. is non-agricultural and fit only for the production of timber crops.

The creed of forestry, said the speaker, is to cultivate on each acre of land the crop for which it is best adapted. If expert examination shows a township to be of good agricultural soil, let us devote that township to the annual crops of cereals, grasses or vegetables. If non-agricultural, it is the part of common sense to insist upon it producing something for the public welfare. In other words, what is unfit for farming should be made to produce timber, which, particularly in this day, is the incubator of pulp and paper and lumber industries and through them of new towns, new markets and a long chain of other important benefits. The development of the farm and the development of the forest should have no point of collision. In the kind of land each desires there is no antagonism or overlapping. On the contrary, the development of forest industries from the timber crops of non-agricultural lands supplements and stimulates the agricultural industry carried on in parallel areas. There is not a forester nor a progressive lumberman or paper manufacturer who would propose that good farm land should be retained permanently under timber.

Bush Whacking Process to Tragic Lengths

The speaker gave strong emphasis to the fact that, taking Canada as a whole, the bush-whacking process had gone to tragic lengths. We have more acres that have been cleared of trees and must be put back under timber in order to pay a profit than we have acres now covered with timber that can ever profitably be cleared for farming. A million square miles of Canada have been cleared of timber by the effect of forest fires on little of which a farmer will ever run a plow and make his salt. In the wake of forest destruction has come not an army of farmers—except for a few localities—but a howling wilderness in which the chimney smoke of the wage earner is never seen and not even the fur bearing animals can scrap a living.

"In the head office of insurance companies may be found a card index machine of such marvelous ingenuity that when an inspector wishes to see at a glance any class of policy holder of any age or place of residence, all that is necessary is to press an electric button and the information is instantly delivered. Press on button and out come all the New Brunswick farmers, age 55, whose endowment policies mature in five years. Press another and you get all the Canadian plumbers, age 37, who are carrying $100,000 or over. Each card runs back to its nest and comes to hand again whenever desired. It is not possible that our eagerness to look over the cards of farming and mining in Northern Ontario, we have neglected to swing into public view once in a while the well furnished tray of forest assets and forest industries and forest employment?

"I have said, there is no antagonism between the job of growing forests and the job of growing farm crops. The first asks only the square mile that the other cannot utilize.

Spruce Forests of North—What They Mean

"As long as free land was available near the railways of the prairie provinces, Northern Ontario was halted in its development and even yet the rivalry of the bare prairies must be felt for many years to come. Similarly, when the forests of the United States seemed to be abundant for all time to come, development of forest industries in Northern Ontario was pretty well limited to the lumber trade. Only when the threat of forest exhaustion was combined with an enormous increase in the use of newsprint on this continent, were the spruce forests of Northern Ontario translated, as under a magic wand, into great factories and armies of employees. To-day the forests of Northern Ontario stand as one of the supreme prizes of the North American continent.

Mr. Black reinforced this point by outlining the grave crisis which the newsprint and lumber industry in the Eastern United States now faces. Three thousand mills in the Southern States were certain to go out of existence within eight years because of forest exhaustion. President Dodge of the International Paper Company recently declared that in the Eastern States there were not enough spruce areas on the market to-day to justify the erection of two fifty ton pulp mills.

"You cannot duplicate the quality of Canada's white spruce," asserted Mr. Black. "Month after month the ugly menace of forest exhaustion closes in on the newsprint mills of Eastern United States but the ill wind of which Uncle Sam complains has proved a 'trade wind' to the argosy of Canadian pulp and paper manufacturers. From a petty cargo of $120 in value shipped to Uncle Sam twenty years ago, the Canadian paper mills put over the border last year $120,000,000 worth of pulp and paper. Uncle Sam pays more for the things that come from the Canadian forest, than for all other manufactures combined. Bare exports alone have the lifting power of $400,000 a day in keeping exchange even where it is. Without newsprint cargoes running south across the border, United States exchange would almost strangle Canadian trade.

No Surrender of our Splendid Timber

"A few years ago Iroquois Falls was all a piece of the silent wilderness. To-day it is a busy flourishing centre. It is one of the dividends of the forest possessions and is one of the inevitable harvests accruing to any country that can show the world the powerful triumvirate of pulp forests, plus water powers, plus railway facilities to a near market. Not many lands have got that combination many had, but have no longer. Northern Ontario is the present possessor of this mighty industrial magnet and from the point of view of the American business man, who sees our possessions and potentialities, perhaps in truer prospective, if we ever were commanded by some supernatural power to give up one of our natural resources we were better advised to surrender our mines than to surrender our forests. There is no need for doing either, let us hope, but it does not indicate any animosity toward the great mining in-

dustry to point out that a mine is a non-reproducible form of wealth and inevitably must face extinction while the forest, like the farm, bears a reproducible crop, giving of its wealth to-day and capable of repeating its contribution again and again and again.

"The basic difference between the extraction of metals and the extraction of forest crops cannot be stressed too much. It is true that the forests have often been treated as a mine but we are now at the edge of a new dispensation. Forest mining must cease and every area of forest on non-agricultural soil, so treated that while the axe cuts out a present crop for the use of the mill, it also cuts the pattern of a future forest. Pulp and paper industries with their annual organized forestry departments, are determined in self-defense to anchor the forest as they have anchored the mill dam. To operate their timber tracts, so that any future lumbering and paper making need be no more itinerant with itinerant towns and shifting population than is true of the growing of oats or turnips."

New Dam For Creating Water Storage

A Norwegian engineer, J. Stoere, has lately invented a new method for constructing temporary dams which may interest lumbermen engaged in log driving. The method is patented. The idea is to use a hose of canvas or other strong, pliable and waterproof material and to anchor it, collapsed, on the bottom and across the stream to be dammed. The hose is filled with water through filling hoses, which are placed with the mouths upstream. When the large hose is partially filled the process is continued by means of pumping until the water in the hose is under considerable pressure. Experiments

Showing the Stoere Dam Completed

carried out in Norway have demonstrated the feasibility of the method. The cut shows such a sausage dam erected for demonstration purposes at Hvalsmoen in Norway.

It looks as if the idea might be utilized to advantage by lumber concerns for creating water storages in slow-running rivers during the logdrive, for the purpose of recovering logs left on the shores by the falling water, and also to create for a short time a larger volume of water below the dam to move logs fastened in rapids in the same manner as stop log dams are now used.

The "Canada Lumberman" is indebted to Mr. L. N. Jenssen, C.E., of Montreal, for the information contained in the above paragraphs. Any reader who is interested can obtain further details through the Montreal office of the "Canada Lumberman."

National Association Goes to Chicago

The annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association will be held in Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday and Wednesday March 29th and 30th, at the New Drake Hotel. Gordon C. Edwards of Ottawa, is one of the committee in charge of the convention programme and the banquet, and it is expected that a number of Canadians, who are members of the Association, will attend the forthcoming gathering.

A. E. Clark of Toronto, is one of the trustees of the N.W.L.D.A., W. W. Schupner is the new secretary of the Association, succeeding E. F. Perry some time ago. The latter is now a resident vice-president of the N.W.L.D.A., with offices at 66 Broadway, New York. Mr. Perry has attended the last two annual meetings of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and took an active part in the proceedings, delivering interesting addresses, while Mr. W. W. Schupner was present at the 1919 gathering in St. John.

It is announced that the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association is in a flourishing condition and that the membership is now 529, the largest in history.

The new Drake Hotel, which will be the headquarters of the Association, is conveniently located, and, as there will be a number of gatherings in Chicago during the week of the National Association meeting, it is desirable that hotel reservations should be made well in advance.

John W. McClure of Memphis, Tenn., is president of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, and sends a hearty invitation to Canadians to be present at the forthcoming conclave in Chicago, on March 29th and 30th.

Figuring Costs in a Mixed Yard

The retailer in the small town, who is carrying a number of lines, is confronted with a serious problem in figuring his costs in such a way as to distribute them equitably, not to say equally, among the different commodities in which he deals.

The danger frequently is that the dealer who has his main business in lumber, will regard other building materials as so much of a side issue, and the resultant profits as so much "velvet," that he will forget to charge the overhead expense which should be figured.

This is not only unjust to the business itself, resulting in the reduction of profits—since the costs must be paid in one way or another—but it also results in putting the exclusive dealer, who is making his coal business carry all of the expenses of operation, at a disadvantage.

Sometimes the situation is further complicated by reason of the dealer conducting a manufacturing business. For instance, there is a retailer, who, in addition to carrying a full line of building supplies, such as lime, sand, cement, hardware, paints, etc., also operates a planing mill. For this member of the trade to figure out overhead with reference to all of these varied lines is a big task, especially as he is probably tempted, for the sake of convenience in book keeping, to take some of the expenses which pertain to the mill only, but are not to be classified as "productive labor," and include them in general overhead.

The main point of the whole question is that the man with many lines wants to know which of them are producing profits, and which are not. If he treats the business as a whole, he may be making some of his "live wires" carry an undue burden in the form of net losses on some others. Hence his business salvation depends on the proper separation of accounts.

In such yards as those referred to, the proper system would be to have separate sets of books for coal, lumber and building supplies proper, and to charge every expense which is directly applicable to their several accounts. Those which applied to all would have to be distributed proportionately. Under this head would fall office expenses, the salary of the proprietor or manager, teams, if these are used to haul for all departments, rent, taxes, etc.

Will Operate the Rat Portage Mill

D. McLeod, manager of the Keewatin Lumber Co., Keewatin, Ont., spent a few days in Toronto recently. He states that the company will this season, in addition to their plant at Keewatin, be operating the old Rat Portage Lumber Co. mill at Kenora, which they acquired in 1916. This mill is equipped with two band saws (one double and one single), one horizontal resaw, while four new horizontal, tubular boilers have recently been installed with about 750 h.p.

In connection with the acquisition of the English River limits by Mr. Backus and his associates, considerable timber will be available for the Rat Portage mill. It is one of the conditions of the agreement of Mr. Backus, who is president of the Keewatin Lumber Co. with the town of Kenora as well as with the Department of Lands and Forests, that a sawmill should be operated at Kenora. It is expected that the cut in the latter mill, which is also equipped with a lath department, will be 100,000 feet a day, the same as at the Keewatin plant.

Mr. McLeod is of the opinion that logging costs will be at least equal to those of last year, which were the highest on record. There has, however, been considerably increased efficiency on the part of labor. Both the Keewatin and Kenora mills will make boxes and box shooks during the coming season as formerly.

Lower Freight Rates Would Help Trade

Writing to the "Canada Lumberman" a central Ontario operator says.—"We believe there would be considerable lumber moving today if the old rate of freight was re-established. During the latter part of 1920 it was costing us 17½c at Toronto—about double what it cost in 1919. It looks as if the cut all over the province will be very much smaller than it was a year ago. This should help the values of dry stocks on hand, but it may be difficult to do business with the present freight rates. Several concerns are not buying much stock just now and are holding aloof until they see how business develops."

Pulpwood and Its Varied Activities

Pulpwood Demand May Soon Improve

In regard to the general pulpwood situation, it would seem that the market has improved a little of late although the change is scarcely perceptible at the present time. One leading firm state that in the east there seems to be quite a large stock of pulpwood, which is now being hauled out, but the demand is limited, as there seems to be a reluctance on the part of mills to contract for their supply of wood just now, but this is a condition that is affected in all lines of trade these days. More inquiries are being received for quotations and prices, which would indicate that consumers are beginning to take in hand the matter of purchasing their supplies of pulpwood.

Regarding the future, a leading operator recently said: "We are inclined to believe that just as soon as business conditions are normal and stable that pulpwood prices will see an improvement. Taking into consideration the high cost of production during 1920, the price of pulpwood to-day is down to a reasonable basis,—more or less the actual cost plus a reasonable profit for stumpage and carrying charges. This, in my opinion, is the right time for the mills to step in and pick up a supply of wood at very low cost. In regard to prices, $30.00, f.o.b. cars Watertown, is a very reasonable value at the present time.

Would Incorporate Forestry Engineers

A bill to incorporate forestry engineers as one of the "closed" professions, has been introduced in the Quebec Legislature. There already exists an association known as the Forestry Engineers' Association of the Province of Quebec, founded in 1916, which has as its aim the better safeguarding of the public interests in the matter of the forestry resources of Quebec, and it is claimed that incorporation would better serve the purposes in view. The principal office of the association is to be in Quebec. It is provided that the corporation may own property to the value of $5,000 per year, may make by-laws for the admission of members and safeguard the professional honor and dignity of the profession. All those who have exercised their profession of forestry engineers on December 31, 1920, are declared to be members of the association, providing that within six months they join the organization and pay the necessary fees. Those who previous to this date held a diploma from a foreign university are also eligible, and it is also provided that engineers in other provinces may be admitted by the executive council.

Others to be admitted must be of the age of 21, secure a diploma from the Forestry School of Quebec, and pass the examination provided by the association.

It is asked that the executive be empowered to draw up a tariff of fees, which, after being approved of by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, may have all the force of law before the courts. None others than members of the association may term themselves forestry engineers under penalty of fine or imprisonment in lieu of payment, the fines going to the association.

Utilization of Hardwoods for Pulpwood

A live question to-day in both forestry and lumbering is that of the marketing of our hard-wood crop. The main problem in connection with the utilization of hard-woods is that of transportation from woods to mill, says A. V. Gilbert in "Conservation."

In the Muskoka region many experiments in the driving of hard-woods have been conducted, and with gratifying results. All drives have been short, under 50 miles, but the operators are reaching out to acquire timber at still further distances, and they are confident of the feasibility of driving it. In the region where they wish to operate, there are considerable areas of first quality yellow birch.

The common usage in preparing the hard-wood logs to drive has been to fell the trees and, to dry the timber, they are left in the woods. The bark is peeled off the trunk, but the leaves are left on to assist in drying out the moisture. The bark is usually piled around the bole of the tree to keep the wood from checking badly. The following season, the tree is "bucked" into logs which are hauled to the river bank, and there they are piled high and dry so that they do not lie in the water in the spring. When the drive commences they are "dumped" into the river and floated down with the soft-woods. The hard-woods, however, must not be allowed to remain in the storage booms, along with the soft-woods, as, otherwise, many would sink while waiting to be sawn. They must be sorted out and sawn first, though this sorting involves some extra trouble.

One lumberman informed an officer of the Commission of Conservation that he had been much pleased with his first experiment in driving birch logs. Out of 3,000 logs rolled into the river at a point which he had hitherto considered it impossible to successfully drive birch, all but 60 reached the mill. This sinkage loss of only 2 per cent. is remarkably small.

Another method now being tried is to make the logs when the tree is felled and haul them immediately to the river bank. At the peeling season they are peeled, and, after being allowed to dry for a few weeks only, are sent on with the drive. They, of course, do not check so badly as logs that have been left in the woods for a season; they evidently dry out to some extent also, as operators are having a degree of success with this method.

The usual successful experiments should interest pulp-wood operators in Ontario and Quebec who desire to use the hard-woods for pulp and to thus secure more spruce and balsam reproduction on cut-over lands. The present method of taking the spruce and balsam only and leaving the hardwoods, results in the conversion of the cut-over area into a forest of hardwoods, the latter smothering the pulpwood species. Pulpwood operators are consequently interested in the question, and have been themselves experimenting with the driving of hard-woods.

Eastern Company Has Good Year

At the annual meeting of the directors of the Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Company, held in Montreal recently, the business was of a formal character and the satisfactory annual report which was published some time ago was adopted without discussion. Good progress is being made on extensions to the buildings and equipment of the company at Three Rivers. The Board of Directors and officers of the company were re-elected without change. The Executive now consists of C. R. Whitehead, President and General Manager; James W. Pyke, Vice-president; Hugh MacKay, K.C., G. H. Duggan, Norman J. Dawes, Alex. Maclaren and Sir Wm. Price.

British Columbia Pulp Products Grow

Pulp and paper products sold by British Columbia mills during 1920 amounted to $21,000,000, it was reported by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, in his annual report to the legislature. The total value of forest products of the province of $22,000,000 over last year was shown by the figures submitted. The value of the forest products of the province in 1919 was $70,285,095, the value for 1920 is given as $92,628,807, and is twice the production of three years ago. Pulp and paper increased in value from $12,000,000 to $21,000,000 during the year.

An All-Electric Mill in Sweden

A large paper mill at Vargo, Sweden, was recently rebuilt upon the most modern lines. Formerly 20,000 tons of coal were consumed annually and the problem of maintaining this supply was a very serious one, but at the present time there is no coal whatever consumed at the plant. The boiler house contains seven "electric" boilers, each of 3,000 horsepower, and the current enters the boilers at a pressure of 10,000 volts without having to be stepped down. Each of the boilers is provided with three electrodes, and the coupling arrangements are such that steam generation can be regulated within 5 per cent. It is stated that full steam pressure can be raised in from five to ten minutes after switching on the current, and considerable economy in attendance is obtained, as compared with coal firing.

Busy Beavers Cut Down Poplar Trees

The discovery of a large and thriving colony of beavers on the creek two and a half miles south of Rodney, Ont., is creating much interest in that district, and steps are being taken for the protection of the industrious little animals.

The beavers have taken up squatters' rights on a farmer's land, and have erected three large dams and a mound home about ten feet in diameter. Poplar trees ten inches and larger in diameter have been cut down in the construction of the dams, which are very ingeniously built to withstand the spring freshets.

It was at first thought that the unexpected visitors were muskrats. An apple tree in the vicinity of the beavers' mound is reported to have been stripped of its fruit last fall, and a well-beaten path from the tree to the mound indicated where the apples had gone.

The Home Lumber Company—*Specialties*

"SPEAKING of specialties," writes the manager of a big retail lumber company in one of the big cities, "the writerq cannot pass the opportunity to suggest that this field be urged upon the retail lumber dealer. We have never hesitated at any time to take on a desirable specialty, and we always try if possible to obtain an exclusive contract. Our adherence to this policy has already shown some good results, and we are going to continue the sale of specialties and try to make our business a little more distinctive than the other fellow's."

And speaking of specialties, is our addition, how about specialties built of wood, in your own yard?

The lumberman of today has admitted in chorus that the time has come to sell not boards, but complete homes.

Why should the complete home be more desirable to sell than the complete hundred and one other articles that go about the home and the farm

Why not take the short lengths, and the wood ends, and the scraps that accumulate around your place of business and make them into things that are salable at a glance? Why not cut up your crooked stock, thrown in the back of the bin or out in the driveway, and construct IDEAS?

Would not a brooder, or a hog-pen, or a wagon bed present the idea of desirability of possession much more completely than the scraps of lumber?

You want the customer to buy your lumber—why not put the lumber in such shape that he WANTS TO BUY IT

A writer in a lumber journal, a man who described himself as a "tenant farmer," said recently that "I for one wish for the day to come when I can spend my time farming, and when the business of making the articles I need to assist me will be conducted by the local lumber yard."

"Twenty times more is sold through the eye than through the spoken word," was the saying brought up at a recent lumber convention, and twenty or a hundred times better is the chance of the lumberman today to sell articles that can be seen, rather than articles that must be described. When a customer comes into a retail yard will it be easier to sell him a lot of scraggy looking boards that CAN be made into a shipping crate to send that hog to market, or will it be easier to sell him by showing him the crate ready to go?

It won't be necessary to pause for a reply, as there is not a retailer living, or a merchant of any kind, but will answer that the finished article will "get over" the best.

That more lumber may be sold, and that each stick of it shall go to the place for which it is best fitted, is the ambition of every thinking man in the industry today. From the camp foreman who orders the proper lengths into which the trees shall be cut, to the man checking out the wagons in the retail yard, every person engaged in the production of lumber should visualize the end of each piece of lumber, should know that the stick is produced for a certain purpose, and should work toward getting the best out of it. And the man retailing these pieces of lumber should most of all be able to show the customer the exact articles which the customer wishes to possess, and he can do it only by the plan or by the finished article.

That lumber, precious as it is, should be mishandled, that it should be mis-cut, and wasted and carelessly and wrongfully used, is unthinkable. And yet day after day mankind is buying lumber and mangling it in an attempt to build something that has not been actually visualized, and in too many instances we of the lumber industry are allowing others to do it when it could be avoided.

Take Friend Wife when she wants a new dress, this particular wife being of the kind that "build their own." Does she buy a lot of cloth of the desired color and start in without an idea of where she is coming out. Not that lady. If she did there would be more of us in the fix that many lumber businesses are in.

SHE GETS A PLAN. Of course the woman folks call them patterns, but plans they are, and these plans are the FIRST thing she goes after. She may see the cloth she wants at Levy's, but before she buys it she hikes around to the pattern department and BUYS THE IDEA OF THE FINISHED ARTICLE. And there is never a scissors cut in that precious cloth until she has thoroughly adjusted in her mind the idea of that dress just exactly as her plans call for.

And yet we men who never even let her vote have gone ahead cutting and slashing at our stock of lumber and wasting material much more precious than her little bolts of cloth.

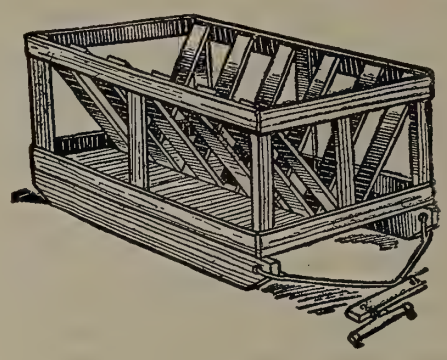
"The Plan's the Thing"

Without any more of the well known philosophy we wish to present a few suggestions for finished articles that can be made of the odds and ends of lumber around the retail yard.

Root Cutter.
Harrow.
Husking Table.
Vegetable Washer.
Swine Self Feeder.
Hog Rack (for wagons).
Feed Rack for Roughage.
Alfalfa and Clover Feeding Rack.
Feed Trough for Cattle.
Partitioned Hog Trough.
Calf Moving rack.
Dehorning Chute.
Fodder Feeding Rack.
Tobacco Frame.
Gates.
Repair Shop on Wheels.
Handy Nail Box.
Work Bench.
Wagon Box Storage Rack.
Sled Corn Harvester.
Corn Sheller.
Stone Drag.
Peanut Puller.
Portable Feeding Rack.
Hay Rack.
Weaning Trough.
Movable House for One Sow.
Adjustable Hog Trough.
Hog Feeding Trough.
Water Trough.
Sheep Rack.
Stack Covers.
Hay Rack for Sheep.
Salt Box for Sheep.
Seed Corn Rack.
Buggy Jacks.
Milk Stool.
Bolt and Tool Cabinet.
Loading Chute on Wheels.
Stiles.
Kitchen Cabinet.
Plate Rack.
Book Rack.
Tea Wagon.
Wash Bench.
Flour Box.
Lantern Brooders.
Chicken Feeders.
Movable Roosts.
Ladders.
Porch Swing.
Quilting Frame
Iceless Refrigerator.
Wood Box.
Clothes Box.
Hinged Chicken Nests.
Chicken Drinking Fountain.
Brood Coops.
Chicken Coops.

Every article above can be built at a retail lumber yard by any handy man, and a drawing of each article will be found in the booklet published by the Southern Pine Association, of New Orleans, La., "A Hundred Handy Helps."

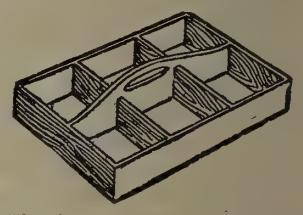
A Portable Feeding Rack



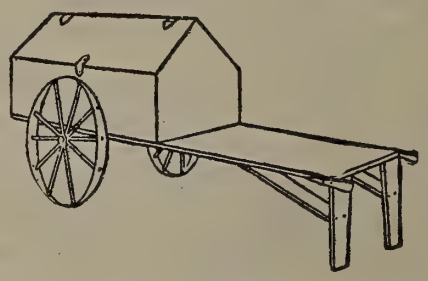
The 2 x 12—16 runners are rounded at each end. Three 2 x 6—12's nailed between the runners make a solid foundation. The uprights are 2 x 4's and the slats are 1 x 6's. The space between the runners and the bottom of the "V" shaped rack is floored and a 1 x 12 board running all around the rack just above the runners completes the manger. Southern pine should be used.

A Handy Nail Box

A farm nail box is a little time saver that every farmer needs. It is made of pine and divided into compartments for nails, screws, etc. It has a handle and is easy to carry.



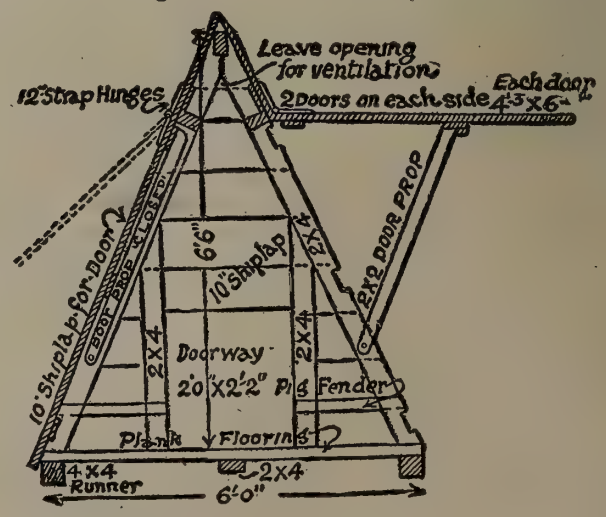
A Repair Shop on Wheels



A portable repair shop serves two purposes; it saves time because tools and material are kept together and the work bench and tools can be brought to the place where the work is to be done. The bench and box are made of pine.

A Movable House For One Sow

Here is an "'A" shaped house with both sides hinged at the top so that they can be opened for shade and airing. Build a plank floor on runners. There are 3—2 x 4—7 ft. rafters on each side. The cross support is about a foot from the top so that it will form a solid foundation for the hinged doors. There should be a small entry door



at one end and a ventilating door in the gable of the other end. Put some 2 x 4 pig fenders at the ends so that the old sow cannot hurt the little pigs. The following pieces of pine are needed: 1 pc. 4 x 4—16; 4 pcs. 2 x 12—12; 80 bd. ft. 2 x 4; 100 bd. ft. shiplap.

Why Not Start an Old-time "Housing Bee"?

Why do I call it a "Housing Holiday?" Because its chief purpose is to do good rather than to make money. Business is stalemated, it needs a change—a holiday might awaken it up, says George H. Holt of the Holt Timber Co., Chicago, in an interesting letter to the "Canada Lumberman."

Rules and habits are "off" on a holiday—even Union rules. A holiday has a definite limit. It is soon over. Anybody who wants the benefit of it must get it while it is going. In the United States the Sherman law penalizes price agreements—even price-reduction agreements. Canada hasn't that handicap.

A group of industries might agree to offer all of the material that is required for houses during a period of six months. At what price? Suppose we assume 1917 prices. Will people build at those prices? They did in 1917 and mortgage money was offered at those prices then. Why not now? Why should anybody expect prices to go below 1917 basis? It is useless for lumber alone to make the offer. It must comprise enough industries to fix the cost of the whole house in advance.

Local communities can take up their own problems. Say a town or locality needs a hundred or a thousand houses. Let them call a general meeting of the men, who want houses, and the men, who can build and finance them, and see if they cannot get together for that limited number on the 1917 basis —or some other basis.

Let the "profiteers" in materials or in labor forget their profiteering for this definite purpose. Let them contribute that much to the general good. Call off all labor rules and start an old-time "housing bee" in a modern fashion.

If this six months' holiday doesn't start up other business, it will not have been wasted, because, at least, all, who have bought or built houses will be "Anti-Bolshevist," and their children will have a chance that they don't have now.

I like the idea of a "Building Finance Corporation" on a large scale, because it can co-ordinate the factors promptly and get larger results in a shorter time. Such a company with $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 capital could keep in motion $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 worth of home-building.

The organizers and stockholders would receive stock in the company for their several propositions of material or services, and receive the assistance of the corporation in obtaining further business and other favorable conditions. Idle goods and idle lands and idle hands would be exchanged for capital stock in a corporation which would find itself in a superior position to get business and make money after the "holiday" was ended.

If the moving picture of "Something Doing" catches the interest of the mass, building will not stop at housing, and will not wait for the holiday to end. My notion is to start with something concrete—a house—a price—a time limit—a mutual stimulus—a sound proposition.

SOME LEADING WORKERS IN ONTARIO ASSOCIATION

T. H. Hancock, Toronto
Retiring Director, O.R.L.D.A.

F. B. Van Dusen, Brockville
Newly-elected Director, O.R.L.D.A.

D. C. Baird, St. Mary's
Retiring Director, O.R.L.D.A.

J. B. Mackenzie, Georgetown
Retiring Director, O.R.L.D.A.

J. T. James, Bridgeburg
Executive Member, Niagara Peninsula Branch

W. J. Aitchison, Hamilton
Retiring Director, O.R.L.D.A.

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber—Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

Wanted

Rock elm 3¼" thick suitable for bending purposes. Quote prices to the St. Mary's Wood Specialty Co., Limited, St. Mary's, Ontario. 5-6

Wanted

In car load lots, Maple, White Birch and Beech strips 1¼" x 3¼" x 18" and upwards in length. For further particulars apply to Box 479, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, 4t.f.

Wanted Lath

Prices on Hemlock, Pine and Spruce lath; delivered Detroit rate. Brewster Loud Lumber Co., No. 1307 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich. 3-8

Wanted

A block of spruce, Jack pine, hemlock and white pine for immediate delivery, also for spring and summer delivery. Advances made. Box 493, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5

Pulpwood

We are open to buy a limited quantity of rough and peeled spruce and balsam pulpwood for immediate and future delivery; cash on shipment. Log Export and Import Co., 241 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. 5-6

Wanted—Timber Lands

Large or small tracts of softwoods and hardwoods in Ontario. Address Lock Box 262, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. 4-7

Wanted

We are open to purchase Sap Pealed Spruce and Balsam—immediate and future delivery. Please quote price F.O.B. Cars. Canadian Pulpwood Company, 167 Commissioners St., West, Montreal, Que. 5

Wanted

15,000 No. 1 railway ties. Can be supplied in Cedar, Jack Pine, Tamarac, or Hemlock. Must be up to standard specifications. Also 2,000 No. 1 railway cross and section ties in hardwood. State what you can supply, giving point of shipment and when shipment can be made, with prices for each kind. Box 478, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4t.f.

Lumber For Sale

FOR SALE—3000 Cords of Mixed White Birch and Tamarac, ready for shipment 10th December, 1920, at Stone Siding, A.E.R., 28 miles west of Sudbury. For further particulars apply to C. G. Hyett, Worthington, Ont., Soo branch C. P. R. 24-5

Cedar and Maple

We offer at attractive prices two cars cedar squares 6 x 6, and 4 x 4 running largely 16 ft. long. 2 cars 1" and 2" cedar edged; 2 cars 1" hard maple No. 1, 2 and 3 Common.

Peterborough Canoe Co., Limited,
4-7 Peterborough, Ontario.

For Sale

1 million feet No. 1 and 2 common fir and larch lumber partly cut dimensions, boards and shiplap, balance to be cut to suit buyer. Also in the rough 30,000 feet inch Jack pine mill run. 3 cars inch clear No. 1 and 2 larch with about 15% fir mixed and 1 car No. 1 and 2 shelving. Michael Dumont, Bridesville, B. C. Ship anywhere. Rates to Alberta and Saskatchewan 4 cents advance of C. P. R. Grand Forks rate. 5-6

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Pulpwood for sale. Poplar, spruce and balsam. Carload lots. James Thos. Clair, Clair, N. B. 5

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

Machinery Wanted

WANTED—Two heavy log or lumber trucks. Box 257, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-t.f.

WANTED—Pulpwood barker (Moreau) of recent model in first class condition. H. E. Goodhue, Sherbrooke, Que. 5-8

WANTED—One friction feed nigger and one 32" double edger. Must be in good condition. State price and manufacturer's name. Apply to Box 500, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5-6

WANTED; 1 only six saw edger. Must be in excellent conditions. Also one circular saw grinder. Give name of manufacturer and price in first letter. Apply Box 459, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3-6

Wanted

Double drum steam log jammer or steam hoist. Will buy or rent. Advise size, condition, price, etc.

F. STANLEY KNIGHT,
5-8 Meaford, Ontario.

Wanted

1—100 Horse Power horizontal return tubular boiler complete with Dutch oven settings without smoke stack. Ontario Government inspection for at least 110 lbs. steam pressure.

1—80 Horse Power engine fitted with Pickering governors. Shaft and fly wheel to take 16" belt. Apply Box 515, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5

Machinery For Sale

One Mitts & Merrill No. 2-C Hog in first class condition. The Laberge Lumber Co., Limited, Sudbury, Ontario. 5-8

FOR SALE—Complete saw mill equipment, including three horizontal boilers, Corliss engine, Buckeye engine, double edger, circular saw with top saw, steam carriage and nigger and extra heavy transmission complete. Box 503, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5-8

For Sale—Locomotive

One 28 Ton 3 Cylinder 8 x 10 Standard Gauge Lima Geared. Located in Canada. Box 376, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19tf

For Sale

1 four-saw Filer & Stowell edger, 1 ten-inch steam feed, complete with valves and piston rod, 1 used Waterous carriage, 1 friction clutch coupling, 14 in. diameter, 3 7/16 in. bore. Apply Bishop Lumber Co., Ltd., Nesterville, Ont. 3-6

For Sale

500 to 600 h.p. Harris Twin Corliss Engine, drive pulley 18 ft. dia. x 52 in. face; also main drive belt 90 ft. long; complete with or without condenser; will sell cheap before moving. Laurie Machinery Co., Ltd., 335A Craig St. W., Montreal, Que. 3-6

For Sale

No. 6 Linderman Automatic Dovetailer and Glue Jointer, heavy 4-side planer and matcher, 12-inch moulder, 4-side sash and door moulder, shaper, jointer, trim saw, power feed saw, planer, drum sander, band saw, other machinery. A J. Lindsay, 42 Gloucester St., Toronto. 3-6

For Sale

Sash, door and planing mill machinery. Boilers, engines, motors, pulleys, gears, machine shop and moulding machinery, 8 feet Linderman glue jointer. Full printed list on request to Cargill Limited, Cargill, Ontario. 5-8

For Sale

One 100 H.P. engine, slide valve, in good condition. One 75 H.P. boiler, 75 lbs. steam, good condition. One smoke stack, 36" x 65', good screen on top, all good repair. Kindly give us a price. Box 476, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-7

For Sale

One 40" Inserted Tooth Circular Slab Resaw, sturdy construction. Spare bits and shanks. Condition fair. This machine was used until replaced by a band machine. Just the thing for small mill. Make money out of your slabs. F. Stanley Knight, Meaford, Ontario. 5-8

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam binder rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

Second Hand Machinery

We have over $250,000 worth of used machinery of all kinds for sale. Suitable for mines, quarries, railroads, pulp and lumber mills, etc.

Everything carefully overhauled at our shops before shipped.

Send us your inquiries.

R. T. GILMAN & CO.,
19tf Montreal.

Situations Wanted

Wanted position as sawyer on left hand rig. Long experience on both bands and circular. Prefer a fast rig. Box 495, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5-6

Circular filer open for coming season. Best of references. Can do the hammering. State wages. Box 506, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5

SAW MILL ENGINEER wants employment for coming season. Can do all own repairs on engine or boilers. Go anywhere. R. Cornthwaite, 213 Dease St., Fort William, Ontario. 4-7

Circular filer wants position for coming season. Best of references. Will go anywhere. Box 474, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-6

Sawmill foreman open for coming season. Good millwright on installation of machinery or repairs. Twenty years' experience in saw, pulp barker and paper mills. With good recommendations. Box 490, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-5

WANTED: Permanent position by young man who desires to better his position with lumber firm. Four years' woodworking office experience. Like place where he could handle some of the correspondence. Excellent references. Box 492, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-5

Experienced millwright and lath mill contractor open to contract to cut lath by M. Twenty-five years' experience cutting lath, pickets and basket bottoms. Have good rerences from the companies for whom I have worked. Box 489, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-5

WANTED

to commence work April 15th, a sawyer, for a left-hand circular mill, gunshot feed, steam nigger and loader. Box 464, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3-6

Man with 12 years' experience in the Quebec lumber and pulpwood business, speaking both languages, wishes position as superintendent in a better location for a company doing business in pulpwood or lumber. Has thorough knowledge of office work and is competent to take charge of any operation. At present manager of an American company on North Shore, but wishes to make a change. Address replies or enquiries to Box 512, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-t.f.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—Engineer, circular filer and sawyer for season's cut, commencing in April. Box 504, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5

WANTED—One first class band sawfiler for a double cut mill, cutting all white pine stock. Apply to Box 475, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-7

WANTED—An office manager for a retail lumber yard with a planing mill in connection doing a good business. Apply to Box 511, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5

WANTED—A yard man to measure lumber, get out orders for a retail lumber firm which operates a planing mill. Apply to Box 494, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5

WANTED

Sawmill men, filer, sawyer, setter, lath sawyer, edger and trimmer men. Apply Box 491, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-9

WANTED

MILLWRIGHTS—Several capable millwrights at Pakesley. Five dollars per day and board. Apply to Schroeder Mills and Timber Co., Pakesley, Ontario. 5

WANTED.—Left hand band sawyer, single cut; one who has had experience in hardwoods preferred. Also one setter (steam set works). For mill in Ottawa Valley. Steady work. Apply Box 488, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-5

WANTED—Assistant sawmill foreman, excellent opening for hard-working, capable experienced man, able to handle men efficiently. Give age, nationality, past experience and salary wanted. Box 498, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5-6

WANTED—Yard foreman in retail lumber yard in Windsor, Ontario. Accurate, capable, married man with knowledge of retail yard work and making up orders for delivery. Reply stating experience, age and salary expected. Box 502, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5

WANTED—Chief engineer, with second class papers for sawmill, applicant must have had sawmill experience, be a capable machinist and have some knowledge of electricity. Give experience, age, nationality, and salary desired in first letter. All applications treated confidentially. Box 499, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5-6

WANTED

Live man to take charge of lumber and cooperage mills in Ontario, one preferred who could take third or half interest. Box 508, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5-9

WANTED—Capable experienced man, having full knowledge of both the practical and sales end. To take charge of Order and Sales Department of large lumber and planing mill business. State fully experience, etc. Apply Box 514, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5

WANTED: Chief Draftsman by concern manufacturing very extensively, Sawmill and Pulpmill Machinery, Boilers, Engines, etc. Only those with suitable experience need apply.

Waterous Engine Works Company, Limited,
2-5 Brantford, Ontario.

WANTED—Thoroughly experienced sawmill men for large, fast mill, for coming season, including foreman, millwrights, band saw filer, sawyers, setters and trimmermen. Only thoroughly experienced and capable men need apply; state age, experience and wages expected. Address 460, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3-6

Business Chances

For Sale—Pulpwood Rights

We control several high-class freehold properties on rivers entering into the Atlantic Ocean, containing large quantities of Spruce Pulpwood. We would sell outright, or stumpage rights and agree to deliver the wood on vessels. Address Box 458, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3-6

Wanted

Wood working industries for the Town of Massey, Ont. 1,000 population. Gravity water system. Situate junction of Sable and Spanish Rivers. On C. P. R. Soo line 58 miles west of Sudbury. Unlimited Raw Material for Box Lumber, Veneer and Hardwood Workings. Telegraph and local and long distance telephone service. Four passenger trains daily. Ideal building sites. Unlimited water power awaiting development. Three water powers within the town limits.

Interested parties communicate with Board of Trade for further information regarding concessions on taxations, water supply and building sites.

A. A. HALLETT,
4-7 Sec'y. Board of Trade.

Pulpwood
1921-1922

Firm in Northern Ontario is in a position to offer from 20,000 to 40,000 cords Spruce pulpwood yearly, both Winter and Summer delivery, for a number of years. Also large quantities of Poplar pulpwood. All exportable. Would consider proposition as Agents for U. S. Mill. References.

Apply Box 470,
c/o Canada Lumberman,
Toronto.

Lumber Property For Sale

About 8,000 acres (held in fee) of lumber lands estimated to contain about 30,000,000 sp. feet of merchantable soft wood.

As a pulp wood proposition, this property should contain 60,000 cords or more.

Included with the lands, is a saw mill, equipped with Dutch furnaces, Waterous edger, planer and lath machine, and situated along the line of the C. N. Railway, the port lies within three miles of the mill, so that water shipments may be made as well as rail.

All the lands are within easy distance of the river, and stream driving does not exceed a distance of more than six miles.

For further information apply to

E. A. SMITH,
23t.f. Shediac, N. B.

FOR SALE.—Retail lumber yard, saw and planing mill, good business established for 20 years, in an excellent village of Southern Ontario. Would sell sawmill separate. R. S. Robinson, Waterford, Ontario. 4-6

Miscellaneous

Preliminary Notice

SALE OF TIMBER

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received for the purchase of approximately 528 M. fbm. timber up to noon **April 4th, 1921.**

Detailed list of dimensions may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

All of the timber was purchased new in the latter part of 1920 and has never been used. Ninety per cent. of the stock is No. 1 Common B. C. fir of good merchantable quality and the balance is of B. C. or Ontario hemlock. It is all in our Toronto yards, conveniently located on railway sidings for loading.

Not less than twenty-five per cent. of the total stock will be sold to any one bidder.

Terms of sale thirty per cent. cash with signing of the order and balance within 60 days.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Weddell & Saunders, Engineers & Contractors, 312 McKinnon Bldg., Toronto, Ont.
Toronto, Feb. 24/21. 5

Sale of Timber

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including **Saturday, the 5th day of March, 1921,** for the right to cut timber in the Township of Childerhose, in the Porcupine Mining Division in the district of Temiskaming.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, or to Mr. W. G. A. Wood, Crown Timber Agent, South Porcupine, Ontario.

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, February 1st, 1921. 4-9

Sale of Timber

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including **Wednesday the 16th day of March, 1921,** for the right to cut the timber on the south half of the township of Shackleton, in the District of Temiskaming.

Terms and conditions of sale and further particulars may be obtained upon application to the undersigned or to Mr. Dalton Spence, Crown Timber Agent, Cochrane, Ontario.

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto,
February 19th, 1921. 5-6

Carelessness Causes Loss.

It is said that more wealth is destroyed by fire in the United States than by all other elements combined and that a large percentage of fires are caused by carelessness. In 1919 there were 2,904 fires in which the loss was $10,000 or more, making a total loss of $268,000,000. 1919 was exceeded only by 1918 when there were 2,943 such fires, and by 1906.

Public attention is being everywhere called to the need of greater care in the use of matches, to a thorough inspection of chimneys, now that winter fires are being built, to a cleaning up of rubbish, and to other similar methods of fire prevention.

FOR SALE

Wholesale Lumber Business

Owing to the death, recently, of Mr. Jas. G. Cane, the business heretofore carried on by him and Mr. Geo. A. Anderson, as Jas. G. Cane & Co., is hereby offered for sale as a going concern.

The stock on hand consists of White Pine and Norway Lumber and Lath: approximately 4,000,000 ft. of lumber and 1,500,000 pcs. of Lath, piled at the following points: Victoria Harbour, Midland, Peterboro, Callander, Spanish Station, and Pakesley.

Further information can be had at the office,

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BRITISH COLUMBIA
Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

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Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

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More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

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Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

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Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

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Automatic Steam Towing Machines, Ship Windlasses, Cargo and Deck Winches, Steam Capstans, Dock Gypsies, Steering Engines, Hydraulic Freight Hoists, etc.
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Locomotives, Logging, Box and Flat Cars, Hoisting Engines, Chain, Wire, Rope, etc.

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MONTREAL, QUE.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario and the East

There has been no radical change in the general lumber situation during the past few days. Some cars are selling and retailers are doing a little sorting up order after taking their inventories. Eastern salesmen of British Columbia mills report that they have disposed of a few mixed cars of late and February was a fair month with most of them. The recent cold weather did not add anything to the activity of the trade as building in many sections was deferred. At the recent convention of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, interviews with a number of representative visitors from various parts of the province indicated that business was quiet, but there was a general confidence expressed that it would improve considerably during the coming month. It was too early for many to make any predictions.

The question of prices has been much to the front of late and there seems to be a conviction that present quotations are about as low as they will go. A good idea of the general situation is presented from the wholesalers' standpoint in the address given before the retail lumber merchants at the banquet, by the chairman of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, which appears in another column, and is well worth a perusal. Mr. Eckardt went into the situation fully and thoroughly and intimated that the cut in the northern part of the province would be considerably less than last year.

Several representatives of the trade say that dry lumber stocks are not large and, if a sudden demand sets in in the spring, there may be some difficulty in meeting unusual requisitions which would result in an ascension in values.

There is a feeling that prices have reached bottom and those, who are holding off for future recessions, are not basing their calculations wisely. In some parts of the country there has been difficulty owing to the mild weather in getting the logs to the streams and lakes and there may be a shortage of water in the spring, preventing all the cuts getting to the mills. Many farmers, who took out hardwood logs last winter, have not gone into the bush at all this season and this will result in decimated supplies.

Then reports come to hand that certain mills in the province of Ontario will not be running this season. Operators are not inclined to be plungers and desire to move on a sane, conservative basis. There are other features looming up such as the threatened duty on lumber exported to the United States and the uncertain outlook concerning British and European demands.

In the meantime it is felt that the last half of 1921 will be better than the first half and that, on the whole, there is in all likelihood to be a fair year's business. Much will depend on the building situation which can not as yet be accurately gauged and the general industrial situation.

It is not often there appears in the daily press an article so fair and considerate of the lumber interests as the following, which was printed recently in a Toronto paper, and is a good summing up of the general situation:

Lumbermen see signs on the business horizon that lend color to their belief that trade conditions are improving. The Canadian lumber operators and wholesalers are almost convinced that prices have struck bottom. Purchasers are showing more interest in the market, and this in itself is viewed as a promising sign of the times. The position of the lumbering business all over the continent is that falling prices have shaken confidence, and until stability is restored buyers feel warranted in pursuing the cautious policy. The underlying feeling is one of cheerfulness, and close observers claim that there has been improvement within the last fortnight.

The retrograde price movement of the last five months has subtracted very materially from the value of stocks in wholesalers' hands, and on this they will be obliged to take a loss. One British Columbia operator, in announcing recently his intention of closing down his mill until present stock had been moved out, declared that it was more advisable to take the loss now than later. He also intimated that production costs on the Coast would be considerably lower when cutting was recommenced because of cheaper and more efficient labor, both for logging and in the mills. It does not appear so apparent that lumbering costs in the East are substantially reduced as compared with last year. There has been some increase in efficiency, but not in the early part of the cutting season. In summary it is fair to assume that production costs have been reduced, but not to the extent uninformed opinion would have it.

The British market indications are that more buying may be expected from that direction, but that prices will have to be on a lower basis. So far as domestic and American trade is concerned, the first essential is stable prices that will inspire confidence in the minds of the buying interests. After that assurance of stability is created, the lumber industry hopes for more activity.

United States

There is little change in the situation so far as the general lumber market is concerned. The trade in wholesale and retail lines is both slightly better, and encouraging signs are seen in a number of movements. A cautious attitude still characterizes the purchasing public, and while there has not been a deal of expansion in some activities there is evidence on all sides from the number of enquiries and the trend of events that things are going to pick up in the near future and that 1921 is destined to be a fair business year after all.

There are very few things of interest in the hardwood situation; at least they are of the more or less intangible character of indirect influences and cannot be termed definite indications of improvement. There is a slightly better feeling in the automobile trade and this is reflected in the furniture industry to some extent. In numerous instances in these, and other sections of the wood-using industries, factories are increasing their running time to some extent, and in that proportion are cutting into their lumber stocks more heavily. Some purchases of lumber occur, but there is still a disposition to buy only for the most pressing needs.

While production in the Southern field has shown an increase recently, reports from that section are that this is due entirely to the necessity of cutting logs that would otherwise decay. Manufacturers are disposed, it is asserted, to close operations as rapidly as this necessary cut is completed and even greater contraction in the output is anticipated by some authorities, unless improved demand intervenes.

From the South there are many rumors in regard to southern pine. Some mill centres report a very quiet market following the spurt which occurred last month, while others report continued business activity which, though not to be compared with normal, still is quite satisfactory and indicative of better times to come. On the whole, it appears that the southern pine market is in a better position than recently. Orders usually are for small lots, but the aggregate shows up very well. Inquiries, too, are coming in a much improved volume and southern pine distributors and manufacturers generally are quite well satisfied with the outlook. Prices in the meanwhile have responded to this improvement in current and prospective market conditions only on a few items, generally remaining on the basis which prevailed prior to the January spurt. An increased demand for export stock is reported from certain sections and railroad and car material seems to be moving a little better than recently. Further adjustments in the wages of mill operatives are constant occurrences, they showing a willingness to accept the cuts which are so necessary, especially under present market conditions, rather than face shutdowns. As long as retailers persist in maintaining high levels of values, labor will fight every effort to reduce wages, says the Mississippi Valley Lumberman. This has been especially pronounced in the case of the employees of the railroads. In many parts of the country employers of labor in the building trades have announced a lower schedule of wages, but activity has not been resumed, and it is yet to be determined whether or not labor will accept these reductions without protect. Employers contend that they cannot go ahead unless labor comes down, and so it seems to be a question whether or not work will start.

Every possible effort is being made to induce the public to commence much needed building operations, but difficulty appears to be present in efforts to show the public that costs have been properly reduced. In many parts of the country material men and contractors have joined in campaigns of education to inform the public of the situation, and reports from some of these points are encouraging. The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association is advertising all over the country that lumber has come down to a level which makes building possible, and retail merchants of building material are offered advertising matter to use in their local papers. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States has also started a home-building campaign, and all of these efforts combined should seen commence to show results.

The lumber market is not yet stabilized, as is evidenced by recent public announcements of further reductions in prices. These

View of Mills in Sarnia.

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Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

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SARNIA, ONTARIO

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announcements may be nothing more than a levelling down of some high prices to the point reached in quotations which have been current for some time, but the news gets into the daily press and causes uncertainty among the public. If only the public can be induced to believe that building costs are reasonable, and if money for financing building can be made easier to get and at lower interest rates, activity would be soon resumed. Dealers in building material are being urged to press collections among the farmers, if only to liquidate a part of their obligations. If they do this, and are successful, money will be started into circulation, and business in all lines will soon show the good effects.

Great Britain

Generally, conditions show but little variation from what has prevailed during the past few weeks. Prices are inclined to fall still further, and the uncertainty of the future, combined with values being on the decline, prevents many merchants from increasing their stocks. On the other hand, merchants who hold large stocks are showing more disposition to meet the market, and to accept prices which would have been refused a month or two ago. It may be that during the spring, to which everybody is looking for a great revival in trade, that prices will again advance, or at any ratae remain on a fairly stationary basis, and when this time arrives there should be more inclination on the part of consumers and dealers to take some risk in buying for speculative account.

Probably because it is almost the cheapest thing in the market, sales of spruce seem to have been making a little more progress in London. Prices for St. John quality, however, are very poor, and anything from £26 to £28 per standard for 7 in. is quoted for lines. Some sales of Quebec spruce have also been made at under £30 for 7 in. These are wholesale figures, and considerably better results are obtained for little parcels which are wanted for particular orders. There is just now a greater difference than ever in the wholesale and retail prices; or perhaps we should say in the prices which merchants will pay when they purchase for stock and the prices which they will pay when they purchase a parcel for a particular order. The reason for this is that many firms are determined to purchase nothing except what they have already sold, and consequently the range of buyers for large lines is very limited.

It has been a long time since the drop in prices began in the wholesale markets. The first consequences of this drop were restricted trade, followed by unemployment. To buy in a falling market is always dangerous, and therefore retailers refused to purchase, held their stocks in order to avoid a loss, and finally were compelled to give way.

In hardwoods and mahogany there is a general undercurrent of optimistic opinion that matters will slowly improve, and that before long we shall see a gradual, but perhaps moderate, improvement shown in a steady expansion of current business.

The auctions disclosed no eagerness on the part of buyers to acquire stocks. The better classes of the Honduras mahogany logs sold fairly well, but for the lower grades there was only a moderate inquiry, and, all round, rates were on a lower level. This may only be a passing phase, however, in regard to this wood. The stocks that are held in first hands are by no means unlimited and, offered in moderate quantities, as they doubtless will be, amounts such as can be absorbed, even by the present limited consumption, there is no fear that any pronounced reaction in rates may be looked for. This wood, as it usually does, will hold its position, and more especially when it is considered what an extremely limited supply of other and competing descriptions there are in the market at the present time.

New housing schemes submitted to the Ministry of Health during a recent week numbered 32, bringing the total number of schemes submitted to 11,510. The schemes approved now number 8,921, and comprise about 57,572 acres. Forty-nine lay-out schemes were submitted and 53 were approved during the week, bringing the total number of lay-outs submitted to 7,159 and number approved to 6,582. House plans representing 1,313 houses were submitted and plans for 747 houses approved. The total number of houses represented in all plans now submitted is 288,655, and in the plans approved 272,129. During the week tenders were submitted for 1,648 houses. Tenders for 936 were approved, bringing the total number of houses in tenders submitted to 186,791, and in tenders approved to 172,340. Contracts have been signed for 141,811 houses.

Market Correspondence

SPECIAL REPORTS ON CONDITIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD

St. John Reports That Conditions Are on the Mend

There is a slight improvement in the outlook for the lumber trade at St. John at the present time. Many people seem to be pessimistic regarding the future, but at its foundation, the lumber business in general in this section of the country is in pretty fair condition, as the bulk of the sawn lumber is held in the hands of strong financial concerns, who have a good reputation morally and are well thought of by the banks. The banks in general are standing back of these exporters realizing that there is nothing gained in exporting either to United States or to the British market and that under the present conditions, it would be only making a loss for all concerned and weakening the values of the lumber in the exporter's yard and also weakening the credit of the bank, who might have advanced money to carry on these operations and purchasings of lumber in large quantities.

There is a slight improvement in the outlook for the lumber ish Government carrying about four million feet, which is an old Government contract work; a sailing ship loading at St. John which will carry from seven hundred thousand to one million feet. There are also some small shipments by liners under reduced freight rates. This is really the first movement of any stocks from St. John since last fall. Of course, this is only a small quantity compared with the stocks held here, but nevertheless it is getting a certain amount of it out of the country and off the wharves of some mills at this port. This will give the saw mill operator a chance, should he have the money to work with, to do some sawing next spring.

There are practically no rotary mills running over this country and a few of them who are running have a very cheap log and are shipping a limited amount of 2-inch and 4-inch on the American market, which is netting in the vicinity of $32.00 per thousand at point of shipment. This, of course, is showing a great depreciation from last year's prices at this time. There is to some of these operators a small cash profit at these prices and those who are operating are people who have the means to do so, without any financial help from the brokers who really are refusing to finance these men under any conditions, claiming that they cannot get cash from the banks for this work.

The log production has not been at all increased and there is practically no work going on in the woods to amount to anything. Men are coming out of the woods every day, whatever yarding was being done, having been finished the last week. Conditions for hauling off the yards are fair. There is not any great quantity of snow to amount to anything in the lower sections of the river, but at the same time work is going on more efficiently than for many years past. On the upper waters of the St. John work is progressing very favorably and by the end of the month the yards will be all hauled off and work will be finished.

More inquiries are coming from the New England market than for some time past, which goes to show that there is a limited revival of trade. During the last month the New England cotton and textile trades have opened up their mills and many numbers of people have returned to work at reduced wages. This will put more money into circulation and as each plant begins to operate again it puts new life into things, which will finally go toward improvement in general trade conditions.

Southern yellow pine mills are forced for financial reasons to dump their products on the New England markets and this is hurting eastern spruce manufacturers to some extent, but if there should be the least revival of trade, the southern manufacturer will at once jump his prices. It is said by the large brokers in the New England districts that yellow pine trade in general is not in the hands of parties who stand behind their contracts. The broker is always fearful of having cancellations and therefore prefers to trade for spruce as it is in the hands as a rule of very reputable operators. Furthermore, the yellow pine trade is much below the western fir trade; the larger amount of manufacturing done upon the log the greater the cost, and the smaller the stock the greater the price.

The English market shows no greater weaknesses, neither does it show any greater strength. It is simply standing still and trying to study out how to absorb the government stocks being shipped forward at the present time from Canada. When these are well shipped

LUMBERMAN'S TENTS

For the Spring Drive

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and delivered on the docks in Great Britain, a better understanding will be reached by the British timber brokers. They will then know what to expect both as to the quality and the price of this material. Many millions of it has been uncared for by the authorities in charge in Canada and has depreciated so that it is in among goods worthless and not fit for real good work of any kind.

The only sizes, which are in demand in Great Britain, seem to be 2 x 7; 2½ x 7 and 3 x 7, which is going into the construction of cars and is used largely for car bottoms, etc. It has left as high as $37.00 along side ship St. John, and the demand continues fair.

Locally, the building trade is at a standstill, which is not unnatural for this time of year. There is very little repair work being done, the landlords preferring to wait until spring, when they can do better work and, anticipating some reduction in lumber, they are holding off.

British Columbia products such as sheathings and floorings are much lower than a year ago and should have some effect in the stimulation of building as a great deal of this stock is used for finish.

The high rates of freight from British Columbia to the provinces will make less of a competition against eastern spruce and pine than ever before. In fact, it is felt that the easterner is in the most solid position than he has ever been in. It is admitted, of course, that the stocks are abnormal, but they will finally work off, and the stumpage is increasing in value from day to day. There is no reason why the lumber operator in eastern Canada should be in any way discouraged.

Pulpwood is moving freely out of the eastern section of the provinces. While prices have depreciated to some extent, peeled wood is in fair demand. The only trouble is that the pulpmills in the United States are not paying their debts to the Canadian operators as they should.

Montreal Report Sales as Picking Up Somewhat

Although business in Montreal is by no means brisk, it has picked up a little. Sales, as a rule, are not large individually, but they are more numerous, while inquiries have increased. Most lines have felt the slight improvement. On the whole the outlook is fairly satisfactory, as there are indications of a good building season. It is, however, too early to say anything definite as to future—sufficient to say that almost without exception wholesalers believe that there will be a substantial revival in trade.

Reports from the province favor a tendency for building materials to go slightly lower, but against this some supply houses are of opinion that the bottom has been reached.

The provincial government has squashed the movement for raising $20,000,000 for workmen's houses. The premier told a Montreal deputation that "lending money to buy houses is a new fad. If we did that, don't you think the Government would be getting to be a competitor of those who invest money to build houses and would it not discourage these people?" As to the Federal Housing Act, the premier declared: "We don't need to be convinced that the act will not work. We knew it at the outset, and I believe they framed it in such a way that it should not work."

The Government promised to consider a proposal that municipalities be authorized to raise loans for housing purposes. The position, as far as Montreal is concerned, is that for the present nothing is likely to be done, and that another season will pass without a house being built except by private individuals.

The prospects for exports to the United Kingdom do not look very promising, as stocks are too large and prices too low to encourage shipments from this side to any extent. The Government stocks in the Maritime provinces are being slowly sent to the other side.

Prices Hold Firm in Ottawa with Trade Quiet

Very little by way of general change occurred in the Ottawa lumber market during the past month. Prices continued to hold firm, stocks remained about the same as they had been and the number of orders and inquiries did not increase. Business on the whole remained dull, and the prospects did not indicate that the pick up of trade would manifest until the middle of this month at the earliest.

The dealers continued to do pretty much the same as they have been forced to do since the incoming of the year—sit back and wait—and trust to the Lord that in the meantime, their competitor—or competitors, are keeping the same stiff upper lip, and sitting tight on prices.

The manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers have all had to patiently accept considerable losses, owing to the lack of business without trading going on. Their overhead charges do not stop, and it is these charges as well as the loss incurred on prospective sales and profits that is hitting the lumber trade to-day. However, the lumbermen as a class have been good sports in the past and have gambled before for big stakes, and know how to accept losses without whining.

If there is one topic above another that will start the average Ottawa Valley lumberman, seeing red, is to question regarding "cutting prices." "What is the use of trying to cut prices? You are only adding to losses you cannot already help, and besides cutting the price of lumber cannot force sales when there is no business to be had at practically any price" was the emphatic explanation recently handed out by a member of the trade.

It is already a foregone conclusion in the trade that the output of the Valley this year is going to be considerably less than last, and especially in the white pine grades there are sure symptoms of not being any over production. Even the spruce and hemlock lines which have been also slack, and have according to some reports outside of the Valley weakened in price, are not going to be top heavy.

With the prospect of building taking a decided stimulus this spring, it is hard to figure out, where lumbermen can afford to think sanely of dropping prices, until next year's cut comes into the market, and a further reduction has been made in labor costs. Lumber to-day, is at least worth what it cost the manufacturer to get it during the last two or three years, and though food costs have began to go down, that is no argument why the lumberman is not entitled to a just return on his high cost production stocks.

While nothing has yet been done outwardly in the matter, it has been spoken of in the inner circles of the manufacturing trade that sawmill labor costs, are in line for a reduction upwards of twenty per cent this season. Woods wages may also take another tumble, while with the woodworking plants and factories unless they are rushed with orders, the indications are that labor is going to get what is asked for last year,—an eight hour day, instead of nine or more hours.

Woodworking factories including the large woodworking plant of James Davidson's Sons resumed operations. The Davidson plant re-opened working on an eight hour per day shift. The opening of this plant was not caused by an increase in orders, but for the preparation of stock, some of which it is anticipated will be used in the construction of the new St. Jean Baptist Hall on Somerset St. which it is stated, will cost in the neighborhood of $75,000.

The erection of a new Canadian Bank of Commerce Building on Sparks Street, and the completion of the large theatre being erected by the Famous Players Corporation on Queen Street, promise good indications for early spring building.

During the first part of the month the property formerly owned by the W. C. Edwards Company on Sussex Street, passed to the Gatineau Company Limited, with the Riordon Company as the holding company. The transaction involved the payment of over $1,700,000. A new W. C. Edwards Company for the wholesale, sale of lumber has been formed, and the stocks formerly owned by the W. C. Edwards Company have been transferred to it. Mr. S. C. Thompson, for many years connected with W. C. Edwards and Company, has been appointed Ottawa manager of the Gatineau Company Limited.

Rail conditions remained satisfactory and there were plenty of cars to take care of any shipments. Lath and shingles remained quiet.

Labor conditions, both in the woods and with the factories, showed little or no change, remaining plentiful.

Weather conditions in the woods continued rather poor, through the absence of sufficient snow and cold weather to put the woods roads in proper shape. The poor quality of some of the woods roads, is already making itself seriously felt on the log output, in certain localities.

Lumbermen Do Not Want Early Break-Up

Woods operators getting out sawlogs, pulpwood and ties at points over the Thunder Bay and Rainy River districts in Ontario, are watching weather conditions with the deepest anxiety.

Enormous losses would be entailed by operators in the event of an early breakup this spring, as large quantities of timber products would be left in the woods, spelling disaster to the smaller contractors especially. The lack of snow has already in some places in the bush, caused a halt in the hauling of timber products to the railway tracks and operators are stated to have already been put to some expense in maintaining working staffs while waiting for sufficient snow to haul materials out. Woodmen agree in the statement that the output of forest products would have been far below normal this winter at the best and in the event of any proportion of the cut being left in the woods contractors for ties and pulpwood especially would be affected in filling their orders. Supplies of lumber in mill yards and retailers' hands are said to be comparatively light.

Ready for the Spring Drive?

That hungry gang of yours, in from the river, must have good grub and plenty of it, or they'll grumble. Better send in an extra order now for

H. A. Brand Camp Food Products

Barrelled Pork	Long Clear
Barrelled Beef	Fresh Beef
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H. A. Brand Oleomargarine

Just the thing to spread on bread. You can give your men lots of it, it so moderate in price.

Domestic Shortening

Splendid for camp cooking of all kinds. Makes the kind of pies your men like.

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"Shoot 'er quick, Mister —we're hungry."

Perhaps the camera man did not realize that these husky lads were being served with food from

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Beef, Veal, Mutton	**Oleomargarine, Lard,**
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"Easifirst" Shortening gives that "homemade" taste to the pastry.

Gunns Good FOOD

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Stopping Decay in Structural Timbers

R. J. Blair, Montreal, Canadian Forest Products Laboratories

"The Causes and Prevention of Decay in Structural Timbers," was the subject of an interesting address by Mr. R. J. Blair at a meeting of the Montreal branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada recently. The address was illustrated by a number of photos taken in Canada and the United States showing the decay in timber, caused by fungus growth.

Mr. Blair said that decay takes place in timbers which are either already weakened by fungus growths before being set in the building, or in which the growth is aided by an excess of humidity in the air near the timbers. One instance of the last was a cotton mill in which a cold water pipe ran for several hundred feet just below the cross-beams. This pipe lowered the temperature of the atmosphere in its proximity sufficiently to raise the percentage of the humidity enough to start fungus growths, which in turn decayed the timbers to such an extent that they had to be renewed throughout the length of the building. Another instance which would have produced disastrous effects if not checked in time was a building in which one of the main supporting timbers was resting on the ground as a base. The moisture started decay, and the foot of the pier began to crumble away.

This decay probably attacks roofs more than anything else, as moisture is more liable to work its way in and cause decay. The difference of temperature between the interior and the exterior surfaces, and the consequent varying humidities, creates a situation under which decay progresses very favorably.

Mr. Blair stated his objections to a theory held by some architects that a dead air space between the interior and the exterior surfaces prevents such decay, by showing examples in which decay was as rampant as in any other type of roof. In his opinion, the most successful roof is one in which the upper part of the roof (boarding, paper, tar and gravel, etc.) is of sufficient thickness to maintain at its inner edge a temperature of 59 degrees under the lowest atmospheric conditions. At this point a water-proofing layer should be introduced and below that the wood boarding should be treated chemically to keep out moisture. This should be of sufficient thickness to maintain at the surface in contact with the weather-proofing a temperature of 59 degrees under the highest atmospheric conditions. Another reason for decay setting in is the use of green, unseasoned timber.

As a means of overcoming these growths of fungi, all moisture should be drawn from the timbers and the place in which they are used made as dry as possible. If this method of defence fails, the timber after being dried may be treated with mercury chloride. This failing, the building should be wrecked. Timbers which are under water all the time are safe.

Hopelessly Handicapped by Swedish Lumber

The Dominion Industries, Ltd., a company formed for promoting interchange of trade, commerce and finance between Canada and Great Britain, is one of the victims of the indiscriminate dumping that is now so prevalent in this country, according to word received from London, Eng.

"We are being hopelessly handicapped," said one of the directors. "We have an endless supply of beautiful lumber, and are specializing in all kinds of wood joiners, but Sweden is dumping a large quantity of material.

"A thousand loads are imported into England from Sweden for every load that comes from Canada. Naturally, our freight charges are heavier, and although the quality of our material is better, we are being frozen out.

"The Trade Mission promised us many things, but their promises have not been carried into effect. It would mean much to Canada if something could be done to encourage the import of these manufactured goods. It would also mean a great deal to the Empire."

Believe Lumber Business Will Be Fair

Chappell's, Limited, of Sydney, N.S., who are widely-known lumbermen, woodworkers and builders, having sawmills at Sydney River and Oxford, N.S., say that the past year was the best they have had in business. The outlook for 1921 is rather uncertain. They think that demand will be slow till after May 1st and that the year will close, showing good business, at least during the last six months.

Continuing, the firm say, "A decrease in wages of 20 per cent. has been put into effect in the Dominion Iron & Steel Co., and the smaller manufacturers are considering a reduction of from 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. The housing situation is not ideal, but is not as acute as it will be when business opens up in the spring.

"We understand the lumber output in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is generally lighter than in past years, and we also notice that many lumbermen are offering to sell parts of their cuts at prices lower than during the past few years during which time many small operators have held for the speculator, who is not now so much in evidence. In conclusion, we would say that the outlook for the next few months is only fair, but the prospects are good for the balance of the year."

Will Use Scout Airships For Forest Survey

Now that the R-34 is a heap of ruins and the British Government is definitely going out of airship operation, it may be of interest to Canada, says a recent despatch from London, to learn that the R-34 was offered to the Dominion as a gift by the Air Ministry. The offer was declined with thanks. The modern airship seems to be a species of white elephant and one productive of even heavier expenditures for maintenance than the King of Siam's bills for feed for his costly pachyderms. When the cost of the R-34's upkeep was mentioned to the authorities of the Canadian Air Branch, the sum staggered them, and the offer was politely but firmly refused. Canada has, however, accepted twelve airships of the size of the scout type, which are about 150 feet long and are themselves rather expensive pets, inasmuch as the steel hangars required for their accommodation cost about $100,000 each, or a total of $1,200,000 for the twelve machines. The British Air Ministry has also given Canada six kite-balloons with which experiments will be carried out in connection with the detection and fighting of forest fires. The total value of the air material presented to Canada, including one hundred airplanes, of which a number have already been delivered, is over one million pounds sterling.

Message to Business Men

This is the time for every brain and hand to utilize every atom of energy, every constructive thought, every helpful suggestion that will furnish more power to the business motor, says the Federal Advertising Agency of New York.

This is the time when the generals of business must take off their coats, roll up their sleeves, spit on their hands and re-vim every department, inside and out. 100% management must register 110% and more.

This is the time when raw material men must join forces with manufacturers, without fear or favor, to keep production on an even keel, with both hands on the wheel.

This is the time when manufacturers must co-ordinate their interests with wholesalers in a will to win by working together.

This is the time when wholesalers must co-operate to the fullest extent with retailers by the suggestion of better selling methods. Showing a merchant how to sell more is to show him how to buy more.

This is the time when the entire sales organization should be on the road selling prosperity, and star salesmen should not ignore the one-night stands. Beating the brush for business is more profitable than killing time at home.

This is the time when retailers must take advantage of every legitimate means of inducing business by catering to the public needs at equitable prices for dependable goods. Business may be encouraged when it cannot be forced.

This is the time for salespeople behind the counter to remember that truth, courtesy and smiling service are the three great assets of personal success.

This is the time when the business whiner should be ostracized, the grouch banished, the discouraged inspired.

Inertia begets inertia: Every complaint imagines another.

Super-Effort in the sanctum, office, factory, on the road, behind the counter, will do more to blow away the clouds of uncertainty and put business on a soundly economic basis than all the theories that ever have been or ever will be expounded.

This is the time—let's all work for the new era of real prosperity.

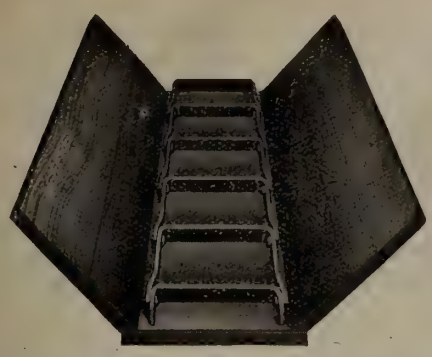

Fig. 1—Sawdust and short refuse Conveyer made from a plain (Style A) Steel Drag, sliding upon a steel plate.

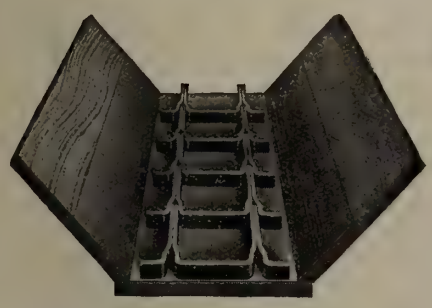

Fig. 2—A wider and more durable type of the Steel Drag Chain (Style D) than Fig. 1.

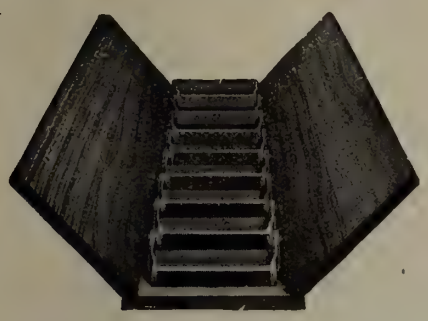

Fig. 3—A malleable Drg Refuse Chain mounted upon a steel plate. This chain is especially fitted for service in gritty material on account of long internal wearing surface of pin.

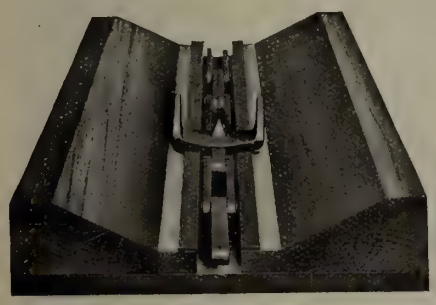

Fig. 4—Cast Steel Log Haul-up Spur, mounted upon a Vulcan Steel Chain and sliding on flat steel strips.

Fig. 5—Return strand of the above Log Haul-up (Fig. 4) showing the spur inverted and running astride of longitudinal guides.

The Wide Variety of Jeffrey Chains For Saw Mill Use

Is illustrated in these sections of Jeffery Conveyers for service in handling

Logs from river and storage to mill saws.

Ties from stream to mill or railroad cars.

Refuse, Saw Dust, Slabs, Blocks, etc., from mill to fire pit.

Lumber from mill to yard or kiln.

Pulp Wood, Chips, etc., in Pulp and Paper Mills.

Ashes, Coal, Packages, etc.

Jeffrey Wire Cable Conveyers are especially adapted to Long Distance Haulage and the handling of large capacities of Mill Refuse and Saw Dust, Pulp Wood, etc.

Write for Special Bulletins and let us figure on your conveying requirements.

The Jeffrey Mfg. Co.

Canadian Branch and Warerooms

MONTREAL

JEFFREY

MATERIAL HANDLING MACHINERY

Fig. 6—Cast Steel Log Haul-up Spur upon a long link welded steel chain and operating on steel strips.

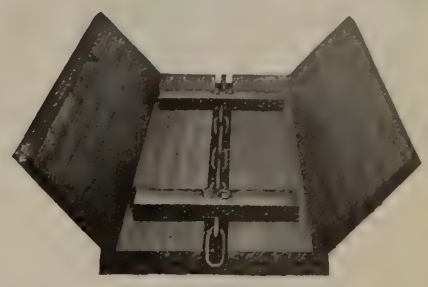

Fig. 7—A cheap and effective Pulp Wood and Refuse Conveyer made from Jeffrey Long Link Coil Chains with U-bolts and Wood Cross-bars at intervals.

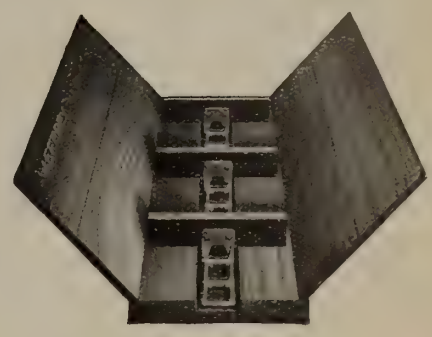

Fig. 8—A lighter service Conveyer than Fig. 7, made from Detachable Chain with F-2 attachments or any other type of Malleable Chain with similar attachments.

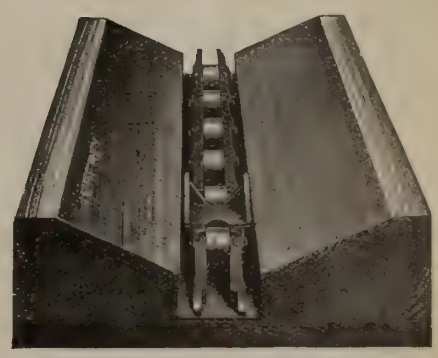

Fig. 9—Log Haul-up made from an extra strong malleable roller chain having steel pins and with renewable spurs riveted to top of the chain.

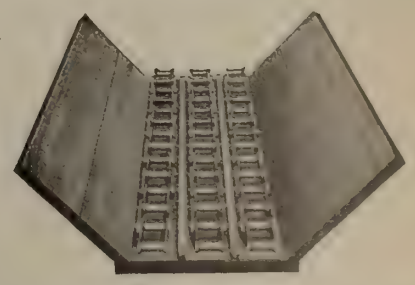

Fig. 10—A series of plain chains in a wide trough makes an excellent conveyer for handling logs from saws to stackers or barkers.

Mr. Chew Honored by His Staff

Manley Chew, Midland, Ont.

Manley Chew, of Midland, Ont., who for many years has been prominently associated with the lumber industry in the Georgian Bay district, left recently on an extended trip to France, where he will enjoy a well-earned holiday of several months. It will be remembered that some time ago Mr. Chew disposed of his limits, mills, stock and yards to G. Mason & Co. of Manchester, England.

Previous to the departure of Mr. Chew abroad, he was tendered a banquet by his former staff at the Ontario Cafe, Midland. The banquet hall was artistically decorated by "the boys" with flags and bunting, and Mr. Chew, as the guest of the evening, was presented with a suitably-engraved gold cigarette case, accompanied by an appreciative address. The address said in part: "Not only to us but all in your employ have you extended a generous and sympathetic interest, and we dare to voice the sentiments and hopes of the citizens of Midland—this town in which you have spent the greater part of your life—that when you return from your travels abroad, you will without delay, resume your former place as one of the town's most valued residents."

Fred Tuer, who has been twenty years in the employ of Mr. Chew, read the address, which was prepared in water colors. It contained a picture of Mr. Chew's sawmill at Midland in the upper left-hand corner, and was very attractive.

W. H. Shaver was toast-master of the evening. Mr Chew ably responded to the toast of "The Staff." Everyone expressed their good wishes for Mr. Chew and trusted that he would have a successful and pleasant sojourn abroad and would return to resume his place as one of Midland's most enterprising and progressive citizens.

Among those who spoke during the evening were: Miller Ryan; Fred French; J. A. Parks; David Lamb; Capt. Wm. Cunningham; Ed.; English; Chas. Gentles, and others.

Big Shipments of Lumber to Orient

During the past few weeks there has been a marked revival of confidence in the coast lumbering industry, and logging camps and mills are beginning to reopen after a shutdown of a few months, says a recent despatch from Vancouver. One factor is the strong demand from the Orient for B. C. lumber. Between the first of the year and the first of April, the Canadian Robert Dollar Company will ship about 12,000,000 feet of lumber and further orders are booked for. The sudden activity in Orient shipments of lumber is due to the decline in freight rates. Last fall the rate was between $25 to $30. Now it is down to $12.50, which is regarded as the rock bottom rate. The lumber export trade is being further boosted by the big cargoes that are being taken to Australia, South Africa, and to Great Britain by the Canadian Government freighters. Millions of feet are on the way, and the orders already booked will keep several of the B. C. mills busy for several months to come. As a result of the contracts that have been received by General J. W. Stewart on the Gold Coast of Africa, it is believed that large lumber orders will be placed by him for the large amount of construction work that is involved in his contracts. A renewal of orders is expected soon from the prairie provinces, and lumbermen are preparing to meet the demand. A number of sawmills both here and on Vancouver Island have resumed cutting and it is hoped that by the first of April nearly every mill in the province will be running in full blast.

New Brunswick Cut Will Be Small

Estimates received from scalers reaching the Department of Lands and Mines indicate a cut of approximately 200 million feet of lumber upon the Crown lands of New Brunswick this year.

This information was given out recently by Hon. C. W. Robinson, Minister of Lands and Mines, who in connection with the work of his department had spent considerable time in going over the returns which have lately come in through the forest service branch showing the actual scale as completed up to a recent date and the estimated quantities for the balance.

Last year the cut of lumber upon New Brunswick's Crown lands was about 360 million feet and the curtailment of almost fifty per cent. that has been made is about the same as has been made in the case of privately owned land, although not so large in many cases. One reason, it is explained, that the cut is not curtailed so much on Crown lands is that some large blocks which had been hit by the spruce bud worm have had to be cleaned out immediately to prevent further damage.

Hon. Mr. Robinson estimates that the revenue from the Crown land stumpage rates will not be less than $1,000,000 this year, as compared with $1,200,000 last year. The increased stumpage rates became effective last August and the $5 per thousand rate is being paid on this winter's lumber operations on the Crown lands for the first time.

What the Lumber Dealer Has Done

A recent issue of a trade journal advised retail lumbermen to get close to the local editor and pointed out that it would be a wise plan for the dealer to invite the newspaper man to lunch and then take him to his lumber yard and then show him what he had in stock, explain price reductions that had been made, etc., thus convincing him that as far as lumber is concerned prices have settled to a level that ought to encourage the resumption of home building in the community. Commenting upon this, the "American Lumberman" says:

The average newspaper editor desires to be absolutely fair and as a rule will go farther than anyone else in the community to encourage any movement looking toward the betterment of that community. One reason why local editors have not always co-operated with the lumber dealers to any appreciable extent has been because the lumber dealers themselves have stood aloof and have made no particular effort to gain the confidence and co-operation of the editor, and in fact have too often assumed a critical attitude toward the local newspaper. Happily this situation is being changed and there is being brought about a better feeling of closer co-operation between the local editors and the lumber dealers that can not fail to be of benefit to their communities. An interesting example of the friendly attitude of the local editor that recently occurred in Moberly, Mo. The Democrat of that city, in a leading editorial under the caption, "Visit the Lumber Dealers," recently said:—

> No business men can do more to bring about an era of house building than the retail lumber dealers. They have started well by announcing a reduction in the price of lumber of 30 to 50 per cent. The task they have in hand is to convince all the public that they have practically cut the price of lumber in two and that it will certainly continue stable during the season. If iron, hardware and cement men would do the same the other expenses of building would no doubt be lessened accordingly. While labor can not be expected to come back to the old prices, yet without doubt there will be reasonable concessions as building materials and cost of living are reduced. No one should want to see labor back to the old standard, as every community best prospers when all labor is liberally paid. If the retail lumber dealers will diligently and clearly by the use of plenty of printer's ink show that prices are and will continue to be greatly reduced, all other building expenses will be compelled to meet them, at least to a reasonable degree. By thus doing, they can make the year 1921 one of the most prosperous building years Moberly has ever experienced. There is plenty of money here to build houses and there are plenty of people who want to build, provided they are convinced that this year they can build at a price that would not be greatly reduced by waiting until next year. In fact house building would go ahead with a rush if everybody could be reasonably certain that expenditures for building would be worth as much next year and during the years to follow as when made. Let all those who want to build new homes or repair old ones go to the lumber yards and ascertain for themselves how prices of lumber have been reduced. We believe that on investigation they will find that the lumber dealers are doing their part toward bringing building prices back to normal. If this city is to prosper during this year there must be labor for all and therefore building should begin early. A few houses started at once would be the cause of many others being built, a lively building spirit would pervade the entire community and the fear of hard times would soon vanish and no longer be heard throughout the land. Let us start the building boom early and put Old Man Gloom out of a job.

Taking into consideration, the lumber situation in the U. K., the export firms shipping from the port of Montreal had a fair season. The total was 109,355,497 feet, a decrease of 35,020,285, as compared with 1919.

Cedar Shingles—All Grades

Can Ship Promptly in Following Brands:

Beaver Brand Fraser Brand
Price Brand

Wire or Write for Quotations

CEDAR PRODUCTS, LTD.

Selling Agents

AMHERST, N. S.

Raymond Gasoline Loader

With Shovel Attachment

Gasoline Cranes for Switching
Gasoline Ditcher
Gasoline Skidder
Gasoline Traction Derrick
Gasoline Pile Driver
Stationary Cranes

Let us know your requirements; we will submit the proper design to you.

RAYMOND LOG LOADER COMPANY

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN

Good Will

—a mighty valuable asset to your business and something that cannot be built up in a few days. It is the result of painstaking efforts to give the customer just a little more than he expects—keeping the quality of your products standard—and backing up every word of your advertisements. In short, it's Service—Real Service—that builds Good Will.

THE EAGLE LUMBER CO. Limited
WHOLESALE LUMBER
SANS-DIEU-RIEN
MONTREAL - Canada

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER
SPRUCE, PINE, HEMLOCK

HARDWOODS

First Class Planing Mill Equipment

SHIPMENTS—C.P.R. and CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

THE EAGLE LUMBER CO. LIMITED
Head Office: 90 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.
Mills at Mont Laurier, Que.; Hebert, Que.; Ste. Marguerite, Que.; and Nottaway, Que. Dressing mill at St. Jerome, Que.

Northern Office:
MIDLAND, ONT.

Southern Office:
HATTIESBURG, MISS

Herman H. Hettler Lumber Co.
2601 Elston Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.
Manufacturers and Dealer

White Pine, Red Pine and Yellow Pine
Lumber and Lath

Excellent Planing Mill Facilities. Prompt Shipments

EVERYTHING IN SPRUCE

Flooring and Siding any Style
White Pine and Spruce Lath
Crating Material

Campbell, MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited

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TORONTO: 320 Roncesvalles Ave.
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SPECIALS

We offer:

1 car each 2x4, 5, 6, Spruce 4th Quality & Better
2 cars 5/8" Mill Run Hemlock
1 car 1½" Basswood largely 8" & up No. 1 Com. & Better
1 car 1" Birch No. 1 Common
1 car 1" Birch No. 2 Common
1 car 3" & 4" Birch No. 1 Common & Better

at prices well within the market. We solicit your enquiries for above. We have other stocks in SPRUCE and BIRCH.

GOOD STOCKS PROMPT SHIPMENTS SATISFACTION

C. A. SPENCER, LIMITED
Offices—McGill Building, MONTREAL, Quebec

EDGINGS

Millette & Fils, Lawrenceville, P.Q., sawmill operators, recently dissolved partnership.

The partnership known as Parrsboro Lumber Co., Parrsboro, N.S., has been dissolved.

Edward Dates, a lumberman, was killed by a falling tree at Shabaquia, Ont., recently.

The partnership known as the Continental Lumber Co., Montreal, P.Q., has been dissolved.

The Transcontinental Lumber Co., Montreal, was recently registered with A Selander as proprietor.

The sawmill of McElman Bros., of Oxford, N.S., located in East Leicester was recently destroyed by fire. The loss is $10,000.

Several shingle mills throughout the Everett, B.C., district, which had been closed since the first of the year, have resumed operations.

The Pioneer Lumber Company, Limited, has been authorized by supplementary letters patent to increase their capital of $100,000 to the sum of $350,000.

Harry Rowe, who for many years was engaged with the James MacLaren Company, Limited, at Buckingham, Que., passed away recently after a long illness.

The Reliance Lumber Company, Limited, have been authorized by supplementary letters patent to increase their capital of $100,000 to the sum of $350,000.

The Canadian Government Merchant Marine steamer "Canadian Exporter," recently left Ocean Falls, B.C., with 700 tons of pulp and paper for Australia.

Canadian Pulpwood Corporation, Limited, have been authorized by supplementary letters patent to increase their capital of $1,000,000 to the sum of $1,500,000.

The Canadian Tie & Lumber Company, Limited, Toronto, were recently authorized by supplementary letters patent to increase their capital of $150,000 to the sum of $300,000.

Dryden Paper Company, Limited, Dryden, Ont., were recently granted a provincial license providing they do not use in Ontario a larger amount of capital than $3,000,000.

According to a press despatch from Port Arthur, Ont., lumber dealers in that city and Fort William recently reduced prices twenty five per cent. on all dressed and building lumber.

The Kaministiquia Lumber Ca., Limited, successors to the Pigeon River Lumber Co., Fort William, are erecting a new planing mill and woodworking factory. Good progress is being made on the construction.

The steamer "Waban," which is one of the fleet operated by Struthers & Dixon, Seattle, recently took a full load of railway ties from British Columbia points to the United Kingdom. About 4,500,000 feet of ties were loaded.

A provincial charter has been granted T. H. Hancock, Limited, Toronto, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. Mr. Hancock recently completed one of the finest and most attractive lumber offices in Canada at 1372 Bloor St. W., Toronto.

The town of Kipawa, which is the Riordon Company's model town, is asking the Provincial Legislature to have its name changed to Temiscaming. This is the town established for the employees of the new sulphite mills of the Kipawa Fibre Company.

A bill empowering the Lands Department to set aside Crown lands for reforestation purposes and to secure agreements respecting the use of privately-owned areas for the same purpose was introduced by Hon. Beniah Bowman, in the Ontario Legislature recently.

The lumber cut of Chappell Bros., of Sydney, N.B., will not be as large this year as last. This winter only a few men are employed in the woods by this concern, a considerably smaller number than last. The timber already cut is now being taken to the mill.

Great damage was done to the standing timber on Vancouver Island by the recent wind storms, according to reports just brought in by cruisers who have gone over the devasted areas. It is said that from 5 to 10 per cent. of the best timber of the island was destroyed.

The R. Laidlaw Lumber Co. has sold its planing mill building at 259 Spadina Road, Toronto, to Langley the Cleaner, who will convert the structure into a clothes cleaning establishment. The Laidlaw Co. will continue their retail lumber yard on the site, at least for some time.

McClung, McLellan and Berry, are a new company now operating at Kinglake, Ont. They report that prospects for the coming season are good and that they have a large quantity of dry hardwood on hand as well as a considerable amount cut during the past two or three months.

Durham Lumber Company, Limited, Montreal, was recently incorporated under provincial charter to manufacture and generally deal in lumber, timber, pulpwood and other wood products. Capital $49,000. Two of the incorporators are F. Gallagher and J. E. Duckett, solicitors, both of Montreal.

A hockey stick was the means of saving the life of the 12-year-old son of Frank Anglin, a leading lumber merchant of Kingston, Ont. The boy was skating on the harbor, and broke through where ice had been cut a day or so previous. He put his stick across the ice and remained afloat until rescued.

Exports from the city of Vancouver to United States points during the past year totalled $53,000,000. Of this amount paper and pulp absorbed $10,000,000, while the balance was made up of lumber, shingles, poles, canned fruits, fish and ores. The mineral export was valued at more than $11,500,000.

One of the bright spots in international relations was told in Vancouver by A. L. Clark, a Dallas, Tex., lumberman, whose interests extend all the way from the Douglas fir of the northwestern corner of the continent to the pine forests of the South. Mr. Clark is the leader in a big fight which the lumbermen of the United States are waging against a proposed tariff against the importation of British Columbia shingles. "Protection!" he exclaimed.

"What do we want with protection? I am operating four plants on the other side and I don't want any protection." Mr. Clark is president of the Vancouver Lumber Company and is interested in another plant on the Coast. He is also president of the Southern Pine Association.

S. R. Rudd, of Arnprior, Ont., has taken into partnership J. H. McLean of Montreal. The firm will hereafter be known as the Arnprior Lumber & Construction Co. and particular attention will be devoted to the development of the planing mill business, the retail lumber trade and building. New equipment is being installed.

Forty-seven members of the New York Lumber Dealers' Association were recently in Vancouver, B.C., investigating the lumber situation in British Columbia, with a view to obtaining supplies. Secretary P. S. Collier said the East is more than ever dependent on the West for lumber, with the gradual extinction of the southern pine forest.

The Hammond Cedar Mill Company's plant at Hammond, B.C., is again in full blast. Mr. Hartnell is continuing his policy of engaging white employees preferentially and has cut down Oriental employment to the minimum. He is sadly handicapped in expanding white labor by the want of house accommodation for such employees with families.

A charter has been granted to Elgin Handles, Limited, with headquarters in St. Thomas and a capital stock of $60,000 to carry on in all its branches a lumber and timber business and to manufacture, sell and deal in wooden handles for tools, implements and machinery of all kinds. Among the incorporators of the new company are George P. Smith and Charles E. Lewis.

The annual meeting of the Provincial Paper Mills, Limited, was held at the head office, University Ave., Toronto, last week and a most encouraging financial statement was presented. I. H. Weldon, President, presided. All the plants of the company at Mille Roches, Thorold, Georgetown and Port Arthur are busy and enjoyed a very prosperous year. The profits for 1920 were satisfactory.

A new company has been formed, known as the Anderson-Miller Lumber Co., Limited, Toronto, with a capital stock of $50,000 to carry on general lumber business. The new concern will take over the hardwood department of the C. G. Anderson Lumber Co., Limited, Toronto. C. G. Anderson is president of the new company, John J. Miller, vice-president and A. B. Lamont, secretary-treasurer.

W. C. Cochrane of Sudbury, Ont., son of the late Hon. Frank Cochrane, was in Toronto during the past week. He is operating three camps this winter at Windy Lake and Gogama and says that he will take out nearly as large a quantity of timber as last year. Not quite so much hemlock will be cut but more ties will be produced. Mr. Cochrane says that the latter part of February was ideal for hauling the logs to the streams and that the roads were in good condition.

The saw mill, which has been erected by John Duignan, at Lakefield, Ont., is about completed and will be operated during the coming summer. The company will have a fair-sized log drive. The Armstrong mill, which was also built and operated at Lakefield in 1920, is taking out a stock of mixed timber for the 1921 season. It is stated that the cut in and around Lakefield will not be over 50 per cent. or 60 per cent. of normal. Up to the middle of February very little snow had fallen.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers' Association was held recently when general reports of the past year were presented and officers elected for the coming year. The retiring president was E. C. Knight, of the Vancouver Lumber Co., and his successor is J. O. Cameron of the Cameron Lumber Co., Victoria; Vive-presidents J. D. McCormack and F. R. Pendleton, Vancouver; Directors, G. H. Hackett, P. D. Rowe, W. W. Harvey, A. Flavelle, A. J. Hendry and E. J. Palmer. The meeting was very short, only routine matters being taken up.

The Beaver Board Companies, who several months ago moved their Ottawa mill to Thorold, making the consolidation one of the biggest in the wall board line in the world, have recently built a new roofing mill at Ottawa, which is said to be one of the finest and best-equipped in Canada. Both of these mills the firm state were planned for increased production this year. The prospects for additional sales in 1921 are bright and will likely tax the additional facilities. The company have recently opened up new district sales offices in Winnipeg and have put back of their products a big advertising campaign.

In order to further encourage the establishment of industries in the province and prevent the exploitation of the natural timber resources belonging to the Crown, it is stated that the Provincial Government of Quebec proposes, when the sale of rights on Crown lands takes place in June, next, to make it a condition that the purchasers shall reforest the land and shall erect and operate plants for the manufacture of pulp and paper within the limits of the province, thus confining the manufacture of pulpwood cut in the province to manufacture within the province and preventing the export to other provinces. The lands will be leased for a term of fifty years.

Abolition of the Commission of Conservation is under consideration by the Government at Ottawa, so it is said, on the ground that it would be an economy and would obviate certain duplication in work. The commission was established many years ago and Sir Clifford Sifton was its head. He resigned and the virtual head is James White, with the status of Deputy Minister. Much work has been done in preparing reports on natural resources and along other lines, but it is claimed that such work is already being done or could be done by the regular department. The matter has come up in consideration of the estimates and the abolition of the commission is not improbable. The staff would be absorbed in other departments and the work it is doing would be continued but without duplication.

That Pacific Coast lumber will dominate the lumber situation in 1925, was the declaration of J. R. Agar at the annual meeting of the New Westminster B.C., Board of Trade. Mr. Agar is chairman of the lumber committee of the board and in presenting his report stated that the last year on the whole had been fairly satisfactory, especially during the first six months. The cut of sawmills in and adjacent to New Westminster was placed at 200,000,000 feet and the shingle output between 300,000,000 and 350,000,000. Mr. Agar referred to the southern pine competition in connection with the higher freight rates, pointing out that the way to overcome this was to use the water route more. He said the total stand of southern pine is estimated at 226,000,000,000 feet and the annual output at 15,000,000,000 feet. On the other hand, on the Coast, California alone has 326,000,000,000 feet of softwood and the entire Pacific Coast 1,674,000,000,000 feet.

We have a complete stock of

DRY

White Pine, Hemlock and Lath

Prices furnished upon request.
Planing mill in connection.

The Beck Lumber Company

PENETANG, ONTARIO

Toronto Office :—10 Parliament St. F. H. Horning, M. 2170

Basswood Wanted

We are open to buy from 1 million to 1½ million ft. of

Winter Sawn Basswood

for 1921 delivery.

We have ready for immediate shipment, Spruce, Lath, and Hard and Soft Wood Lumber of all descriptions.

G. M. STRONG Office : 211 McGill St.. Montreal

Saw Mills at : Cambria, P.Q.

H. BOURGOUIN

Dominion Express Bldg., 148 St. James St., Montreal

We have ready for shipment at Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.

4ths AND BETTER SPRUCE

1 x 4 x 10/13	40,000 ft.	1¾ x 7 x 10/13	60,000 "
1 x 5 x "	40,000 "	1¾ x 9 & up	100,000 "
1 x 6 x "	40,000 "		
1 x 7 x "	20,000 "	2 x 4 x 10/13	25,000 ft.
1 x 8 x "	10,000 "	2 x 5 x "	80,000 "
1¾ x 4 x 10/13	25,000 ft.	2 x 6 x "	80,000 "
1¾ x 5 x 10/13	50,000 "	2 x 7 x "	90,000 "
1¾ x 6 x 10/13	65,000 "	2 x 8 x "	75,000 "

WE ALSO HAVE "B" & "C" GRADE IN 1", 1¾" & 2"

200,000 ft. 1 x 3 and up, 2, 3, and 4 ft. long. No. 1 and 2 Box Boards.

60% SPRUCE 40% RED PINE

500,000 1½" Mill Run Spruce Laths.—Dressing Facilities at Mill.

Saw Mill Exhausters

"By-Pass" Blower Systems are Indestructible

"By-Pass" exhausters will handle the green sawdust from your saw mill without clogging or trouble of any kind. Material does not pass through or around fan wheel. Fan is not overhung. Three bearings. No heating or shaking. The best and most economical system made today.

We manufacture and install systems complete

Write for information

Toronto Blower Company

156 Duke St., Toronto

A Plain Question

What is the Canadian National Newspappers and Periodicals Association?

And a Frank Answer

For many years prior to December, 1919 all the publications in Canada practically were grouped in one Association, known as the Canadian Press Association. In this Association there were three sections. Daily, Weekly, and Trade and Class. A little over a year ago it was mutually agreed by the publishers comprising these three groups that more effective work could be done for and by each section if separate organizations were formed, and, co-incident with that decision, there came into being the

Canadian National Newspapers and Periodicals Association

In this Association there are incorporated the following classes of publications:

Agricultural newspapers
Business newspapers
Educational newspapers
Religious newspapers
Technical newspapers and Magazines.

Membership in the Association involves certain obligations. Every paper admitted has subscribed to ten rigid Standards of Practice the purpose of which is to afford ample protection to both the subscriber and the advertiser. Every publisher pledges himself, before he is permitted to enjoy the benefits of membership, to

"Consider first the interests of the subscriber," to

"Work for truth and honesty in all departments," and, among other things, to

List of Members

The publications listed below—all of them members of the Canadian National Newspapers and Periodicals Association—should be given preferential consideration in the planning of an advertising campaign. They embrace mediums which appeal to the consumer (either city or farm dweller), merchant, business executive, purchasing agent, technical man, etc. The combined purchasing power of the readers of these papers is greater than that of the total of all other classes of publications in Canada. The facilities of the office of this Association are at the disposal of any firm planning an advertising campaign. We may be able to give you information that will make your advertising dollar buy better value.

AGRICULTURAL NEWSPAPERS
Canadian Countryman
Canadian Poultry Review
Farmers' Advocate & Home Journal
Farmers' Advocate and Home Magazine
Farm and Home
Farmers' Magazine
Grain Growers' Guide
Maritime Farmer and Co-operative Dairyman
Nor'West Farmer
Weekly Witness and Canadian Homestead

BUSINESS NEWSPAPERS
Bookseller & Stationer
Business Review & Maritime Retailer
Canada Lumberman
Canadian Finance
Canadian Furniture World
Canadian Grocer
Canadian Hardware Journal
Canadian Insurance
Canadian Music Trades Journal
Canadian Woodworker and Furniture Manufacturer
The Commercial
Contract Record & Engineering Review
Dry Goods Review
Druggists' Weekly
Footwear in Canada
Financial Post
Hardware & Metal
Le Prix Courant
Marketing
Maritime Merchant
Men's Wear Review
Monetary Times
Motoring
Printer & Publisher
Phonograph Journal of Canada
Retail Grocer & Provisioner
Retail Druggist
Western Canada Coal Review
Western Canada Contractor
Western Lumberman

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL NEWSPAPERS
Canadian Churchman
Catholic Record
Christian Guardian
East & West
Northern Messenger
Pathfinder
Pioneer
The School
Teacher's Monthly

TECHNICAL NEWSPAPERS
Canadian Engineer
Canadian Foundryman
Canadian Machinery
Canadian Manufacturer
Canadian Railway & Marine World
Electrical Dealer & Contractor
Electrical News
Marine Engineering
Municipal World
Power House
Sanitary Engineer

MAGAZINES
Canadian Forestry Magazine
Everywoman's World
La Canadienne
MacLean's Magazine
Needlecraft Companion
Western Home Monthly
Woman's Century
World Wide

"Supply advertisers with full information regarding character and extent of circulation."

These are only a few of the conditions which have to be subscribed precedent to admission to the Association, but they will give an idea of the high standard demanded.

There are already embraced in the membership of this Association a very large majority of the reputable and responsible publishers of the newspapers and magazines classed above, and it is believed that within a very short time, practically all that are eligible—all who can conscientiously endorse the Standards of Practice — will have been enrolled in our membership.

Canadian National Newspapers and Periodicals Association

Office - 70 Lombard Street, - Toronto, Canada

FIBROID
JOINTLESS

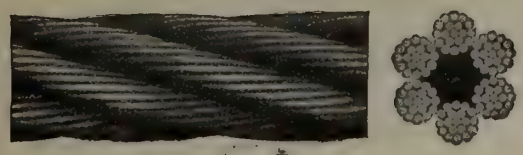
FURNACE LINING

Replaces Fire Bricks for all purposes
SAVES LABOR. Your own men can apply

MILL SUPPLY DEPT.

BEVERIDGE PAPER COMPANY, Ltd., MONTREAL

WIRE ROPE



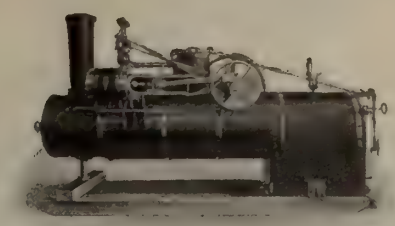
For LUMBERMEN, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS

"We have the Right Rope for every purpose"

We solicit your enquiries. Write for our catalogue.

Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co., Hamilton

PORTABLE ENGINE
ON SKIDS OR WHEELS



built specially for sawmill work, with large deep fire box. Specifications for all sizes registered in the different Provinces, including British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and the Eastern Provinces. These boilers are built for a working pressure of 175 lbs. per square inch, ensuring the greatest possible efficiency.

We also build Portable Sawmills mounted and unmounted, suitable for capacities from 2,000 to 20,000 ft. per day. Also Edgers, Lath Mills and Shingle Mills. Steam Traction Engines and Gas Tractors."

ROBERT BELL ENGINE AND THRESHER COMPANY, LIMITED

SEAFORTH, ONT., CAN.

Oldest and Best

HOE

Chisel Tooth Saws
Choice of Lumbermen Everywhere

The even temper of these saws and the fine quality of steel from which they are made have proved Hoe saws reliable for nearly one hundred years.

More than one hundred thousand "Hoes" are to-day successfully sawing lumber in all parts of the globe. The Hoe Chisel Tooth Saw, invented 40 years ago, is still the best for cutting hardwood.

Special Flanged Shanks and Superior Bits Supplied

R. HOE & CO. 504-520 Grand Street New York City

America's Oldest Saw Manufacturers

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

Prices in Carload Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto

White Pine;		
1 x 4/7 Good Strips	$125 00	$130 00
1¼ & 1½ x 4/7 Good Strips	125 00	130 00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	150 00	160 00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	170.00	175.00
1¼ and 1½ x 8 and wider Good Sides	175 00	176 00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	180.00	190.00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	100 00	110 00
5/4 & 6/4 No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	105 00	115 00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	105 00	115 00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	68 00	70 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	69 00	71 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	69 00	71 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	74 00	76 00
1 x 12 Mill Run	76 00	78 00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	68 00	70 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	76 00	78 00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	48 00	50 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	48 00	50 00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	50 00	52 00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	51 00	52 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	38 00	40 00
1 x 10 x 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	42 00	44 00
1 x 4 and up 6/10 No. 3 Mill Culls	28 00	30 00
Red Pine:		
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	56 00	58 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	60 00	62 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	62 00	63 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	56 00	58 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	62 00	64 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	63 00	64 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	64 00	65 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	66 00	68 00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	85 00	90 00
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	90 00	90 00
Spruce:		
1 x 4 Mill Run	50 00	52 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	52 00	54 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	55 00	56 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
1 x 12 Mill Run Spruce	60 00	62 00
Mill Culls	44 00	46 00

HEMLOCK (M R)

(In car load lots f.o.b. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	40 00	42 00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	42 00	44 00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	45 00	47 00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	46 00	48 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	45 00	47 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 12 and 14 ft.	40 00	42 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 18 ft.	42 00	44 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 20 ft.	43 00	44 00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft.	36 00	38 00

FIR FLOORING

No definite prices yet prevail on B. C. forest products generally.

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2 Edge Grain	
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2 Flat Grain	
(Depending upon widths)	
1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	
1¼ x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	
3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	
1 x 5 & 6 Fir Casing	
1 x 8 & 10 Fir Base	
1¼ & 1½ 8, 10 & 12" E. G. Stepping	
1¼ & 1½, 8, 10 & 12" F. G. Stepping	
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S.	
1¼ & 1½ x 4 to 12, Clear Fir, D4S	
XX Shingles 6 butts 1 to 2", per M.	
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in., per M.	
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2 in., per M.	

LATH

	F.O.B. Mill
No. 1 White Pine, 4 ft.	$13.50
No. 2 White Pine, 4 ft.	12.50
No. 3 White Pine, 4 ft.	9.00
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in.	6.00
Merchantable spruce lath, 4 ft.	7.00 up

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for carloads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

The prices quoted on imported woods do not include American exchange.

ASH, WHITE

(Dry weight 3800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$120.00	$ 70.00	$ 40.00
1¼"	125.00	80.00	45.00
1½"	125.00	80.00	45.00
2"	140.00	100.00	50.00
2½" and 3"	165.00	120.00	60.00
4"	165.00	120.00	60.00

ASH, BROWN

4/4	$130.00	$ 70.00	$ 40.00
6/4	140.00	80.00	45.00
8/4	155.00	80.00	45.00

BIRCH

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$130.00	$ 85.00	$ 45.00
5/4 and 6/4	140.00	95.00	55.00
8/4	145.00	100.00	55.00
10/4 and 12/4	155.00	115.00	70.00
16/4	160.00	120.00	75.00

BASSWOOD

(Dry weight 2500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	$110.00	$ 80.00	$ 50.00	$ 35.00
5/4 & 6/4	110.00	90.00	55.00	40.00
8/4	120.00	90.00	60.00	50.00

CHESTNUT

(Dry weight 2800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1"	$120.00	$ 80.00	$ 50.00
1¼" & 1½"	130.00	90.00	55.00
2"	140.00	100.00	55.00

ELM, SOFT

(Dry weight 3100 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	$105.00	$ 75.00	$ 45.00	$ 30.00
6/4 & 8/4	140.00	105.00	70.00	50.00
12/4	155.00	130.00	85.00	

GUM, RED

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	Plain		Quartered	
	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$100.00	$ 65.00	$120.00	$ 90.00
1¼"	110.00	75.00	130.00	100.00
1½"	110.00	75.00	130.00	100.00
2"	125.00	100.00	150.00	105.00

Figured Gum, $10 per M. extra, in both plain and quartered.

GUM, SAP

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	55.00	$40.00
1¼" and 1½"	70.00	55.00
2"	75.00	60.00

HICKORY

(Dry weight 4500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$115.00	$ 65.00	$ 50.00
1¼"	140.00	95.00	60.00
1½"	140.00	95.00	60.00
2"	155.00	110.00	65.00

MAPLE, HARD

(Dry weight 4200 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Com. No. 1	Com. No. 2	Com. No. 3
4/4	$130.00	$ 60.00	$ 40.00	$ 20.00
5/4 & 6/4	130.00	80.00	65.00	
18/4	130.00	85.00	70.00	
12/4	140.00	90.00	85.00	
16/4	160.00	120.00	165.00	

SOFT MAPLE

The quantity of soft maple produced in Ontario is small and it is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices.

PLAIN WHITE & RED OAK

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	125.00	$ 85.00
5/4 & 6/4	135.00	95.00
8/4	145.00	100.00
10/4	155.00	110.00
12/4	155.00	110.00
16/4	165.00	115.00

WHITE OAK, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$165.00	$ 95.00
5/4 & 6/4	175.00	105.00
8/4	185.00	125.00

QTD. CUT RED OAK

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$160.00	$100.00
5/4 & 6/4	170.00	110.00
8/4	180.00	120.00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	$150 00	
1¼-in. and 1½-in., 8-in. & up	190 00	
2-in. x 7-in. and up	200 00	
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up.	95 00	
Pine good strips:		
1-in.	125 00	
1¼-in. and 1½-in.	145.00	
2-in.	150 00	
Pine good shorts:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	135 00	
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.	110 00	
1¼-in. and 1½-in.	135 00	
2-in.	140 00	
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	80 00	
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	95 00	
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	90 00	
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	75 00	
Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips	72 00	
Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips	73 00	
Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips	74 00	
Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips	74 00	
Pine, 1 x 8-in., s.c. 12 to 16 ft.	48 00	76 00
Pine, 1-in. x 10-in. M.R.		78 00
Pine, s.c. sidings, 1½ and 2-in.		75 00
Pine, s.c. strips, 1-in.		65 00
1¼, 1½ and 2-in.		70 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.		60 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5		62 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6		65 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11', 1"x10"		68 00
Pine box boards:		
1"x4" and up, 6'-11'		52 00
1"x3", 12'-16'		60 00
Pine, mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-ft. and up		55 00
Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.		45 00
O. culls r & w p	38 00	40 00

RED PINE, LOG RUN

mill culls out, 1-in.	36 00	52 00
mill culls out, 1¼-in.	36 00	52 00
mill culls out, 1½-in.	38 00	52 00
mill culls out, 2-in.	40 00	52 00
mill culls, white pine, 1"x7" and up		45 00

MILL RUN SPRUCE

1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	45 00	47 00
1"x4" and up, 12'-16'	45 00	47 00
1"x9"-10" and up, 12'-16'	49 00	51 00
1¼" x 7, 8 and 9" and up, 12'-16'	49 00	51 00
1¼ x 10 and up 12'-16'	49 00	55 00
1½" x 12" x 12" and up, 12'-16'	49 00	55 00
Spruce, 1-in. clear (fine dressing and B)	55 00	58 00
Hemlock, 1-in. cull	30 00	32 00
Hemlock 1-in. log run	40 00	42 00
Hemlock, 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'	48 00	53 00
Tamarac	29 00	31 00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	52 00	56 00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out	54 00	58 00
Birch, log run	48 00	50 00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2-in.	60 00	70 00
Ash, black, log run	62 00	65 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57 00	62 00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51 00	56 00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47 00	52 00
Lath per M:		
No. 1 white pine, 1¼-in. x 4 ft.		Open
No. 2 white pine		Open
Mill run white pine		Open
Spruce, mill run 1½-in.		11 00
Red pine, mill run		14 00
Hemlock, mill run	12 00	13 00
White Cedar Shingles;		
XXXX, 18-in.		12 00
Clear butt, 18-in.		10 00
18-in. xx		7 00
Spruce logs (pulp)	20 00	28 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Foot
First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. average, according to lineal	100
19 in. and up average	110

SPRUCE DEALS

(At Mill)

	Per M. Ft.
3 in. unsorted Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	$35 00 $37 00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	38 00 40 00
3 in. unsorted Quebec, 9 in. wide	48 00 50 00

OAK

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.
According to average and quality 55 ft. cube	1 25 1 30

ELM

(At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet, cube	1 00 1 20
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 feet	90 1 00

BIRCH PLANKS

(At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft.	35 00 40 00

SARNIA, ONT.

PINE, COMMON AND BETTER

1 x 6 and 8 in.	$110 00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	130 00
1¼ and 1½ in. and up wide	180 00
2 in. and up wide	180 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	125 00
5/4 & 6/4 and up No. 1 and better	150 00
8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	150 00

No. 1 CUTS

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	115 00
1¼ in., 8 in. and up wide	125 00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide	125 00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide	130 00
2½ in. and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide	175 00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide	185 00

No. 1 BARN

1 in.; 10 to 16 ft. long	$80 00 90 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	85 00 95 00
2½ to 3 in., 10/16 ft.	90 00 100 00

No. 2 BARN

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	75 00 82 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	75 00 85 00
2½, 1½ and 3 in.	85 00 95 00

No. 3 BARN

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	68 00 74 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	72 00 75 00

BOX

1 in., 1¼ in. & 1½ in., 10/16'	60 00 62 00

MILL CULLS

Mill Run Culls	
1 in., 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft.	$50 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	51 00

ST. JOHN, N.B.

From Yards and Mills

ROUGH LUMBER

Retail Prices Per M. Sq. Ft.

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh. Merch. Spr.	$47 00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge	49 00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 4 sides	52 00
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough	48 00
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6	50 00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7	55 00
2x10, 3x9	60 00
2x12, 3x10, 3x12, 8x8 and up	65 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4 & 5.	45 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x6	48 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x7 & up	50 00
Refuse Bds., Deals & Setgs.	32 00

Above random lengths up to 18-0 long.
Lengths 19-0 & up $5.00 extra per M.

For planing Merch. and Refuse Bds. add $2.00 per M to above prices.
Laths, $8.00.

SHINGLES

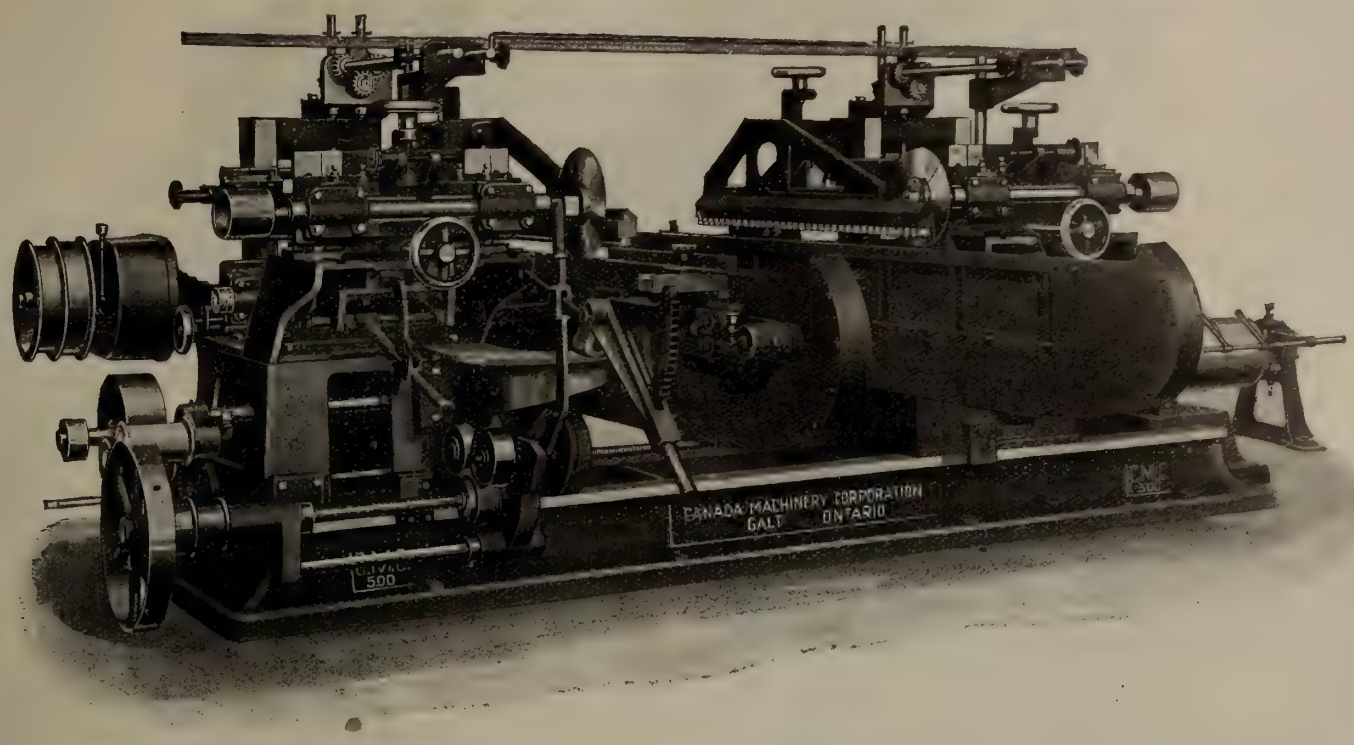
	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	$8 50
" Clears	7 75
" 2nd Clears	6 50
" Extra No. 1	5 00
Spruce	5 00

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

No. 1 SPRUCE

Dimension	S.1.S and 1.E 10 ft.	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.
2 x 4	$36	$35	$35	$36
2 x 6	37	35	35	36
2 x 8	38	36	36	37
2 x 10	39	37	37	38
2 x 12	40	38	38	39

(Continued on page 82)



C.M.C.

500 Double End Tenoner

is a heavy, rigid machine, capable of turning out accurate work in large quantities.

All controls are grouped in convenient positions so that the machine is under the instant and effective control of the operator at all times. The cut-off saws are driven independently of the tenon heads by open belts from the main shaft, and are adjustable vertically for depth of cut and to take care of wear of saw blades, horizontally for length of tenon or plain stock, and cross-wise to insure proper belt tension.

This Tenoner will cut tenons up to 24″ wide, from ¼″ to 4″ thick and from 7″ to 66″ between the shoulders. Stock as thin as 3/8″ may be sawn from 7″ to 78″ in length.

Full details and prices on request.

CANADA MACHINERY CORPORATION
LIMITED

GALT - - ONTARIO

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

For 2 inches, rough, add 50 cents
For S1E only add 50 cents
For S1S and 2E, S4S or D&M, add $3.00.
For timbers larger than 8 x 8, add 50c. for each additional 2 inches each way.
For lengths longer than 20 ft., add $1.00 for each additional two feet.
For selected common, add $5.00.
For No. 2 Dimension, $3.00 less than No. 1.
For 1 x 2 and 2 x 2, $2 more than 2 x 4 No. 1.
For Tamarac open.

FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE AND LARCH

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the market at present the following prices can only be regarded as nominal.

Mount'n Stock

No. 1 Dimension and Timbers

2 x 4, 2 x 6 2 x 8, 12/16 ft., S1S1E	$35.50
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 10 ft. S1S1E	36.50
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 ft. S1S1E	34.50
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 18/22, S1S1E	37.50
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 24/32, S1S1E	39.50
2 x 10, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	37.50
2 x 10 ft., S1S1E	37.50
2 x 10, 18/22, S1S1E	38.50
2 x 10, 24/32, S1S1E	40.50
2 x 12, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	37.00
2 x 12; 10, 18, 20	39.00
2 x 12; 24, 26, 28, 30, 32	41.00

B. C. COAST FIR

Dimension S1S and E.

2 x 4 in. 6 ft.	34.00
2 x 4 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	35.00
2 x 4 in., 16 ft.	36.00
2 x 4 in. 18 and 20 ft.	37.00
2 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	39.00
2 x 10 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	36.25
2 x 10 in., 16 ft.	37.25
2 x 10, 18 to 20 ft.	38.25
2 x 10 in., 22 to 32 ft.	40.25
2 x 12 in., 8 to 14 ft.	37.75
2 x 12 in., 16 ft.	38.75
2 x 12 in., 19 and 20 ft.	39.75
2 x 12 in., 22 to 32 ft.	41.75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 8 to 14 ft.	39.25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 16 ft.	40.25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4, 18 and 20 ft.	41.25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4, 22 to 32 ft.	43.25
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 6 x 16 ft.	41.50
6 x 6, 6 x 8 and 8 x 8, 18 and 20 ft.	42.00
6 x 6, 6 x 8 8 x 8, 22 to 32 ft.	43.00

Above quotations are on mixed car lots. Straight cars can be bought for a little less.

Shingles, XXX B. C. Cedar, straight cars on 78c rate ... 2.70

Coast prices on Common listed, all current quotations f.o.b. 65c.

BUFFALO & TONAWANDA

WHITE PINE

Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/.	240 00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	240 00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	265 00
Selects, 4/4	215 00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	215 00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	215 00
Fine Common 4/4	165 00
Fine Common 5/4	175 00
Fine Common 6/4	175 00
Fine Common 8/4	175 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	125 00
No. 1 Cuts 5/4	135 00
No. 1 Cuts 6/4	135 00
No. 1 Cuts 8/4	140 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	85 00
No. 2 Cuts 5/4	110 00
No. 2 Cuts 6/4	115 00
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	120 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	72 00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	72 00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	74 00
Dressing 5/4	110 00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	110 00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	115 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	150 00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	150 00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	150 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	135 00
No. 2 Moulding 6/4	135 00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	140 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	90 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	84 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	86 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	74 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	74 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	76 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	55 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	57 00
Box 1 x 6 and up	48 00
Box 1 x 10	49 00
Box 1 x 12	50 00
Box 1 x 13 and up	51 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

MAPLE

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$ 90 00	$ 65 00	$ 45 00
5/4 to 8/4"	98 00	70 00	48 00
10/4 to 4"	100 00	72 00	50 00

RED BIRCH

1"	135 00	90 00
5/4 and up	140 00	95 00

SAP BIRCH

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	110 00	80 00	55 00
5/4 & up	115 00	85 00	60 00

SOFT ELM

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	85 00	65 00	40 00
5/4 to 8"	95 00	75 00	45 00

BASSWOOD

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	95 00	70 00	40 00
5/4 to 2"	100 00	80 00	42 00

PLAIN OAK

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	105 00	70 00	40 00
5/4 to 2"	115 00	80 00	45 00

WHITE & BROWN ASH

1"	115 00	85 00	45 00
5/4 to 2"	130 00	95 00	55 00
10/4 & up	150 00	105 00	60 00

BOSTON, MASS.

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian white pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in carloads.

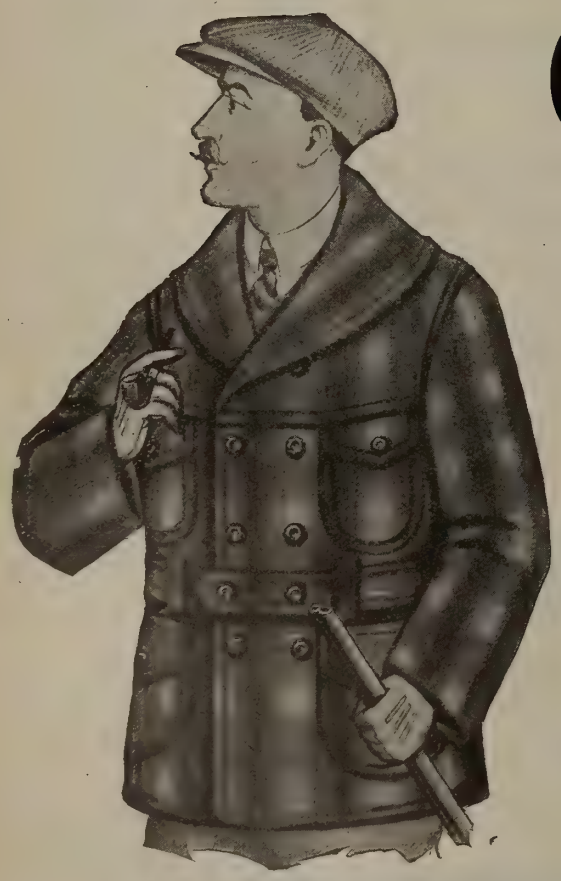
Owing to the unsettled conditions of the market at present the following prices can only be regarded as nominal.

White pine uppers, 1 in.	225 00
White pine uppers, 1¼, 1½ in.	235 00
2 in.	245 00
White pine uppers, 2½, 3 in.	265 00
White pine uppers, 4 in.	300 00
Selects, 1 in.	196 00
Selects, 1¼, 2 in.	200 00
Selects, 2½, 3 in.	235 00
Selects, 4 in.	245 00
Fine common, 1 in., 30 per cent. 12 in. and up	170 00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up	170 00
Fine Common, 1¼ to 2 in.	190 00-200 00
Fine common, 2½ and 3 in.	225 00
Fine common, 4 in.	235 00
1 in. shaky clear	95 00
1¼ in. to 2 in. shaky clear	100 00
1 in. No. 2 dressing	95 00
1¼ in. to 2 in. No. 2 dressing	95 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.	145 00
No. 1 Cuts 1¼ to 2 in.	165 00
No. 1 Cuts, 2½ and 3 in.	195 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	115 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	125 00-130 00

Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12		110 00
No. 1, 1 x 10		100 00
No. 1, 1 x 8		100 00
No. 2, 1 x 12		80 00
No. 2, 1 x 8		76 00
No. 2, 1 x 10		78 00
No. 3, 1 x 12		63 00
No. 3, 1 x 10		59 00
No. 3, 1 x 8		57 00
No. 1 Clear		
Can. spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9 in.		100 00
1 x 10 in.		100 00
No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.		93 00
No. 1, 1 x 8 and 9 in.		96 00
No. 1, 1 x 10 in.		96 00
No. 2, 1 x 4 & 5 in.	52 00	54 00
No. 2, 1 x 4 & 7 in.		56 00
No. 2, 1 x 8 & 9 in.		59 00
No. 2, 1 x 19 in.		62 00
No. 2, 1 x 12 in.		65 00
Spruce, 12 in. dimension	53 00	56 00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension	52 00	55 00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension	51.00	54 00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension	50 00	53 00
2 x 10 in. random lengths, 8 ft. and dup	46 00	48 00
2 x 12 in., random lengths	47 00	49 00
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7.	35 00	38 00
3 x 4 and 4 x 4 in.	38 00	40 00
2 x 9	40 00	42 00
All other random lengths, 7-in. and under, 8 ft. and up	35 00	38 00
5-inch and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s	40 00	42 00
1 x 2		42 00
1 x 3		40 00
1½ in. spruce lath	8 50	9 00
1½ in. spruce lath	7 50	8 00

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras		6 50
Clears		6 00
Second Clear	4 00	4 50
Clear Whites		4 00
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)		4 00
Extra 1s (Clear whites out)	3 50	3 75
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in.	5 50	5 80
Red Cedar Eurekas, 18-inch, 5-butts to 2-in.		10 00
Red Cedar Perfections, 5 butts to 2¼		11 00
Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2 in. extra red cedar		5 25



Camp Storekeepers—

Let us send you our catalogue, price lists and samples. We are confident that the all round superiority of our line will convince you of the desirability of giving them a place in your stocks.

Everything you require for the comfort and health of your men is included,—clothing, footwear, bedding and tents. Write to-day.

"Durabil" Waterproof Mackinaw Coats, Pants and Shirts, Sweaters, Underwear, Mitts, Socks, Moccasins, etc., etc.

Grant-Holden-Graham, Limited

Factory and Warehouse

147 to 151 Albert Street, Ottawa, Canada

Our 1921 Standardized Lumbermen's Power Pointer

FULL PARTICULARS ON REQUEST

Rowing Pointers
Power Boats
Motor Tugs
Life Boats
Rowboats
Canoes
Boat Oars
and Fittings of
All Kinds

Agents for
Sterling
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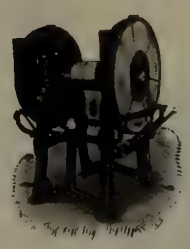
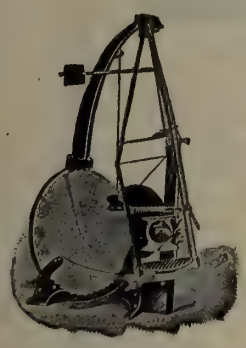
Frisbie
Marine Motors

GIDLEY BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED - PENETANG, ONT.





Gerlach Machinery

PRODUCES THE BEST as Well as the Cheapest

Tight or Slack Staves, Headings, Kegs, Barrels and Short Box Shooks

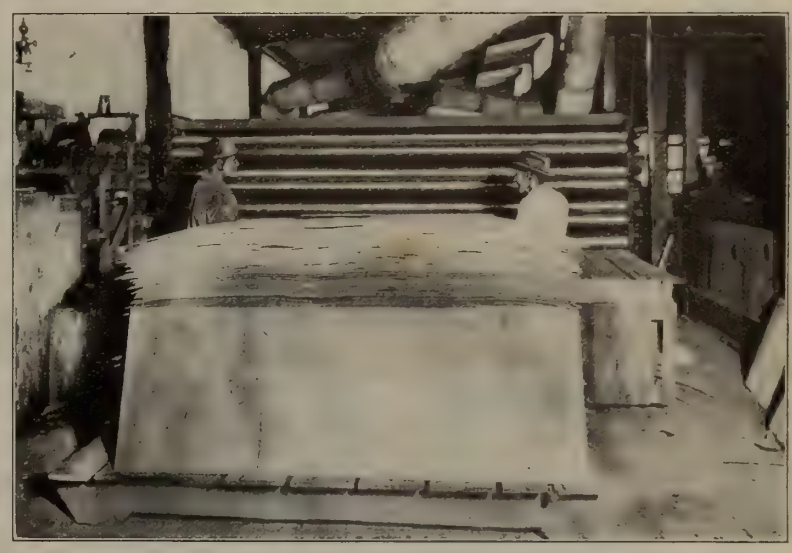
100% to 400% profit in Cooperage Stock today. Be wise and purchase the best Machinery.

Circular, Drag and Cylinder Saws.
Cylinder Saws Repaired

Dixie Portable Gasoline Drag Saw

Price with 1 saw blade and dry battery ignition system	$270.00
Price with 1 saw blade and Bosch Magneto ignition system	300.00
Price extra 5, 5½ or 6 foot saws, each	14.00
Price extra 6½ or 7 foot saws, each	16.00

The Peter Gerlach Co.
Established 1854
Cleveland, Ohio



Receiving Wide Gum Veneer from One of the Two COE DRYERS in the plant of Nickey Brothers, Inc., at Memphis, Tennessee.

They have tried several methods of Drying Veneer, and say they are best pleased with the Coe Method.

This Dryer is noted for: *Its satisfactory service; Its labor saving; The high quality of it's product.*

The Coe Manufacturing Company
Painesville, Ohio, U.S. A.
We build all the Machinery for a Veneer Plant
Represented in Canada east of the Rocky Mountains by
GARLOCK-WALKER MACHINERY COMPANY, LIMITED.
32 Front Street West, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

New RAILS Relaying

12 to 80 pounds per yard

LOGGING CARS

Jno. J. Gartshore

58 Front St. West, Toronto

New Glasgow Machine Company
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS
Repair Work a Specialty Brass Foundry in Connection
NEW GLASGOW, - NOVA SCOTIA
MANUFACTURERS OF

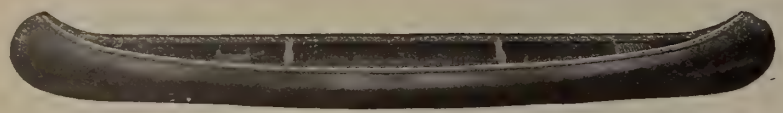
Portable Saw Mill Machinery

Patent Gang Edgers for Light Mills

A Good Line of Used Machinery always in stock, For Sale

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

THE PETERBOROUGH CANOE



When you buy CANOES you want DURABILITY. That is a big feature in our CANVAS COVERED CANOES. Sizes from 12 ft. to 22 ft., for light work or heavy work. We make ROW BOATS, MOTOR BOATS, LIFE BOATS, and special boat work of any kind.

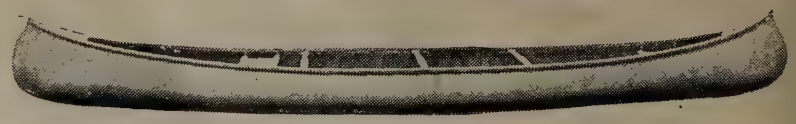
You should have our Catalogue on file for reference.

THE PETERBOROUGH CANOE CO., LTD.

289 WATER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA

The "CANADIAN" CANOE

Is Best for Lumbermen



"Canadian" Canoes are becoming more popular each year on the rivers and streams in and about the timber districts.

We make a specialty of Canvas Covered Canoes, several sizes, that are much in demand in the lumber centres, also Rowboats, Outboard Motor Skiffs, Paddles, Oars, etc.

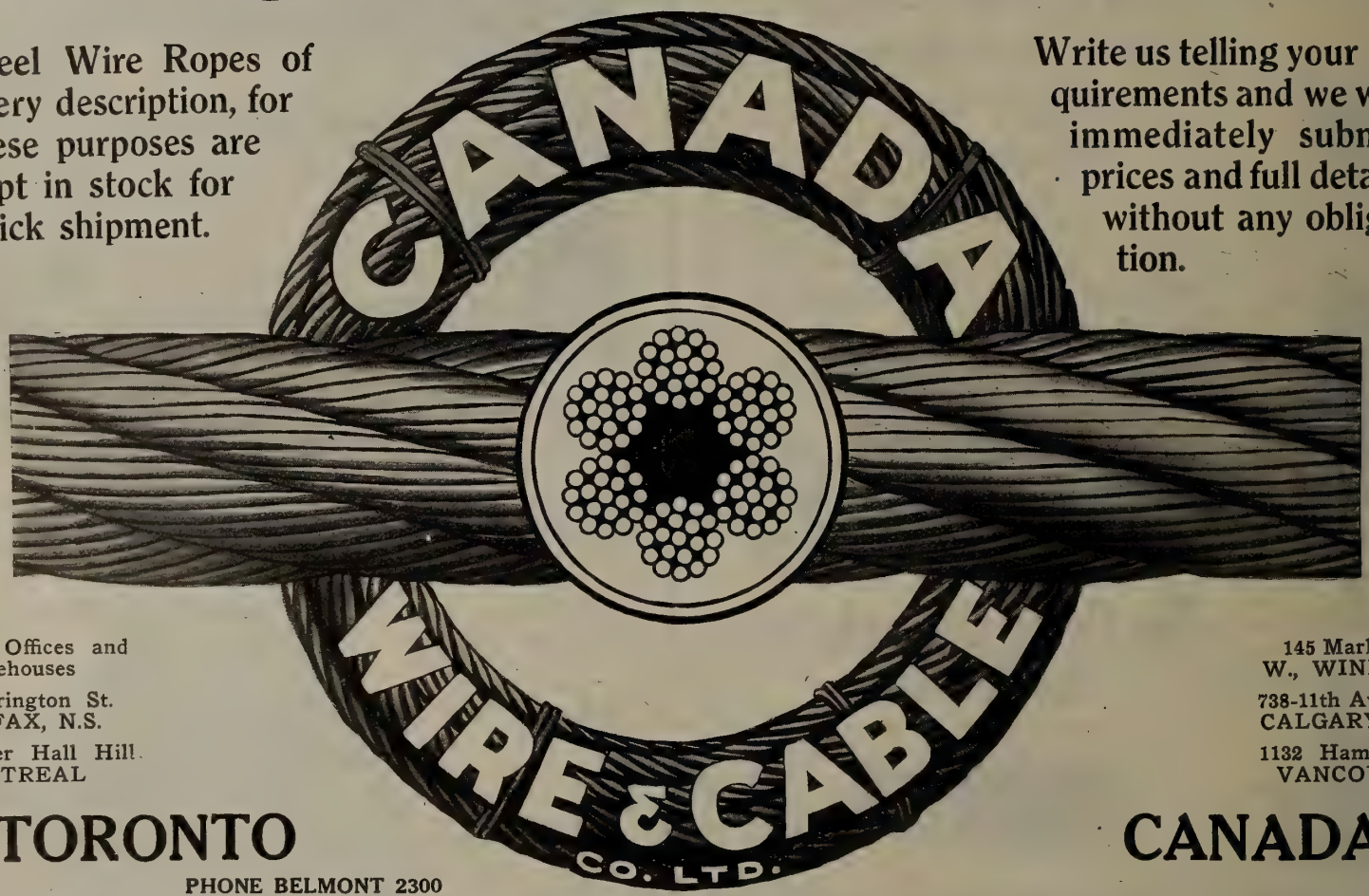
Write for price list.

THE "CANADIAN" CANOE CO. Ltd.

217 Rink Street, Peterborough, Canada

Hoisting-Haulage-Transmission

Steel Wire Ropes of every description, for these purposes are kept in stock for quick shipment.



Write us telling your requirements and we will immediately submit prices and full details without any obligation.

District Offices and Warehouses

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BOILERS

The Best and Quickest Way to Repair Mill Boilers and All Wrought Iron and Steel Parts

IS BY

ELECTRIC WELDING

We Have Made a Reputation in This Line

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

The Barton Electric Welding Co., Ltd.

PIONEERS IN ELECTRIC WELDING

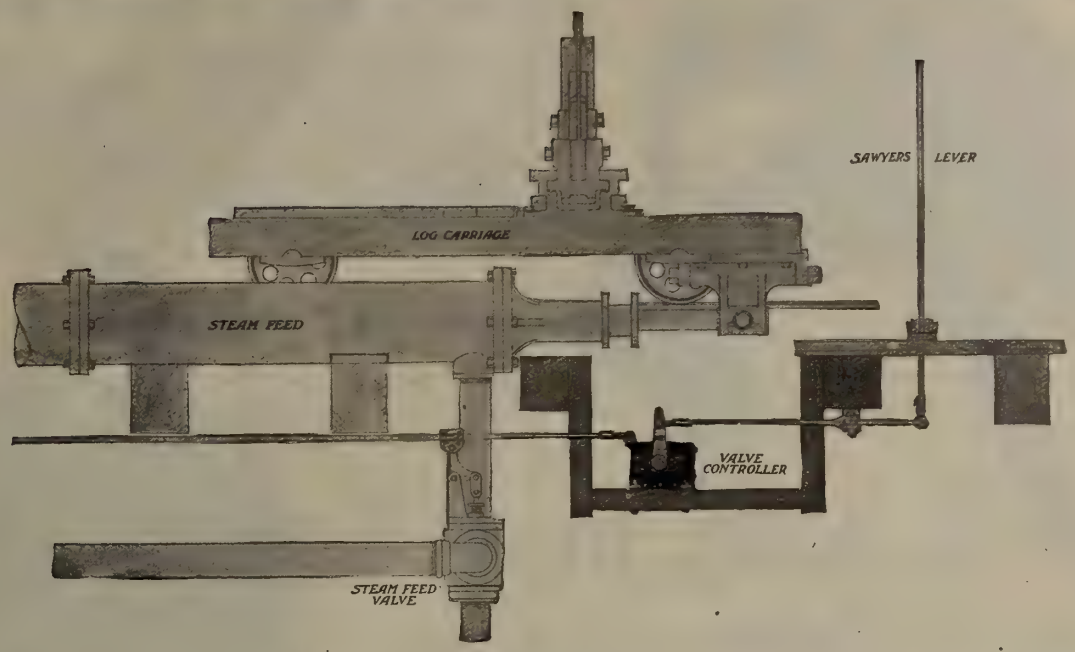
St. John - - - - N. B.

DRYING

VENEER—The "Proctor" Automatic Veneer Dryer dries all kinds of veneer perfectly flat and pliable. Prevents warping, checking and splitting. Saves time and labor. Many installations. Each fully guaranteed.

PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, INC. Philadelphia.

"Proctor" DRYERS



Prescott's Valve Controller

Patented June 8, 1915

The Machine You Have Been Waiting for.

To eliminate every trouble with your Steam Feed Valves install one of these machines.

Six Real Reasons for Doing So:

1—Gives the sawyer the easiest kind of control of valve.

2—Hand lever stays **put,** making them **safe** against any jerk or kick of valve.

3—Gives the sawyer every confidence in handling valve.

4—Will prevent accidents—is easier on the nerves and carriage runs steadier.

5—Water flowing into valves from foaming boilers does not fret the sawyer.

6—This **relief from all troubles** of which sawyers have complained enables them to give closer attention to the logs they are cutting and a better inspection of the lumber they produce.

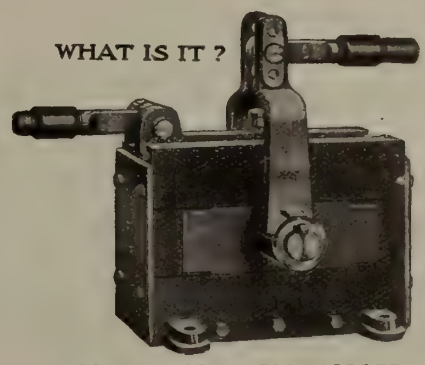
Read what one of the largest lumber companies on the north shore has to say about it.

We are sole Canadian manufacturers of these machines.

Pamphlets with full description and prices on application.

Let us quote you also on our new "Hamilton" Vertical Steam Feed Valves.

WHAT IS IT ?



PRESCOTT'S VALVE CONTROLLER

Waubaushene, Ont., Sept. 11, 1917.
Messrs. Wm. Hamilton Co.,
Peterborough, Ont.

Gentlemen:—

Replying to your inquiry re Prescott Valve Controller, which you sent us last spring to try out: I beg to say that we installed this machine early in April, just previous to starting the mills, selecting the most difficult valve we have to handle, the steam having to travel **through nearly three hundred lineal feet of** pipe to reach this valve, and noting the fact that the pipes are well covered, there is necessarily considerable condensation, and every sawyer knows the annoyance caused by water passing through the valves which violently jars or jerks the lever, sometimes wrenching it from the hand and thereby inflicting serious damage to the machinery of the mill. And now after nearly five months of daily use, I am pleased to tell you that this device has put up all that is claimed for it. There is **not the slightest jar or vibration to be felt,** no matter where the lever is held. It is very easily attached and does not interfere in any way with the free movement of the lever, and the Sawyer, Mr. George Botting, also our Foreman, Mr. W. A. Gill, both speak of your controller in the most glowing terms. I can, therefore, congratulate you on securing an article that will fill many a long felt want.

Yours truly,
(Signed) D. B. Anderson,
Chief Engineer,
The Georgian Bay Lumber Co., Ltd.

William Hamilton Co., Limited

Agents: J. L. Neilson & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Peterboro, Ontario

If you have never used Arrow Head Saws, you have never known Real Saw Satisfaction.

MADE IN CANADA

Arrow Head Saws

Made of Chrome Vanadium Steel and tempered under our own secret process. They have a toughness which enables them to stand up under the hardest usage. Unaffected by most severe frosts.

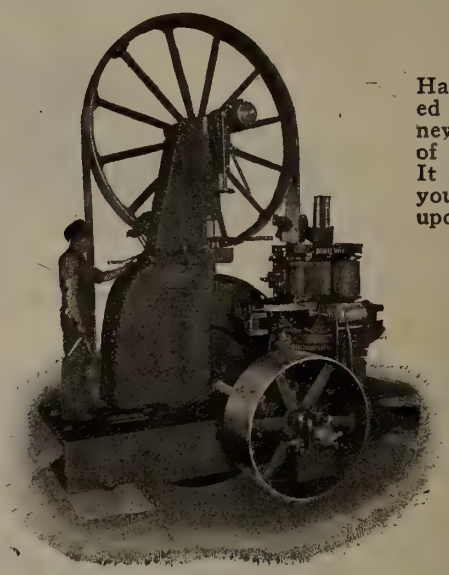
T. F. Shurly Co., Limited

St. Catharines, Ontario

MERSHON

BAND RESAWS

A SPECIALTY - NOT A SIDE LINE



Saginaw Seven-Foot Band Resaw

Have you received a copy of our new Hand Book of Saw Fitting? It will be sent you immediately upon request.

26 Models for Sawmills, Planing Mills & Box Factories

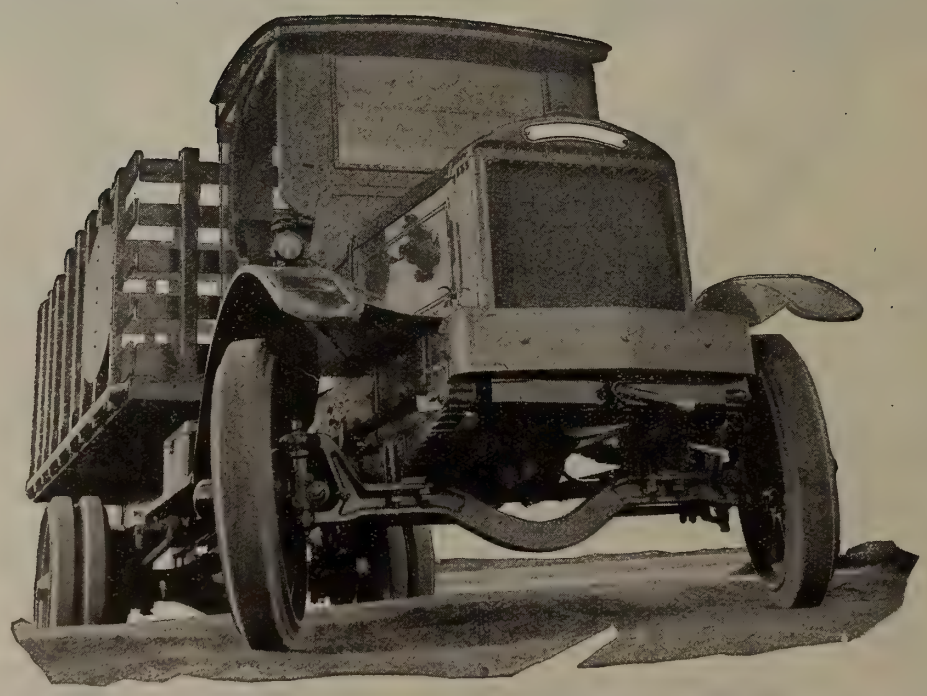
Wm. B. Mershon & Company

Saginaw, Michigan

Seagrave-Loughead Motor Trucks

Made in Canada

Made in Canada



Powerful as a Locomotive

Built for Endurance

1½—2½—3½ and 5 Ton Heavy Duty Commercial Trucks and Trailers. Also Semi-Trailers for Lumbering Purposes

Seagrave-Loughead Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.

Some territory still open for Live Representatives

THERE IS BUT ONE

"CATERPILLAR"

For Road Building and Hauling Logs
Quickly and Cheaply

HOLT BUILDS IT

AND WE ARE DISTRIBUTERS

Head Office: Montreal **F. H. Hopkins & Co., Limited** Branch: Toronto

A Testimonial from New Brunswick

Below are reproduced extracts from two letters, typical of many we constantly receive from purchasers of the Moreau Barker. Note the date of the second letter:

South Nelson, N. B.

"We have been running night and days (20 hours). On a half night 'shift' we put through 18 cords. This I think, was the best work we did. Our average would be from 20 to 25 cords. We are very much pleased with our Fairbanks' oil engine. It runs continuously for 21 hours every day, driving a heavy haul-up, a 'live roller' a 36" cut-off saw, the rosser, and a knife grinder. We do all this with 15 H.P. We are enclosing a rough diagram of the mill lay-out. It is about 6' from the ground, with one main shaft in the centre. The haul-up is driven by a small set of cogs."

South Nelson, N. B.
December 4th, 1920.

"In reply to yours, we wish to advise you that we have moved our rosser to the winter location, and find that it works just as well or better so far in frozen wood."

Yours truly
O'Brien Ltd.

La Compagnie Manufacturiere F. X. Bertrand
ST. HYACINTHE, QUE.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES AND WOODWORKING MACHINERY

PHONE MAIN 2007 P. O. BOX 1137

St. John Welders and Engineers, Ltd.

Electric and Acetylene Welding

MACHINISTS and ENGINEERS

BOILERS, DONKEY FRAMES, and all HEAVY MACHINERY, CASTINGS Etc., treated by our special process.

30-36 Britain Street, St. John, N.B.

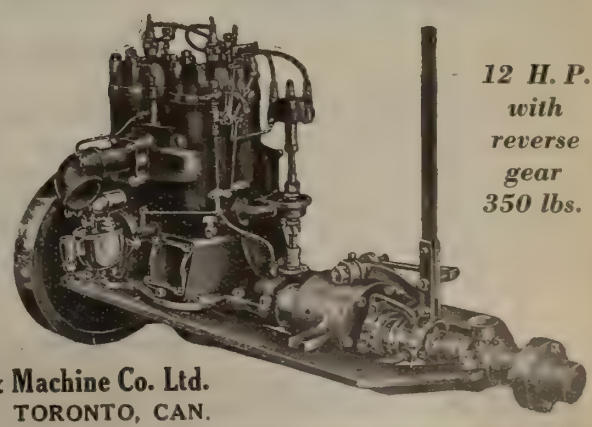
FOREMAN MARINE MOTOR

The Lumberman's Best Helper

will work day and night if necessary.

A powerful engine of medium weight for all types of boats, turns a larger propeller than other engines of same power.

Immediate deliveries on this size. Write for our complete catalog which illustrates our Heavy Duty Four Cycle Motors.



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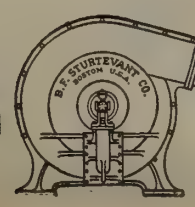

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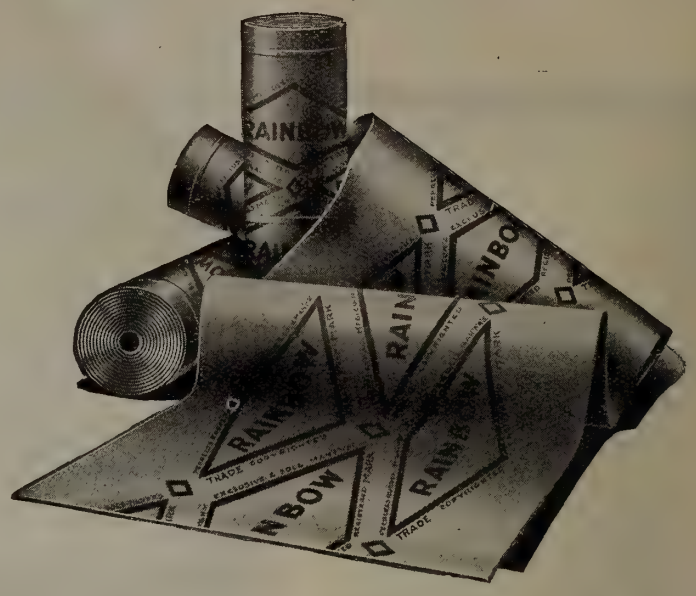

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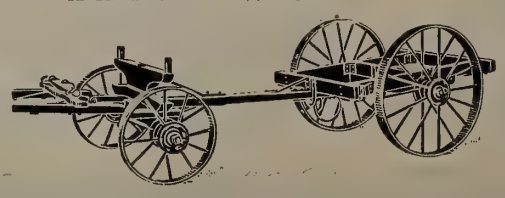

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Payette Company, P.
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EXHAUST SYSTEMS
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Dry Wood Lumber Co.
Edgecumbe-Newham Company
Federal Lumber Company
Fesserton Timber Co.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Heeney. Percy E.
Knox Brothers
Likely, Ltd., Joseph A.
Mason, Gordon & Co.
Reynolds Company, Limited
Robertson & Hacket Sawmills
Rose, McLaurin, Limited
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Bury & Co., Robt.
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Donovan, J.
Dunfield & Company
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Federal Lumber Company
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Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
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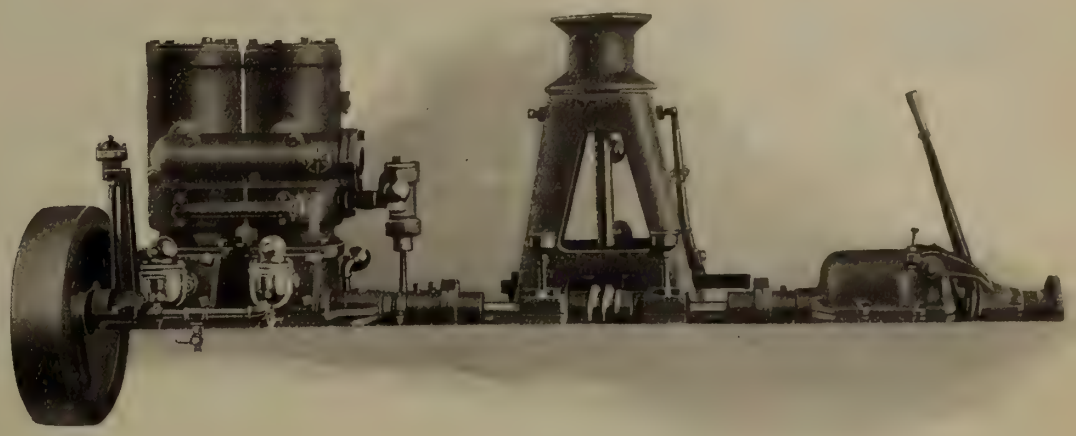

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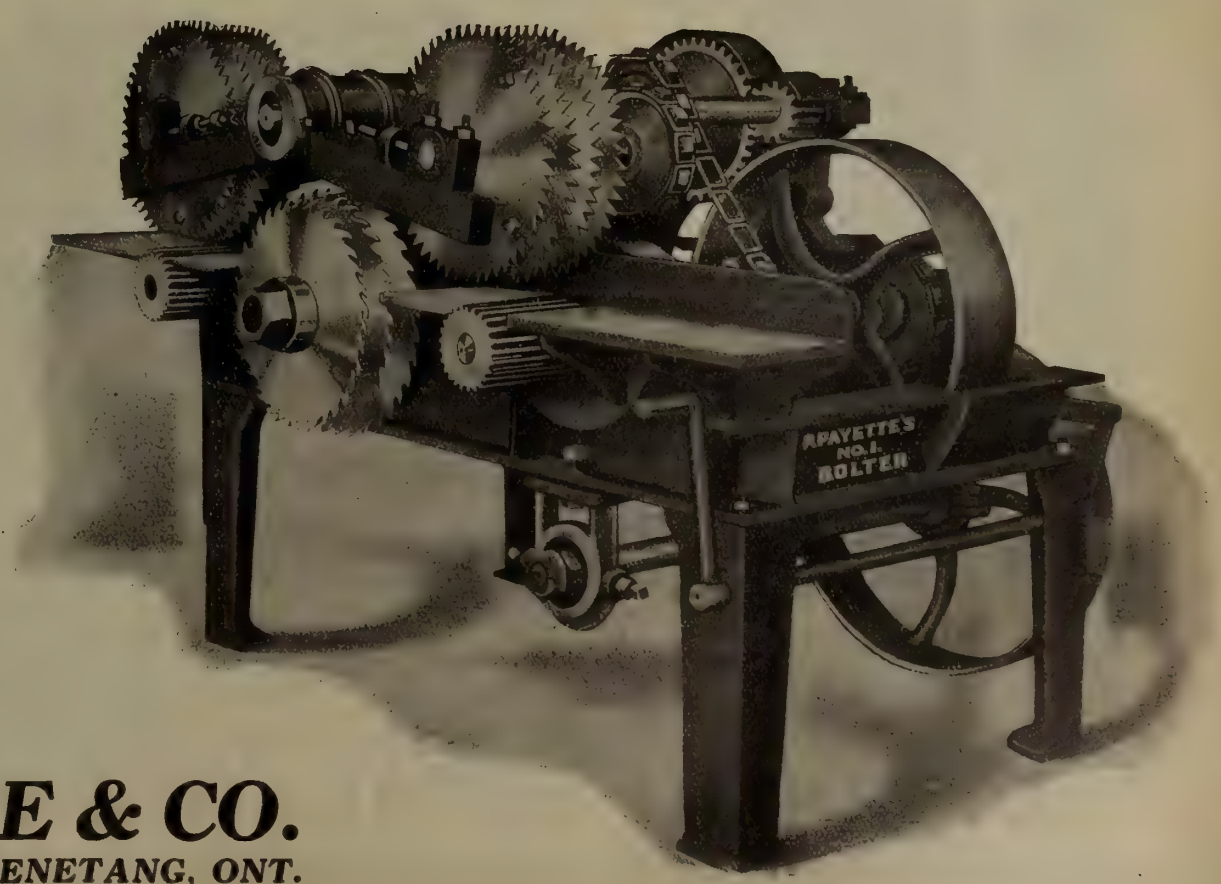

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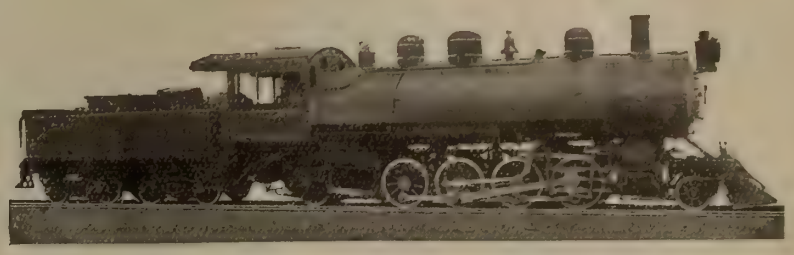

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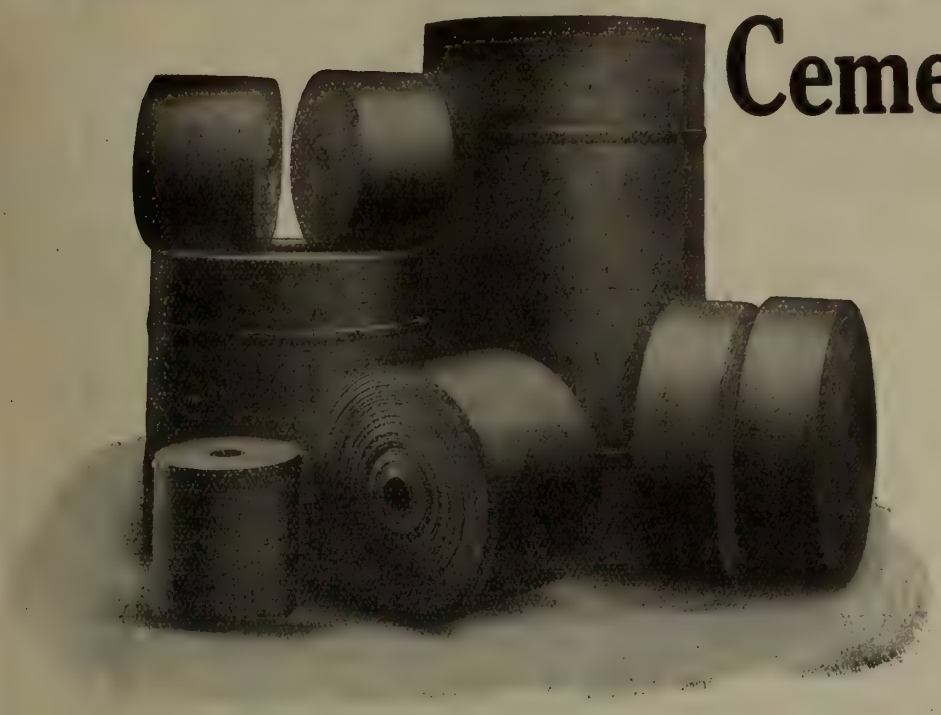

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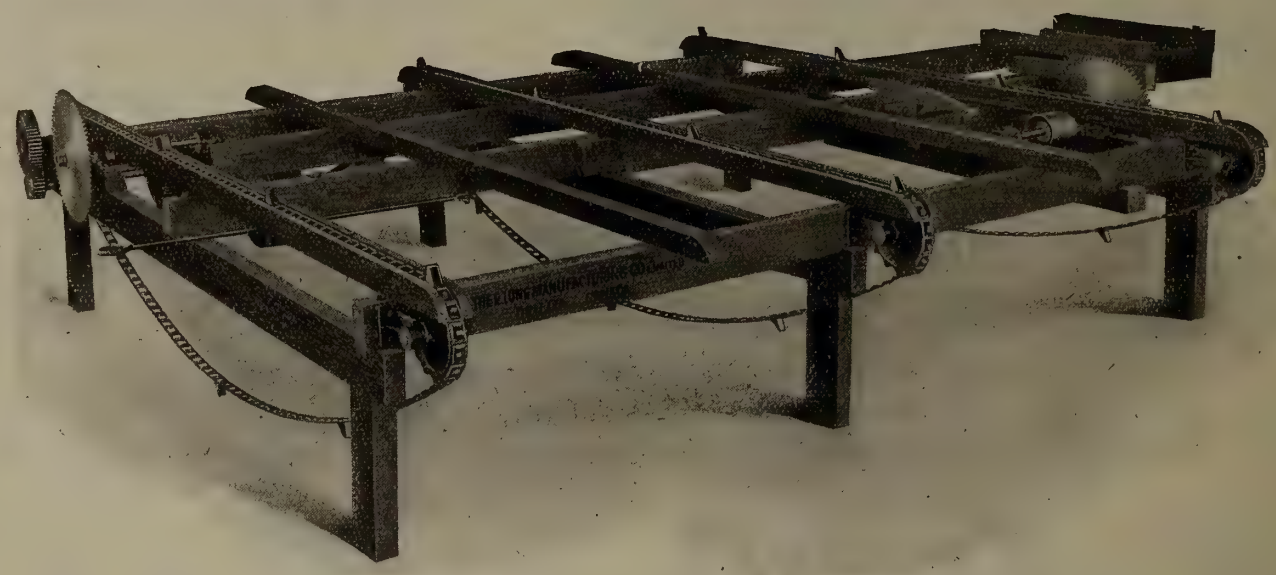
EDMONTON CALGARY LETHBRIDGE VANCOUVER VICTORIA

LUMBERMEN'S EQUIPMENT

For the Saw Mill

No. 2, Two Saw Right Hand Trimmer



This Right Hand Trimmer is the Standard for a left-hand saw mill. Substantially constructed throughout and will give lasting and efficient service at the least expense.

The standard machine will trim stock 5" thick, and from 6 to 18 feet long, but can be made to trim heavier, as well as longer material if required.

The Frame, Feed Works, Tail Sprockets, Saw Mandrells etc., are made of the highest grade material and ensure long, uninterrupted service.

Write now for our Catalogue

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia **Canada**

Robt. Hamilton & Co., Vancouver
Gorman, Clancy & Grindley Ltd., Calgary & Edmonton
A. R. Williams Machinery Co. of Winnipeg Ltd.
Williams & Wilson Ltd., Montreal

Waterous

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

NEW CHAMPION EDGERS

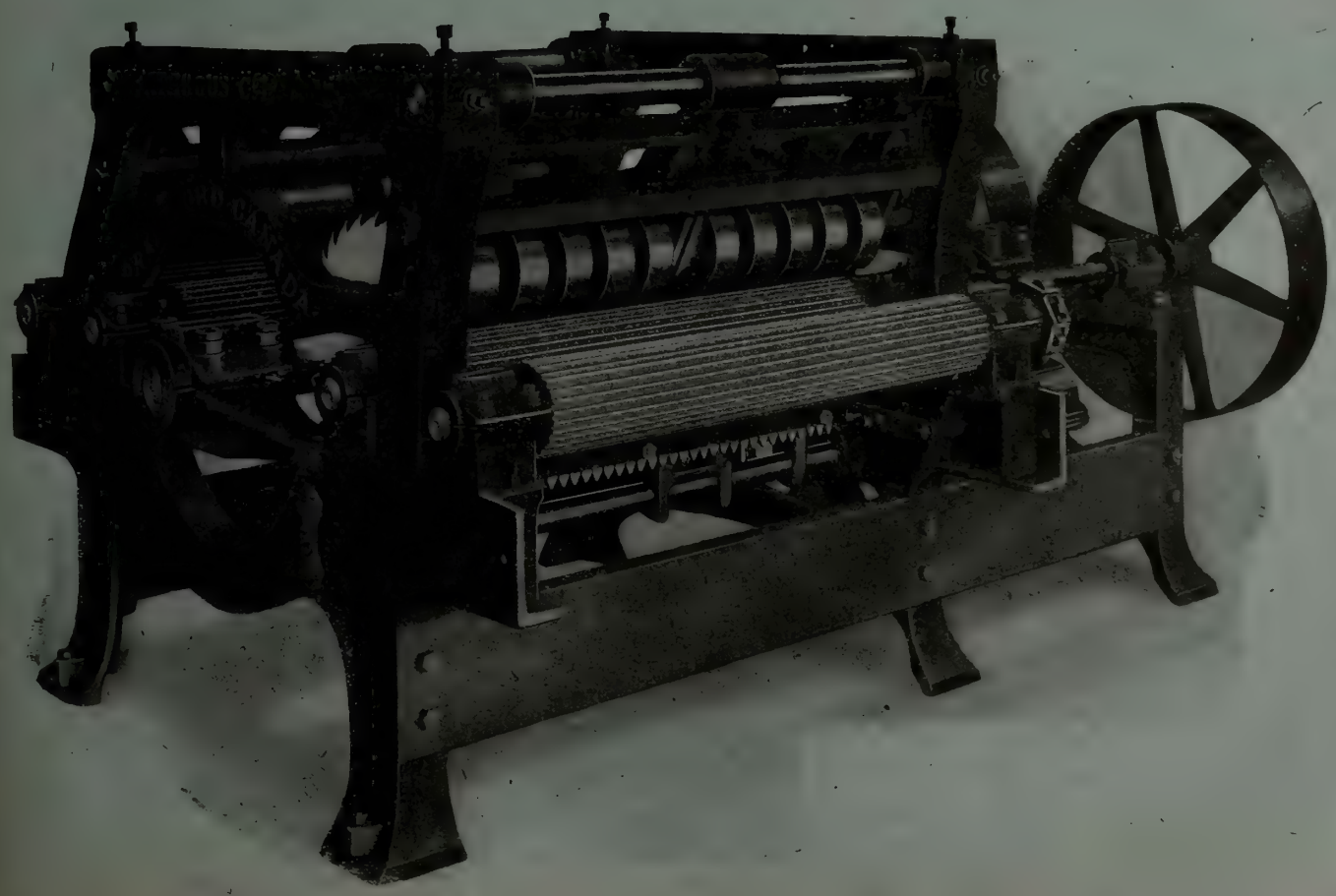
For Fast and Accurate Cutting

WATEROUS NEW CHAMPION EDGERS are built with 40″, 48″, 56″, 60″ and 72″ opening. They carry as many as four movable and two stationary saws without difficulty.

These edgers cut true and to dimension at all times. The guides are rigid and cannot shift in the cut. They are crowded to correct position and held immovably in place by a steel setting gauge that drops upon them. No other Edger has this feature.

An Edger for 6″ Cants.—You can put a 6″ cant through this edger and know it will come through edged to a hair. Edger carries 22″ saws, 6″ saw collars, leaving 7″ clear saw blade, more than enough margin for 6″ stock.

Mandrel is 3⅞″ in diameter, the three bearings that support it are each almost 10″ long—the rest of the machine is built in proportion. That's why Waterous New Champion Edgers can be crowded to the limit and will turn out full capacity, day after day, without falling down.



Notice the feed rolls, two before and two behind the saws. They are machine fluted to give a firm, secure grip on the timber that holds it fast, but will not mar it in any way.

The press rolls are divided, too, making both sides of the machine independent of each other. It's a worth while feature decidedly.

We manufacture up-to-date . machinery for Saw Mills of any capacity, either circular or band.

There are 75 years' experience behind every article turned out.

Pink's Lumbering Tools

The Standard Tools in every province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, etc.
We manufacture all kinds of lumber tools. Light and Durable.

Long Distance Phone, No. 87

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Sold throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.

The Thomas Pink Company, Limited

Manufacturers of Lumber Tools

PEMBROKE - - - - - ONTARIO

MADE IN CANADA

It's a Pink anyway, you take it, and it's the best Peavey made.

Not altogether what we say, but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams"

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs,
in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.

Saw Mills Pulp and Paper Mills

The Wood-working Industry

The wisdom of keeping a record of the time of arrival and departure of employees, has been proven in many establishments.
The mill owner who trusts to the inaccurate, and old-fashioned time-keeper system, is paying out many dollars for which he gets absolutely no return.

Employees themselves, feel more content, when an International Time Recorder is installed in the plant. It prevents disputes, because it cannot make mistakes.

Stop paying for time that has not been devoted to your interest.

Write to-day for booklet.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES COMPANY, LIMITED

(TIME RECORDER DIVISION)

FRANK E. MUTTON, Vice-President and General Manager.

Head Office: Royce and Campbell Avenues, TORONTO.

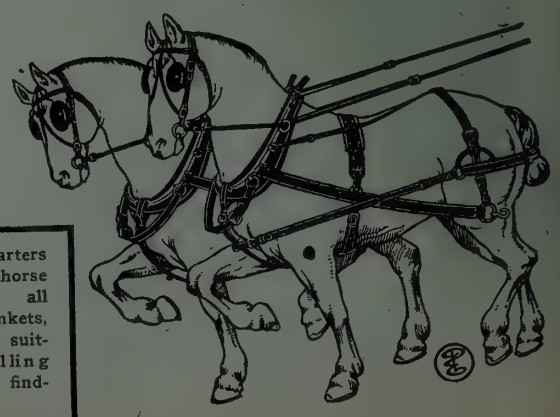
Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Walkerville, London, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

Also makers of Dayton Computing Scales and Hollerith Electric Tabulators

Lumbering is Strenuous

Michigan Lumber and Skidding Harness

Only the strong and the sturdy can stand up under the enormous and continuous strain necessary to take the tree from its native place and carry it along until it has completed its destiny in the shape of lumber. Lumbering demands strength in men—strength in machinery—strength in horses—strength in materials and strength in supplies. Strong horses equipped with strong harness, aiding strong men, are necessary in the lumber bush as an adjunct to the work of lumbering.



"Carson Quality" Michigan Lumber and Skidding Harness is at the top of the ranks. It is used by leading lumbering concerns throughout Canada. It has their unqualified endorsement. We know that if you try "Carson Quality" harness it will also have yours.

WRITE US

Carson Quality
Trade Mark Registered

Hugh Carson Co LIMITED

72 ALBERT ST., OTTAWA

We are headquarters for harness and horse equipment of all kinds, horse blankets, trunks, bags, suitcases, travelling robes and shoe findings.

Vol. 41 Toronto, March 15, 1921 No. 6

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

"HART PLUS" WHEELS
For Saw Gumming

For thirty-four years one of the leaders, now we step out front.

We make no claims. We leave it to you. You are the judge.

Write us direct, and let us tell you about this wheel.

Canadian Hart Products, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

EDGAR D. HARDY JAS. E. REYNOLDS

E. D. HARDY & CO.
INSURANCE

Specialists in LUMBER and WOODWORKING Plants

HEAD OFFICE: OTTAWA, ONT.

Measure the Hours You Purchase

If you sell a thousand feet of lumber you see that there is only one thousand feet as that is all you are paid for. The same applies when buying anything.

Are you getting a "full measure" of hours and minutes you buy from your employees?

There is no guesswork in buying potatoes—so why should you pay for a full day, when you are not getting sixty minutes to the hour?

Install the International Time Recorder—measure what you pay for.

WRITE NEAREST OFFICE FOR FULL INFORMATION

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES COMPANY, LIMITED

FRANK E. MUTTON
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Head Office
Royce and Campbell Avenues, TORONTO.

Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Walkerville, London, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

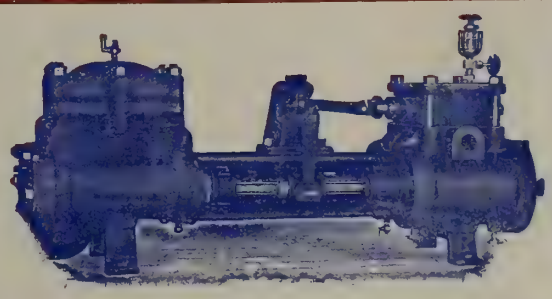
Also makers of International Dayton Computing Scales and International Electric Tabulators and Sorters.

ASBESTOS

We manufacture practically every article that can be made of Asbestos—including

Asbestos { Packings, Boiler Gaskets, Pipe and Boiler Coverings

Atlas Asbestos Co., Limited, Montreal



SMART TURNER
Steam and Power Pumps

The Pumps for Long, Hard Service

The Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited
HAMILTON CANADA

Eddy's Indurated Fibreware Fire Pail

—Light, strong, non-leakable and rust proof.

—With a rounded bottom that assures its being on its hook or rack when needed it will not stand alone.

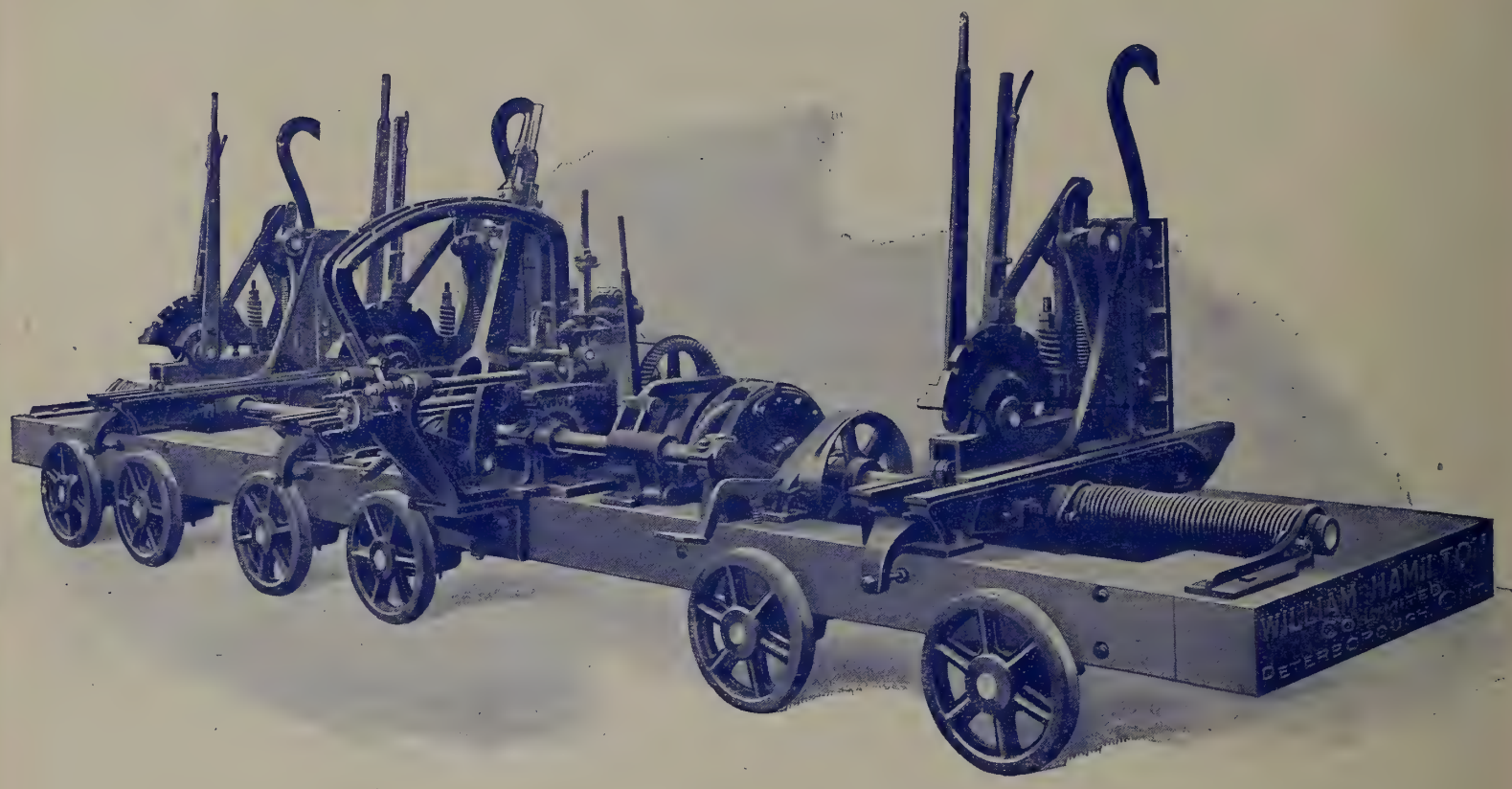
—The best Fire Pail for your plant.

—Obtainable at all good hardwood stores.

The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited - Hull, Canada

Review of the Canadian Lumber Trade in 1920

"HAMILTON" LOG CARRIAGES



Above cut shows one of our **No. 2 HEAD BLOCK CARRIAGES** with knee opening 40″ from saw line. Note the sturdy compact lines of this carriage, built for heavy but accurate service with weight properly distributed, and the dogs set low on the knees to insure gripping of the smallest logs.

We make these Carriages with pine or oak frames any length—having cast iron, or steel cast head blocks—with knee opening of 33″, 40″, and 54″, and equipped with any number of head blocks of any spacing required. Hand or Steam Set may be used, and carriages are designed for either steam or rope feed. They are built of the best materials obtainable for fast and accurate cutting, are equipped with **NEW DESIGN AXLE RECEDING WORKS** and have carriage wheels 14″, 16″ or 18″ diameter. We have installed hundreds of these carriages in Mills from Coast to Coast, and we guarantee them in material, workmanship, and design to equal any on the market to-day, and to give thorough satisfaction wherever used.

OUR CARRIAGE CATALOGUE IS YOURS UPON REQUEST

Consult us for any of your saw mill needs, and you will have a Plant looking after your interests **that has been in the Sawmill Machinery game for over sixty-five years.**

William Hamilton Co., Limited

Agents: J. L. Neilson & Co., Winnipeg, Man. **Peterborough, Ont.**

SPRUCE AND JACK PINE

Our stocks include all sizes in 1", 2" and 3".

WHITE PINE LATH

1½ x ⅜ x 4 ' Mill Run
1½ x ⅜ x 32" Mill Run

TAMARACK

1x3&up	Mill Run	11000′
2x4&up	"	12000′
3x3	"	38000′
3x3&up	"	14400′
3x5&up	"	6900′

Bartram & Ball Limited

511 St. Catherine St. W. - Montreal, Que.

DRY STOCK AT LEVIS

We have reduced our stocks to the following quantities. We can resaw or dress this stock to your specification on short notice.

MERCHANTABLE

1 x 3	Spruce	25,000 ft.	2 x 5	Spruce	60,000 ft.	3 x 4	Spruce	70,000 ft.
1 x 12	"	450,000 "	2 x 6	"	35,000 "	3 x 6	"	150,000 "
1¼ x 12	"	75,000 "	2 x 7	"	30,000 "	3 x 7	"	100,000 "
1½ x 12	"	40,000 "	2 x 8	"	20,000 "	3 x 8	"	60,000 "
2 x 3	"	30,000 "	2 x 9	"	15,000 "	3 x 9	"	185,000 "
2 x 4	"	200,000 "	2 x 12	"	180,000 "	3 x 10	"	115,000 "
						3 x 11 & up		100,000 "

MILL CULL SPRUCE

2 x 3 & up	350,000 ft.
3 x 3 & up	162,000 "

TIMBERS

3,500,000 ft. B. C. Fir timbers (seasoned) lengths 20 to 81 ft. All sizes from 8x8 to 24x24. We can resaw and dress these to your specifications.

3 cars clear White Pine 1x6" to 12".
13 cars Birch Flooring.
2 cars Fir Flooring.
2 cars Fir Ceiling.
1 car B. C. Shingles XX.

TRANSIT DRESSING

We can receive five cars for resawing and seven cars for dressing per day. We solicit your orders.

Knox Brothers, Limited

513 DRUMMOND BLDG., MONTREAL

Mill P. O. Address: Box 27, Lauzon, Que. **Mill Telegraph Address: Levis, Que**

Canadian Hardwoods

Dry Stock in Quebec for Quick Shipment

BIRCH

78,000′	4/4	1sts & 2nds
192,000′	4/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
29,000′	5/4	1sts & 2nds
41,000′	5/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
105,000′	6/4	1sts & 2nds
111,000′	6/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
92,000′	8/4	1sts & 2nds
90,000′	8/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
148,000′	10/4	1sts & 2nds
80,000′	10/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
42,000′	12/4	1sts & 2nds
39,000′	12/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
19,000′	16/4	1sts & 2nds
8,000′	16/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
320,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3 Com.

BASSWOOD

135,000′	4/4	No. 2 Com. & Better
106,000′	5/4	No. 1 Com. & Better

HARD MAPLE

97,000′	4/4	No. 2 Com. & Better
42,000′	8/4	No. 1 Com. & Better
36,000′	10/4	No. 1 Com. & Better
38,000′	12/4	No. 1 Com. & Better

BEECH

12,000′	6/4	No. 2 Com. & Better

SOFT ELM

36,000′	4/4	No. 2 Com. & Better

Get Our Prices

Most of the above stock is 12 months on sticks. All well manufactured of good average widths and lengths. Graded strictly in accordance with National Rules.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO.

310 MANNING CHAMBERS
TORONTO

The Spanish River Lumber Co. Limited

LUMBER MANUFACTURERS

CUTLER - ONTARIO

WHITE PINE,
NORWAY PINE,
HEMLOCK

Shipments
by Rail
or Water

High Grade Forest Products

We supply only the best lumber from our mills, which are located at the most advantageous points for speedy delivery.

Our stock of the following is ample to meet any demands.

PINE - SPRUCE - HEMLOCK

LATH, SHINGLES, Etc.,

B.C. TIMBER

We can supply you with western lumber at prices that are right.

The Fesserton Timber Co., Limited

15 Toronto Street, TORONTO, Ont. Phone Main 795-796

Western Office: VANCOUVER, B.C.

Buy Carefully, but Buy

The market is rapidly becoming depleted of many desirable lines of stock. In another month they will be gone. They cannot be replaced for five months. Are you prepared for spring business.

We are here to serve you

TERRY & GORDON LIMITED

Canadian Forest Products

Cable Address "Terigord"

Head Office - Toronto

Representing Exclusively in Province of Ontario
The British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Co. Limited
Vancouver, B. C.

Vancouver Branch
513 Metropolitan Bldg.
F. W. Gordon, Western Mgr.

Representatives in Eastern Canada
Nicola Pine Mills, Limited
Merritt, B. C.

Export Agents—
SPENCER, LOCK & CO.
LONDON, ENGLAND

EMPIRE BRAND

High Grade Flooring — Hardwood Flooring — At a Very Reasonable Price

MAPLE BIRCH and OAK

STANDARD WIDTHS, 13/16 Flooring, 2″, 2¼″, 2½″
„ „ 3/8 „ 1½″, 1¾″, 2″

ASK FOR QUOTATIONS

J. R. EATON & SONS, LIMITED

Office and Factory - - Orillia, Ontario

Write to Us

We want to quote on your white pine and lath requirements.

We have plenty of stock in pile, some of it early 1920 cut and dry.

All Band Sawn.

As the active building season is about here it is advisable to keep your stock in good shape.

Our phone number is
Adelaide 396.

Ring us up—

Our expense.

UNION LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED

701 DOMINION BANK BUILDING

TORONTO CANADA

Geo. Gordon & Co.

Limited

CACHE BAY - ONTARIO

White and Norway Pine

WRITE US FOR PRICES

The James Shearer Co. Limited

Dealers in Lumber, Timber, Beaver Board, Etc.

We have the following thoroughly seasoned lumber in stock :—

About 100,000′ 1½″x 9″ & up No. 1 & Better Basswood, mostly 1sts & 2nds.
" 75,000′ 1½″x 4″ & up " " " " " " " " "
" 10,000′ 1″ x 8″ & up " " " " " " " " "
" 20,000′ 1″ x 4″ & up " " " " " " " " "

About 7,000′ 1¼″x 9″x 6/11′ Spruce No. 1 & Better.
" 10,000′ 2″ " " " " "

" 40,000′ 2″x10″x13/14′ Thin, 5th & Better Spruce.
" 50,000′ 2″x 8″x16′ " " " " "
" 80,000′ 2″x 8″x12/13′ Thick " " " "
" 25,000′ 2″x 8″x14/16′ " " " " "
" 30,000′ 2″x10″x12/13′ " " " " "

Also a small stock of 1st and 2nd Butternut.

We carry very large stocks of Douglas Fir Timbers. Send us your inquiries.

Office and Yards: 225 St. Patrick St. Montreal

Get Our Quotation First

When you are in need of hardwood and softwood lumber the wise thing is to "get our quotation first." More than likely we can save you money, because we do a large trade both for local and export market and we always have large stocks on hand.

OUR SPECIALTY IS QUEBEC SPRUCE.

The Louise Lumber Company, Ltd.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

Head Office: 68 St. Peter Street, QUEBEC, P.Q.

Does this Interest you?

SUPPOSE your stock has reached a low ebb—where your need for more stock becomes urgent.

Isn't it worth a great deal to have your order shipped just twenty-four hours after it is received?

When necessity requires such action, that is just the sort of service we can give you. Our big service yard at Logansport, Indiana, where we carry 4,000,000 feet of quality dry stock, makes such service possible.

Your order in our hands always means just this—Satisfaction for you.

John I. Shafer Hardwood Co.

650 Farmers Trust Bldg., South Bend, Ind.

Mason-Kimball Lumber Co.

212 McGill Street Montreal, Que., Canada

Wholesale only

SPECIALIZING IN

B. C. Lumber, Timbers and Shingles, Hardwoods Yellow Pine, Pine--Red and White, Spruce

Phone, wire or write us for quotations

MAIN 8713, 3566

G. S. LAY D. H. HAIGHT

LAY & HAIGHT

34 Victoria Street, Room 21
TORONTO, ONT.

White Pine Red Pine Jack Pine Spruce

AT WHOLESALE

We are in the market for any of the above stocks. Correspondence solicited.

Story Lumber Co., Ltd.

Wholesale

100 M 1" L. R. Birch M. C. Out
20 M 6/4 " " " " " "
50 M 2 " " " " " "
45 M 3 " " " " " "

Cut from Good Logs

ALSO WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE

Head Office: 701 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Canada
Branch Office: 30 St. John Street, Montreal, Que.

Riordon Company Limited
PINE, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, BIRCH & MAPLE
MAPLE LEAF
LUMBER, LATH & SHINGLES
MADE IN CANADA

White and Red Pine, Spruce,

Hemlock, Birch and Maple, Ash, Elm, Basswood, Cedar Ties,
Posts and Shingles, Pine, Spruce and Hemlock Lath
Boxes and Box Shooks, Hardwood Flooring

Let us quote you on 5/4 x 9 and 2 x 9
12/13 Merchantable Spruce
Shipments by Rail or Water

RIORDON SALES COMPANY, LIMITED

Sawmills at Ottawa, Rockland, Ont., Hull, Calumet, L'Annonciation, Labelle and St. Faustin, Que. Planing Mills at Ottawa and Rockland, Ont.

Sales Offices: No. 367 Beaver Hall Square, MONTREAL

Sales Managers: T. J. STEVENSON and GEO. E. CHALLES

OTTAWA MILLS

Phone 521 Box 816

P. L. CANFIELD

WHOLESALE LUMBER

Woodstock - Ontario

Complete Stocks

Haliburton Hemlock and Spruce

IN TRANSIT

Western Stock Always on Rails

"YOUR ENQUIRIES SOLICITED."

Our Sources of Supply

have been increased materially during our first year in business, and we now have selling arrangements with a number of the best mills in British Columbia manufacturing

Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Pine Lumber and Shingles

We sell only recognized wholesale accounts.

ROSE-McLAURIN LIMITED

WHOLESALE LUMBER

2 Toronto Street, TORONTO Phone Main 6752

AUSTIN & NICHOLSON

CHAPLEAU, ONTARIO

Largest Producers of **Railroad Ties** *In the Dominion*

Pine and Spruce—Lumber—Lath—Piling

Railroad Ties—Pulpwood

FIRST CLASS PLANING-MILL EQUIPMENT

Facilities for delivering Pulpwood to Michipicoten Harbour, Lake Superior

Splendid facilities for Dressing and Matching in straight car lots, one or more widths

Mills at NICHOLSON, ONTARIO, Main Line C.P.R.

WANTED!

Jack Pine - Spruce - White Pine

MERCHANTABLE

-- AND CULLS --

We ship promptly. If you want to move your lumber write us.

LARKIN LUMBER COMPANY

447 Confederation Life Building

TORONTO, Ont.

Stratford Special No. 1 Marine Oakum

is guaranteed to meet specifications of

U. S NAVY DEPARTMENT
U. S. SHIPPING BOARD
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

and receives the highest classification of the American Bureau of Shipping and of Lloyds Register of Shipping.

Canadian remittances accepted at par.

STRATFORD SERVICE and QUALITY

are worth more than the price asked.

GEO. STRATFORD OAKUM CO.

Jersey City, N. J.

Everything in Lumber

The

McLennan Lumber Co., Ltd.

Office and Yard: 21 Dorchester Street W., Montreal

P.O. BOX 1854 PHONE PLATEAU 1300

F. N. WALDIE, President. R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President. W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Lumber and Lath

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

HEAD OFFICE,
12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

HOCKEN
LUMBER CO., LTD.

Red and White PINE

Spring is Here

¶ Do not procrastinate—now is the time to complete your buying.

¶ Shipping facilities—although very little hampered during the past winter—are now free from any possibility of delay.

¶ The demand for Red and White Pine continues strong—prices will not drop any lower, and it is the wise man who takes advantage of the present quotations, to stock up for the summer trade.

¶ We'll sell only high quality lumber, so if the best is what you want, we can supply your needs.

Hocken Lumber Co. Ltd.

630 Confederation Life Building
TORONTO

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver

MANUFACTURERS OF

Douglas Fir, Spruce, Cedar and Hemlock Lumber

Rough Timbers, Dimension, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Interior and Exterior Finish of all kinds including Mouldings. Fir, Spruce and Cedar Lath

Prompt shipment of Fir timbers in all sizes and up to 100 feet in length

AIR DRIED CEDAR SHINGLES

We specialize in supplying air dried Cedar Shingles, these cost more than kiln dried Shingles but make a better roof and last much longer

Stock on Hand in Kitchener

FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

3000	Ft. 4/4x10" & up, Qtd. White Oak FAS	12000	" 4/4x3" Tennessee Red Cedar No. 1 C&B
12000	" 4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak FAS	25000	" 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
15000	" 4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak No. 1 Com.	2000	" 5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
2680	" 3/4x13/17" Sap Gum, FAS	32000	" 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
4700	" 3/4x3/.12 Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	5000	" 4/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
400	" 5/4x6" Plain Red Gum, FAS	10000	" 5/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
4000	" 4/4x6" up Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	10000	" 6/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
5000	" 8/4x6" up Qtd. Red Gum, C&B	43000	" 4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 C&B
8000	" 5/4x6" Plain White Oak, FAS	1000	" 4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 Com.
2000	" 6/4x4" Plain White Oak, No. 1 C.	12000	" 8/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
15000	" 6/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	15000	" 12/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
10000	" 8/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	5285	" 12/4 Oak No. 2 C&B
25000	" 8/4x4" Plain Red Oak, No. 1 C.	6000	" 12/4 Oak No. 2 & 3 Com.
		12000	" 4/4 Hard & Soft Maple No. 3 C&B

PERCY E. HEENEY, Wholesale Lumber

207 Weber Chambers, KITCHENER, Ont.

I HAVE IT

All Grades in White Pine Lath A Specialty

Milling in Connection

E. J. MOORES, Jr.

MIDLAND CANADA

LET'S GET TOGETHER

Planing Mill Stock

CYPRESS

Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

Yellow Pine Finish

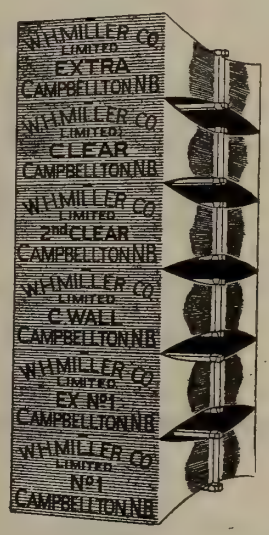
Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind

Stock Widths 4/4 5/4 6/4 8/4 by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12"

Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & NIXON

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.


W.H.MILLER CO. LIMITED EXTRA CAMPBELLTON N.B.
W.H.MILLER CO. LIMITED CLEAR CAMPBELLTON N.B.
W.H.MILLER CO. LIMITED 2nd CLEAR CAMPBELLTON N.B.
W.H.MILLER CO. LIMITED C. WALL CAMPBELLTON N.B.
W.H.MILLER CO. LIMITED EX No1. CAMPBELLTON N.B.
W.H.MILLER CO. LIMITED No1 CAMPBELLTON N.B.

We Specialize in—

New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles

We also manufacture

Spruce and Pine Lumber, Lath, Cedar Ties, etc.

Shipments by Rail and Water.

W. H. MILLER CO., LTD.

Campbellton, N. B.

Power Lumber Company Limited

Successors to River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of

SPRUCE

Lumber Lath Pulpwood

Head Office and Mills at :

St. Pacome, Que., Canada

On Can. Nat. Ry. 75 Miles East of Quebec City

Also Mills at :

Lapointe, Riv. Manie, Powerville and Ste Appoline

On Edmunston Div.—Can. Nat. Rys.

THE
MontrealLumberCo.
Limited
WHOLESALE LUMBER
759NotreDameSt.W.,Montreal
W. K. GRAFFTEY,
President and Managing Director.

Lumber, Lath
Flooring, Cedar
Poles and Posts
Railway Ties
Doors, Windows, Architraves and all kinds of Mill Work, done by experts.
Ask for our prices and services of our architect
J. P. DUPUIS, LTD.
592 Church Ave., Verdun, Montreal, P.Q

Lake Lumber Co. Ltd.
Manufacturers of
Fir, Cedar, Hemlock, Spruce
QUALICUM QUALITY LUMBER
Rough Fir Timbers
Any size up to 60 feet long
Select Grades a Specialty
Market wanted for Rough Cedar Timbers
Inquire for prices
Pacific Building, Vancouver, B.C.

W. Y. LLOYD
Wholesale Lumber Dealer
350 Confederation Life Building,
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4	"	10/4"	H. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 20%	No. 2 Com.
8	"	8/4"	H. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 20%	No. 2 Com.
3	"	4/4"	H. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 35%	No. 2 Com.
4	"	12/4"	S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 15%	No. 2 Com.
4	"	8/4"	S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 20%	No. 2 Com.
1	"	5/4"	S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 20%	No. 2 Com.
2	"	4/4"	S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 35%	No. 2 Com.
3	"	12/4"	S. Elm	No. 2 C & B, 15%	No. 2 Com.
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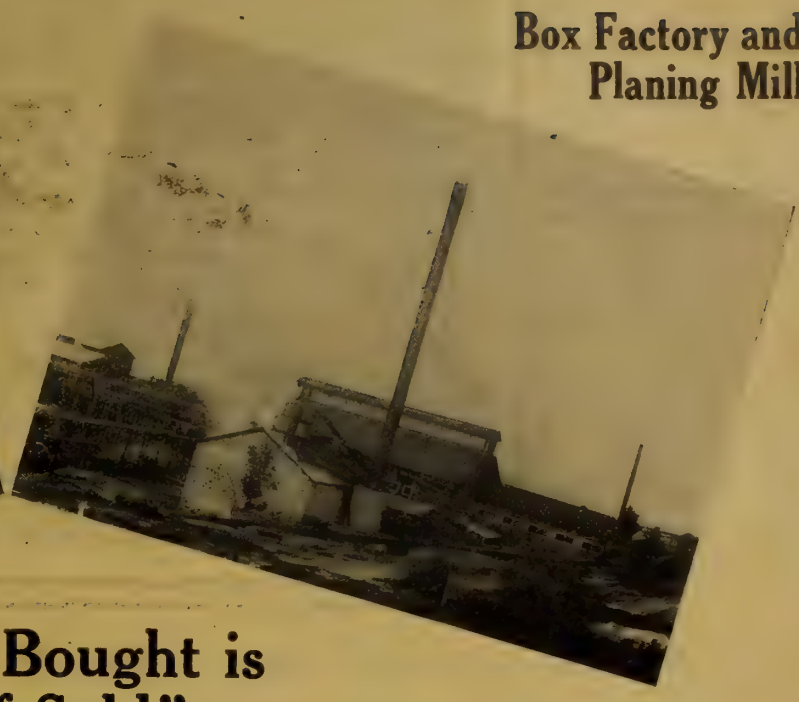

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No. 1 or No. 2 common Fir Cedar or Spruce Boards, rough or dressed to B.C. Standard or Eastern Requirements. ∴

Cars of Cedar, Fir, Shiplap and Boards always in transit

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Shipments under way immediately upon receipt of order

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Interior Finish, Sash, Doors, Etc.
Oak, Maple and Birch Flooring.
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200 M. 3 in. merchantable pine 3 x 7 & up. Average length 12 ft., average width 11 in.

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75,000′ 4/4″ Fas & Sel.
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Beech
65,000′ 4/4″ Log Run

Maple
75,000′ 4/4″ Log Run

Birch
30,000′ 4/4″ FAS
90,000′ 4/4″ No. 1 Com.
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75,000′ 10/4″ Fas & Sel.
125,000′ 12/4″ No. 1 Com.
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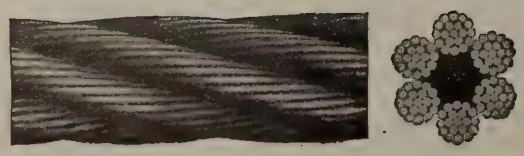

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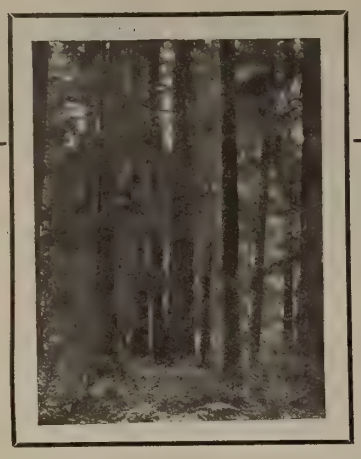

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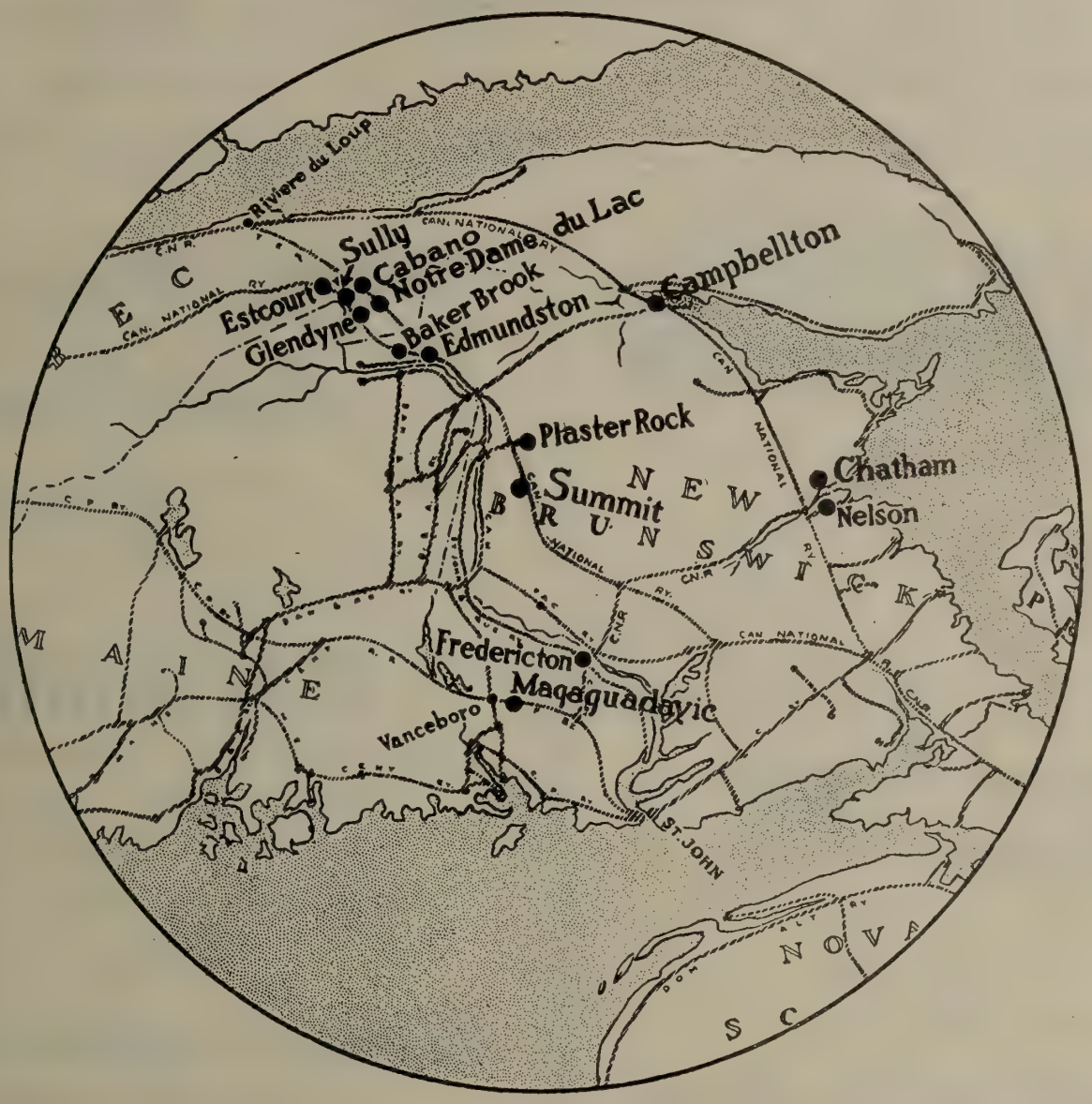

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Glendyne, Que	C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
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250,000 ft.	2″	Birch & Maple No. 3 Com. & Btr.
15,000 ft.	2½″	Birch & Maple No. 2 Com. & Btr.
40,000 ft.	1″	Elm No. 3 Com. & Btr.
12,000 ft.	1″	Beech No. 3 Com. & Btr.
35,000 ft.	1″	Basswood No. 3 Com. & Btr.
15,000 ft.	2″	Basswood No. 3 Com. & Btr.
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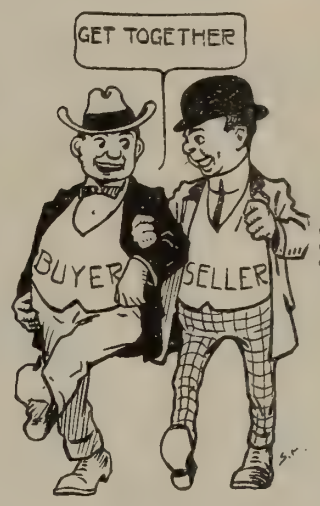

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Gasoline Loaders and Skidders

Will move your logs much more quickly and at a lower cost than man power. They have been thoroughly tested in Ontario lumber camps, and have won the enthusiastic endorsement of their users.

They are light enough to be moved easily about on the job, yet are built strong enough to be safely used for a considerable overload if necessary.

They are simple in construction, and can be operated by any fairly intelligent workman.

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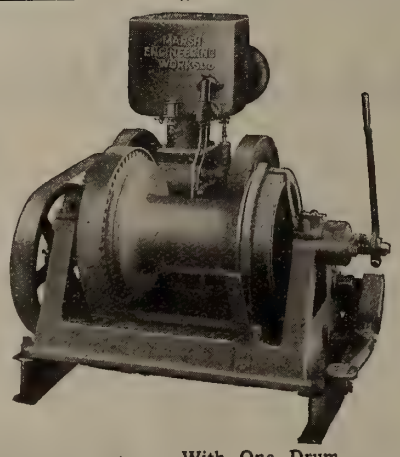
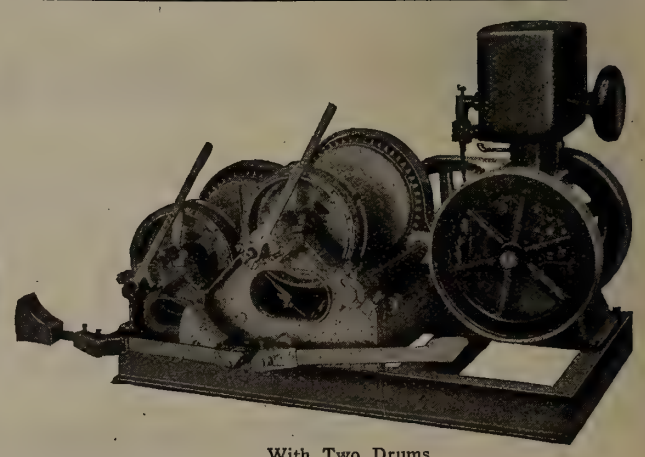
We are now making these machines in two sizes—Six Horse Power, and Ten Horse Power. The Six Horse Power size will move readily any log commonly found in Ontario and East. The Ten Horse Power size will handle two or three logs bunched together, involving a considerable saving of time at a small extra outlay for machinery.



With One Drum



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Gear Driven direct from the Gasoline Engine, and with Motor rigidly mounted on same bed as Hoist.

Marsh Engineering Works, Limited *Established 1846* **Belleville, Ontario**

Sales Agents: **MUSSENS LIMITED, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.**

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In a Goodhue Belt you get only the best leather with the stretch taken out of it. A Goodhue Belt will always run evenly and "clings" to the pulley transmitting 100% of your power

For the wet places in the mill we have a special waterproof leather belt—"Acme." Other Goodhue Belts are "Extra" and "Standard" recommended according to the conditions under which the belt has to run.

Goodhue Belts stretch less than any other belt by 15 to 25 per cent.

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J. L. Goodhue & Company, Limited

DANVILLE, QUEBEC

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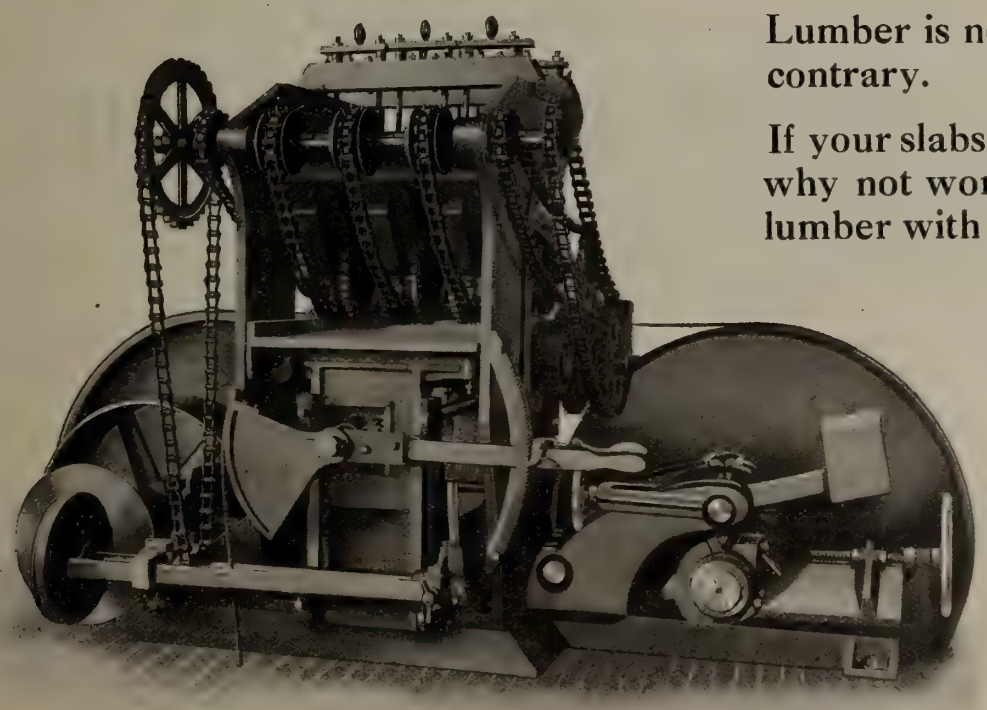
Standard Machinery & Supplies, Ltd.. Bank of Toronto Bldg., St. James St., Montreal, Que., Agents for the Island of Montreal.

When Slabs Make Lumber



Lumber is not cheap nowadays— quite the contrary.

If your slabs, edgings etc., are accumulating, why not work them up into perfectly good lumber with the

Mereen Johnson SLAB RESAW

It is turning scrap into dollars in many sawmills and will do the same for you.

We will send you a circular explaining all about it.

Mereen Johnson Machine Company

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All Kinds of Hardwood and Softwood Lumber

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Write or Wire Us, or Phone Main 1604.

At the present market price it is the wise man who gets in his order to us for

Basswood

1 inch, 1¼ inch, 1½ inch and 2 inch

Spruce, Hemlock and Pine

sawn to order at MacDonald's Siding

Dry Birch Stock

Maple, Birch, Elm, Basswood and Brown Ash

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TORONTO, ONT.
Phone Adelaide 44

Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

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Red & White Pine LUMBER In Any Quantities

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Manager's Office,
RESTIGOUCHE, Que.

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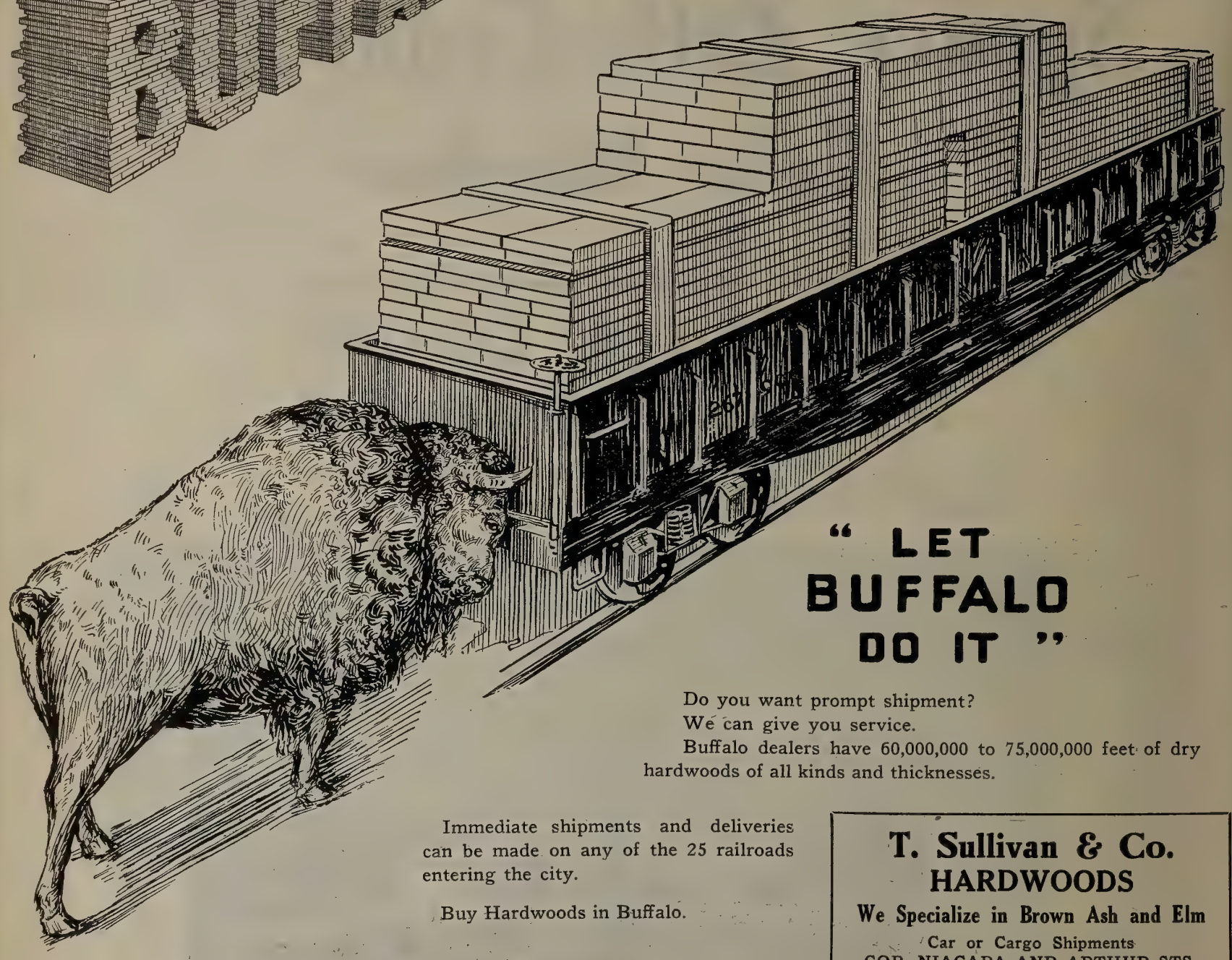

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WEST VIRGINIA SOFT RED AND WHITE OAK
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8 MILLION FEET DRY STOCK ON HAND
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All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber
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A Complete Stock of Seasoned Hardwoods
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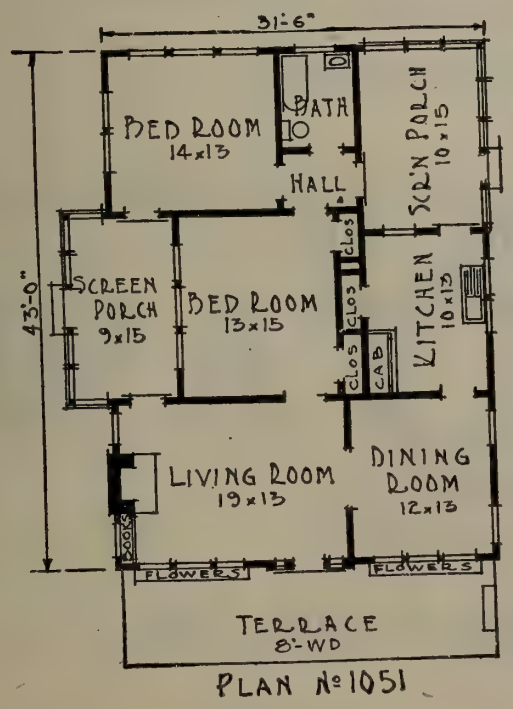
THE Long-Bell PLAN SERVICE



PLAN No 1051

To assist lumber dealers who handle Long-Bell products, in their local home-building campaigns, we will supply free of charge cuts for newspaper reproduction of a great variety of attractive small homes including both perspective and floor plans as illustrated herewith. Blue prints of all these homes are available through our office for a nominal charge. Advertising service to dealers handling our products includes also free advertising cuts and copy, free lantern slides and The Long-Bell Bulletin, a merchandising pamphlet.

WRITE OUR ADVERTISING DEPT.

The Long-Bell Lumber Company

R. A. LONG BUILDING Lumbermen since 1875 KANSAS CITY, MO.

Murray & Gregory
LIMITED

Saw Mills, Woodworking Factory and Glass Works at St. John, N.B.

C.P.R. or C.N.R. delivery. Also Saw Mills, Lake Frontier on Quebec Central R.R. and LaFontaine Station on C.N.R. Quebec.

Head Office: St. John, N.B.

MANUFACTURERS

of everything in Spruce, Pine, Hemlock, etc., for Building.

As we have our own dressing plant we are in an independent position to sell carload lots properly dressed.

We solicit your orders for West India market for PINE AND SPRUCE BOARDS, being largest exporters out of St. John to West India Islands

MANUFACTURERS

of Barrel and Nail Keg Heading—also Staves of all sizes, Onion Crate Shooks, Cedar Shingles

We export to both British and American markets and thoroughly understand grading for these markets.

Address all correspondence to Head Office-St. John, N.B.

Pulp and Paper Mills, Three Rivers—capacity 200 tons daily

Sulphate Pulp and Kraft Paper

Lumber of all Kinds

Excellent facilities for rail and water shipments. Shall be pleased to quote on your requirements for Home and Export trade.

WAYAGAMACK

PULP AND PAPER

Company, Limited

Three Rivers - - Canada

The Oliver Lumber Co.

of Toronto Limited

We have in our Toronto yard.

10,000 ft. 8/4" No. 2 Common & Better Soft Elm.
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25,000 ft. 10/4" No. 2 Common & Better Birch.
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We can give American shipments with 24 hours' notice.

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BONE DRY SPRUCE

40 M. 2 x 10—10/16, over 80% 16 ft. Mill Run Spruce.
120 M. 2 x 8—10/16, over 80% 16 ft. Mill Run Spruce.
80 M. 2 x 6—10/16, over 80% 16 ft. Mill Run Spruce.
18 M. 2 x 4—10/16, over 80% 16 ft. Mill Run Spruce.
2 cars 2 x 4 & wider No. 1 M. C. Spruce
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20M ft. 2x6—10/16 Mill Run
20— 2x4 —
18— 4x4
20— 6x6, 6x8, 8x8, & 8x10
20— 2x4 & wider Mill Run Jack Pine
1/2 car 1x4 & wider No. 2 Jack Pine
1/2 car 1x4 & wider Mill Run Jack Pine.

HEMLOCK M. R.

30M. 2x12—12-14 & 16
90— 2x10— —
120— 2x8 —
100— 2x6 —
30— 2x4 —
12—14 & 16

ALL SIZES SOUND WORMY JACK & SPRUCE

Any of the above can be dressed in transit.
Write, wire or phone us for prices.

18 Toronto Street, Toronto — **R. IMRIE LUMBER COMPANY** — Phone Adelaide 580

J. B. Snowball Co.

Limited

CHATHAM, - N.B.

For Sale

175M	1x4 & up Pine, mill run, culls out about 20% 4", 20% 5", 25% 6", balance 7" & up.	
300M	1" Culls	
200M	2" "	
300M	3" "	
150M	1x3, Spruce, Merchantable	
200M	1x4 "	"
200M	1x5 "	"
60M	1x6 "	"
50M	1x7 & up Spruce, Merchantable	

All above sawing of 1920.

Planing and resawing plant in connection with mill.

Enquiries solicited.

(REGISTERED) TRADE **CARSS** MARK **MACKINAW.**

The only genuine waterproof mackinaw

Made in Canada

You will be pleased with Carss service—

Specify "Carss"

Because the Carss guarantee gives you a real assurance of entire satisfaction.

Because the Carss registered label appears only upon a superior product manufactured from northern wool and with the utmost thoroughness in cutting and stitching.

Because you will realize when you have invested in the Carss Mackinaw you have obtained the best that money can buy.

Let us prove it.

Carss Mackinaw Clothing Co., Limited

ORILLIA - ONTARIO

Investigate the Possibilities of Ontario

"THE Banner Province of Canada" as Ontario has been aptly termed, well merits the investigation of those connected with the lumber industry.

In this province are established more than nine hundred woodworking factories, some eight hundred saw mills of all capacities and eleven large pulp and paper plants. Transportation facilities are excellent. Three transcontinental railways with many branch feeders, traverse and timbered areas, while thousands of miles of island waterways provide cheap and easy means of transportation.

Of great importance is the development of the water power of the Province being vigorously pushed by the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario. "Power at Cost" is their slogan.

The outstanding commercial trees include white pine, red pine, hemlock, maple, beech, elm, basswood, spruce and poplar, with white pine holding the premier position.

The approximate value of these woods amounts to $40,500,000 annually.

This amount can easily be doubled!

Felling sturdy white pine in Northern Ontario

If you want to share in this wonderfully rich field get in touch with us. Complete information glady furnished.

Hon. Beniah Bowman

Minister of Lands and Forests

WANTED
Eastern Cedar Poles

in car load lots, mostly 30 ft. 7 inch tops. Will accept a few 25 ft. 6 inch and 7 inch. Must conform to Eastern Cedarmen's Association Specifications.

State price loading point or f.o.b. cars, giving the Railway point. Address:

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION, Purchasing Dept
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Midland Wood Products, Limited
MIDLAND - ONTARIO

We are large manufacturers of

Stock Pine Doors **Stock Sash and Trim**
Stock Veneer Doors **Hardwood Flooring**

If you are a Dealer in these lines, let us quote prices before you buy elsewhere.

We also supply Special Millwork

Midland Wood Products, Limited
MIDLAND - ONTARIO

For Sale

WHITE PINE
4,000,000 Feet

SPRUCE
4,000,000 Feet

P. Beauchemin Fils, Amos, Quebec.

Pulpwood

We are in a position to offer large quantities of Pulpwood for export at favourable Prices

PULP—PAPER
Domestic and Export

British & Foreign Agencies
LIMITED
17 St. John Street, - - MONTREAL

MADE IN CANADA

POSITIVELY
NO FLIES OR MOSQUITOES
when using

"FLY TERROR"

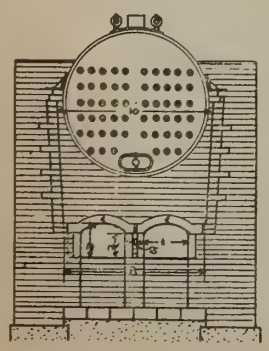
the only fly repellant on the market used with satisfaction by all lumbermen and bushmen.

The largest lumbering concerns are providing their men with Fly-Terror during the drive and they all agree to say that it is a "money saver."

Special prices for large quantities—Send your order in advance for spring delivery.

The Fly Terror Manufacturing Regd.
7 Notre Dame Square, QUEBEC, P.Q.

Gates Engineering Company, Limited
314 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal



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Contractors for **Boiler Settings and Power Plant Brick Work**

We design and construct every description of Furnace Linings, Door Arches and Jambs, and Tongued and Grooved Dutch Oven Blocks. For Furnace Arches of all kinds we supply radial blocks in six different sizes. They make an arch 9 inches thick, and as they are in lengths of 12 and 16 inches, any desired length can be obtained.

Our linings are highly refractory, strongly immune of the destructive influences of sudden thermal changes, and will withstand much compression under high temperatures—three most important qualities.

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All work is under the supervision of Mr. John W. Gates, who has had 35 years 'experience in the designing and installation of Boiler Settings.

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¶ Fire Insurance is one of the most important things you buy, but that is no reason you should pay double price for it.

¶ For the past twelve years we have written fire insurance on most of the large Canadian Saw Mill Plants without an argument at the time of loss adjustment, and we have saved these Lumbermen thousands of dollars in their insurance cost.

¶ We make our own rates, we are licensed in Canada, and we give you a service that will hold your business as long as you have insurance to place.

¶ We confine our business to lumber yards and woodworking plants, where the physical hazard and financial standing will meet with our rules of eligibility.

¶ Perhaps we can only write a part of your insurance, depends upon the size of the plant, but it costs you nothing to take the matter up with us and it may be a big saving in insurance cost to you.

Address all communications to:—Lee Blakemore Inc., 942 McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

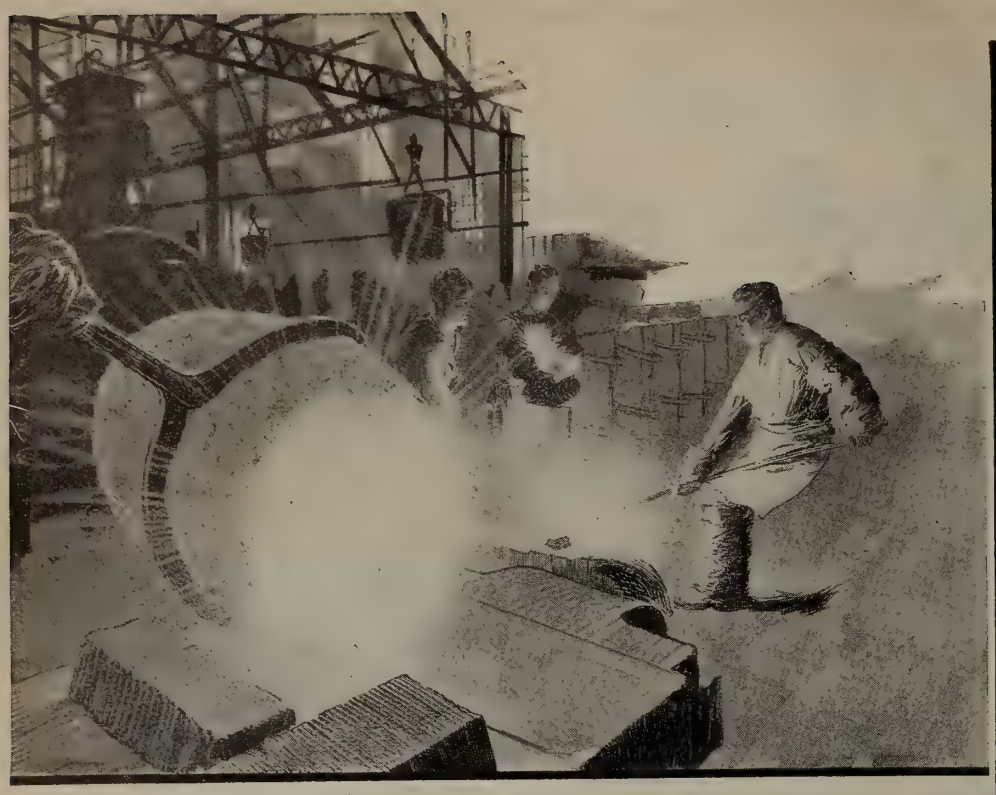
Attorney in Fact for the

Manufacturing Woodworkers' Underwriters

Send for list of plants on which we carry Insurance.

We have a Local Representative in each Province who will call on you upon request

Licensed in Canada and Legal Everywhere.



Where Disston Quality Is Born

There is something more than a proper mixture of metal put into the crucible when Disston steel is made.

It is an unseen, intangible ingredient—yet as big and real as the tremendous plant in which Disston Saws and Tools are made. The long experience of men whose fathers were Disston steel workers, whose grandfathers worked out the secrets of fine Disston steel generations ago—this is what has made the present quality of Disston steel.

Under the greatest test of all, hard service over a long period of years, the quality born in Disston steel is revealed. The greatest praise of Disston Saws and Tools comes from men who have used them longest, men who write of these tools with a friendliness, and even affection, seldom given to inanimate objects—and there could be no higher tribute.

DISSTON TRADE MARK
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Send for booklet on the selection, care, and use of Disston Saws, Tools, and Files.

Henry Disston & Sons Limited
Toronto, Canada Branch: Vancouver, B.C.

A List of What Disston Makes

And in these Saws, Tools and Files is that quality found in

"The Saw Most Carpenters Use"

Back Saws
Band Saws for Wood and Metal
Bevels

Buck Saws
Butcher Saws and Blades
Circular Saws for Wood, Metal, and Slate
Compass Saws
Cross-cut Saws and Tools
Cylinder Saws

Drag Saw Blades
Files and Rasps
Grooving Saws
Gauges—Carpenters' Marking, etc.
Hack Saw Blades
Hack Saw Frames
Hand, Panel, and Rip Saws
Hedge Shears

Ice Saws
Inserted Tooth Circular Saws
Keyhole Saws
Kitchen Saws
Knives—Cane, Corn, Hedge
Knives—Circular for Cork, Cloth, Leather, Paper, etc.
Knives—Machine
Levels—Carpenters' and Masons'
Machetes
Mandrels

Milling Saws for Metal
Mitre-box Saws
Mitre Rods
One-man Cross-cut Saws
Plumbs and Levels
Plumbers' Saws
Pruning Saws
Re-saws
Saw Clamps and Filing Guides

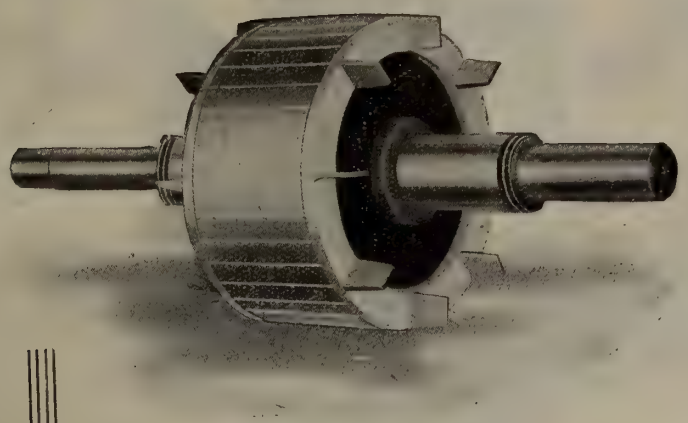
Saw Gummers
Saw-sets
Saw Screws
Screw Drivers
Screw-slotting Saws
Segment Saws
Shingle Saws
Slate Saws—Circular
Squares—Try and Mitre

Stave Saws
Sugar Beet Knives
Swages
Tools for Repairing Saws
Tool Steel
Trowels—Brick, Plastering, Pointing, etc.
Veneering Saws
Webs—Turning and Felloe

This is a partial list. There are thousands of items in the complete Disston line.

DISSTON

SAWS TOOLS FILES



No Soldered Joints or Bolted Connections in

Canadian Crocker - Wheeler Rotors

The greatest improvement in modern induction motor design—no soldered joints to melt and cause arcing or open circuits and no bolted connections to work loose. The risk of fire as well as the possibility of motor troubles and consequent delay, is thus greatly reduced if not eliminated entirely.

¶ The entire Rotor Winding of small squirrel-cage induction motors is cast of aluminum alloy— in one operation. Thus, the complete winding is one integral structure.

¶ The medium and large size Rotors have liberal section copper bars and the end rings are cast-welded, making perfect contact.

The generous bearing sizes and sturdiness of mechanical construction throughout, further emphasizes the superiority of our motors for woodworking plants.

Northern Electric Company
LIMITED

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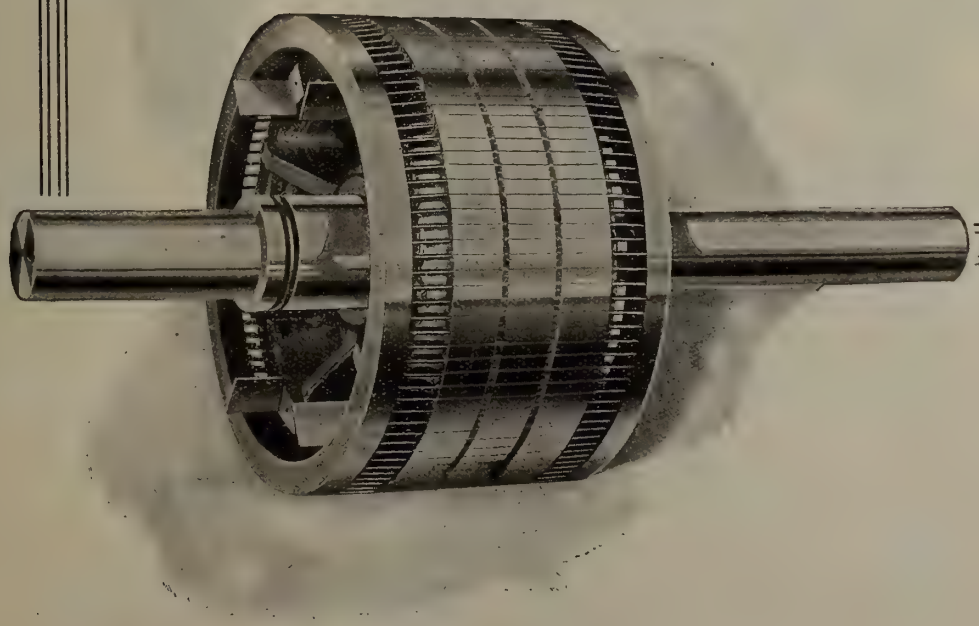
Halifax	Ottawa	Hamilton	London	Winnipeg	Calgary	Vancouver



In Stock at our Branch Houses

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Section of FLINT-RIM Wheel Rim

for DURABILITY

Last many times as long as ordinary cast-iron wheels, and cost but little more. Each wheel is accurately fitted to a standard chain of correct pitch. The life of the chain is prolonged, because the wheels do not wear away rapidly from the proper pitch diameter. Send for pricelist and full particulars.

CANADIAN LINK-BELT CO., LIMITED

WELLINGTON AND PETER STREETS, TORONTO

10 ST. MICHAELS LANE, MONTREAL, QUEBEC.

Are You Prepared?

It's coming—What?—Big Business—the unrest in the world is just the rumbling before it strikes—don't be caught napping—get your mill in shape to handle Big Business

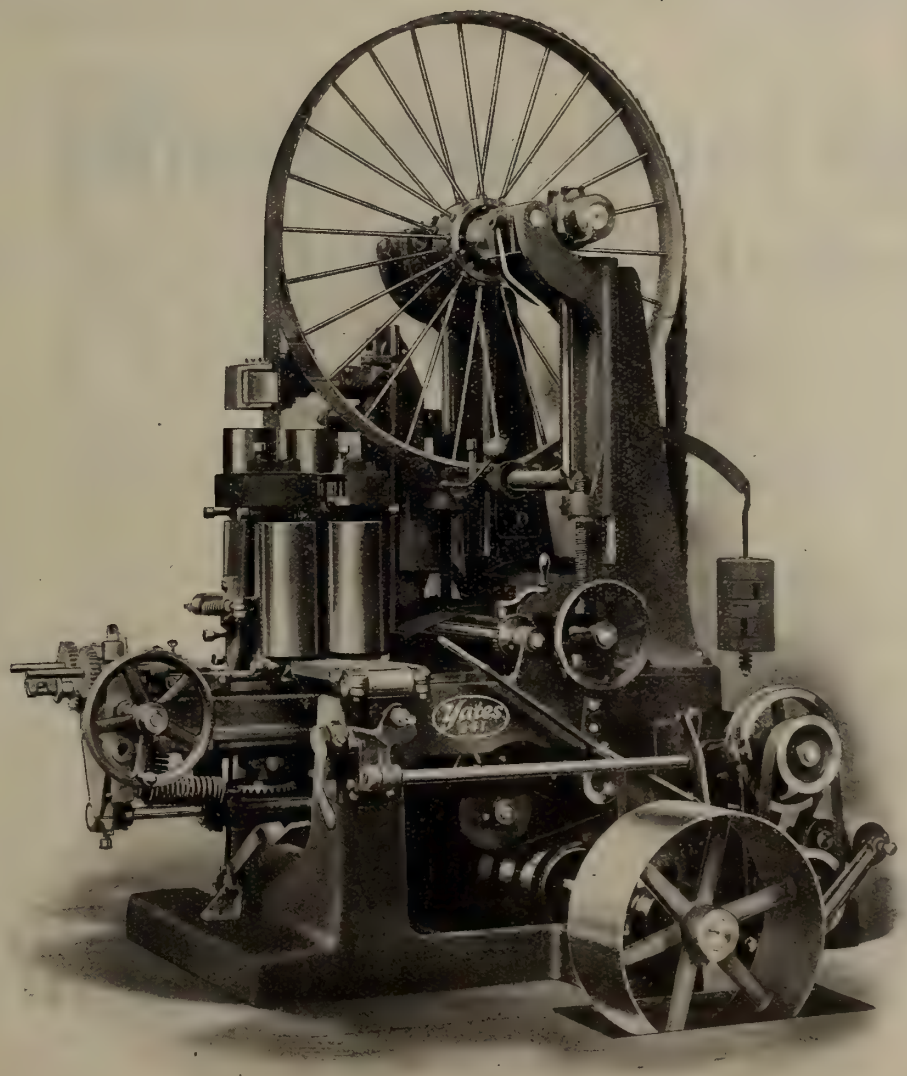
Yates No. 341 Band Resaw is a mighty good machine to handle big things. The "341" is a leader in its class due to its superior construction and ability to take an overload and stand up under it.

Don't delay—get away to a good start—
Write for our Yellow and Black Circular

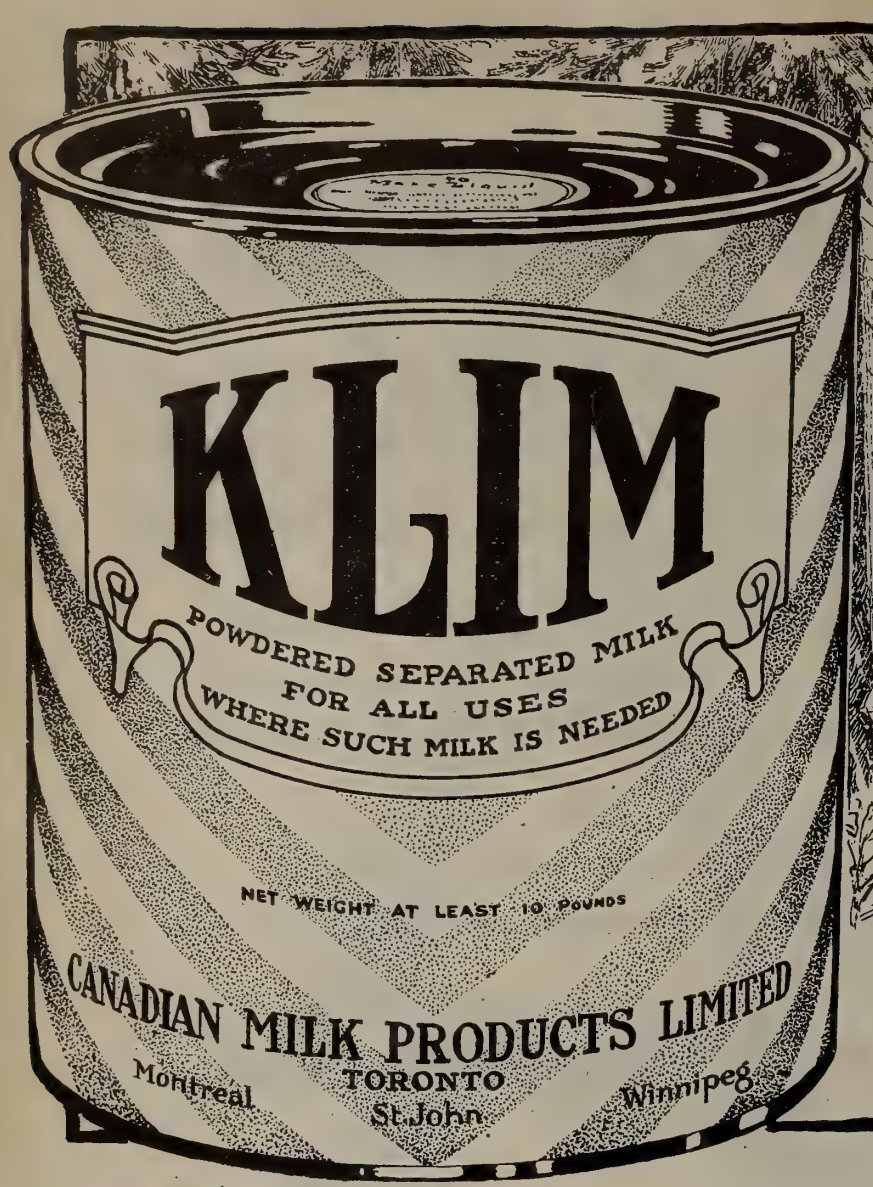
You are welcome to it and any other information you desire

P. B. Yates Machine Co. Ltd.
HAMILTON, CANADA

Yates



Yates



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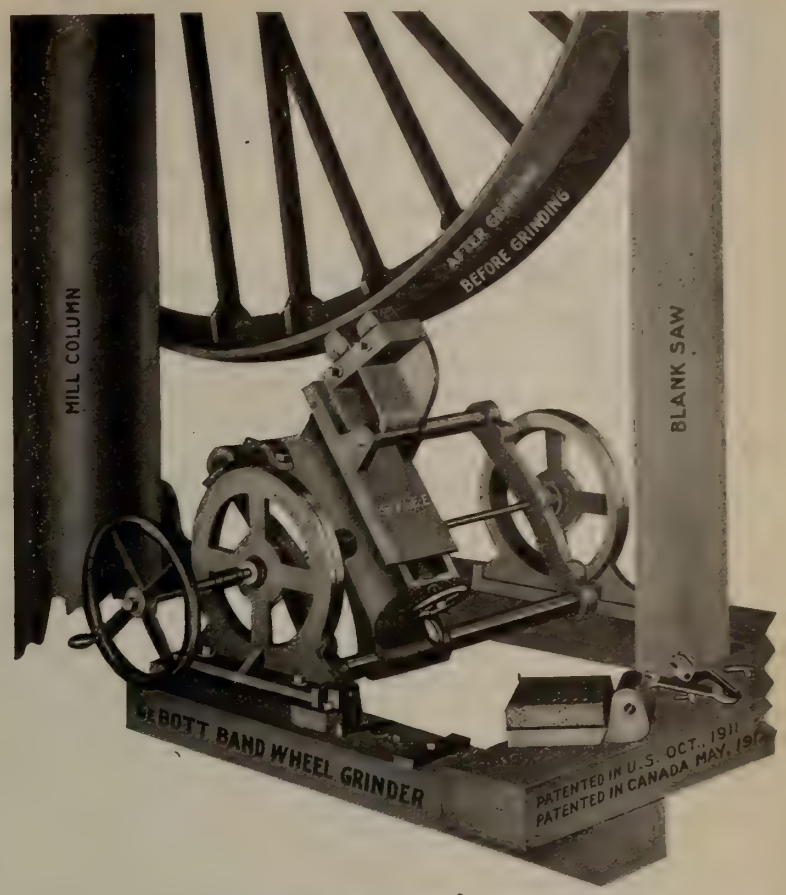

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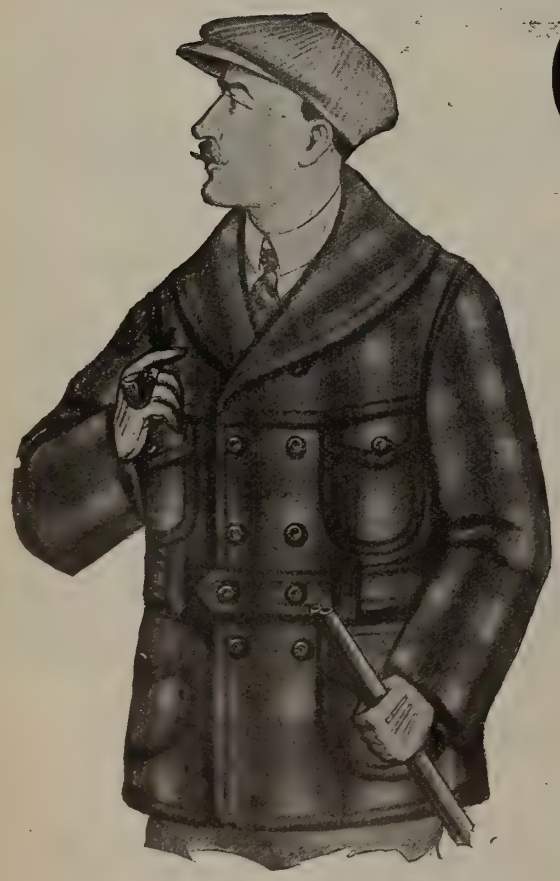

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The National Lumber Journal for Forty Years

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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THOS. S. YOUNG, Managing Director

HEAD OFFICE - - - - 347 Adelaide Street West, TORONTO

VANCOUVER - - - - - - - - - Winch Building
MONTREAL - - - - - 119 Board of Trade Bldg.
WINNIPEG - - - - - Electric Railway Chambers
NEW YORK - - - - - - - - - - - - - 296 Broadway
CHICAGO - - - - - - - Room 803, 63 E. Adams St.
LONDON, ENG. - - - - - 16 Regent Street, S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Canada, United States and Great Britain, $3.00 per year, in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $4,00.

Single copies 15 cents.

"The Canada Lumberman" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

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Authorized by the Postmaster-General for Canada, for transmission as second-class matter.

Vol. 41 — Toronto, March 15th, 1921 — No. 6

Confidence, Stability, Optimism and Vision During 1921

The annual Statistical Number of the "Canada Lumberman" has been issued for many years and has always been a welcome and instructive volume. It has been a kind of barometer of trade conditions—an index of the activity of the industry in various parts of the Dominion, particularly the east. The statistics, which are presented, are, of course, not from official sources, and in their compilation, the publishers have to depend upon the goodwill and co-operation of the exponents of the wood products enterprises. This has, in the great majority of cases, been freely given, and the responses to most of the queries presented in a clear and cheerful manner.

Every effort has been made to secure from mills in certain sections the amount of lumber cut during the past season, as compared with that of a year ago. The returns show that the winter of 1919-20 was one of the busiest ever known in the history of the lumber business. Last year loomed up most attractively and it was generally felt that there might be a shortage of stock, while the outlook for overseas consumption and trade with the United States was particularly bright.

There was no cloud on the horizon for the first six months except that an unreal and fictitious atmosphere seemed to permeate every branch of the industry. In many cases prices ran riot; profits were exorbitant. Those who had stocks of forest products on hand, soon disposed of them and went out in search of other stocks, with the result that quotations reached the highest figure ever known in the sphere of lumbering operations. Then a change came over the face of the landscape. Caution and conservatism superceded frenzy and turbulence, and for a while there was serene sailing. Gradually demand eased off almost to the vanishing point, and the closing two months were possibly the dullest and most unsatisfactory in the long history of Canadian lumbering activities.

However, taking the long-range view and averaging up prosperity, tranquility and adversity, 1920 was in its entirety the best year that the trade ever enjoyed. The market, at the close, seemed more sharply defined and outlined in its quietness by reason of the unwonted stir and hum that had characterized proceedings in the spring months. All these points are emphasized in special articles from the different provinces which appear in other parts of the Statistical Number and need no rehearsing.

The output for the coming year will be very much decreased, and in some sections in the east the cut will not be more than 40 or 50 per cent. of what it was a year ago. It is impossible to give accurate data for each district, as much of the past season's logging in different localities depended upon the faith, enterprise and calibre of the man engaged in the business. There are varying types of humanity, all of whom display diverse characteristics in a time of depression or readjustment. Under the stress and excitement of expansion and profit, everybody is more or less like-minded, but when the tide flows the other way, then new phases of human nature are revealed.

On the whole, however, it may be stated that, while no one looks for a boom year in the lumber business, there is a quiet, persistent feeling which expresses itself in thought and act—not idle talk—that, on the whole, the closing months of 1921 will witness a considerable revival in activity and demand, and that everything is tending toward stabilization in values and equalization in production and consumption.

The views of representative lumber men in various quarters, which are presented elsewhere in this issue, will be read with timely interest and instruction, and it will be observed that there are few, if any, pessimists in the lumbering arena to-day. The attitude of the leaders in the lumber trade, the men who guide opinion, and shape operations, during any stormy period, is well summed up in the words of a leading financial authority, who says, "Sentiment is contagious. Talk panic and you foster panic; talk optimism and you inspire optimism. Keep your head and you stand a good chance of keeping your business; lose your head and you are in danger of losing your business. The beginning of 1920 saw us soaring farther and farther away from economic sanity. 1921 sees us moving steadily nearer and nearer economic sanity. The wise business man and manufacturer looks not only to the conditions of the moment, but tries to foresee those of the morrow. Strong men pull ahead in times like these.

"The short-sighted are the most pessimistic to-day, the far-sighted the most optimistic. The business man, be he manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer, who faces the coming year with characteristic courage, faith and vision, with a cool head, a clear eye, a stout heart, erect shoulders and a firm step, will be the one who is going to do more to rehabilitate conditions and to impart permanency and strength to sound operation and management than any other force or factor in the unsettled commercial world."

One Hundred Terse Opinions of the Trade Outlook and Log Output

Leading Operators Express Their Views to the Editor of the "Canada Lumberman."

VANCOUVER, B. C.

The outlook for trade in 1921 is fundamentally sound and should start to move in April. Logging operations have not been very brisk during the past winter. The camps are now all closed out. There is little or no market at present although actual requirements are abnormal. Buyers are evidentaly waiting for someone to start the ball rolling. They are fearful to place big orders, thinking prices may further recede. Confidence is gradually spreading, however, and purchasers are curtailing extensively. The outlook is bright and basic conditions firm.

Another Vancouver firm says: Regarding the prospects of the lumber industry for the coming year, it is rather a difficult matter, to predict just what market there will be, as at the present time practically no business is being placed, and what little is being received is at prices very much under production cost.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C.

The first six months of 1921 will witness a weak market and the second six months good. The log output will be the same.

FORT MOODY, B. C.

The year opened with a demand, prices at feverish levels. This activity had spent itself by April, and since then it has been a struggle to liquidate stocks on a declining market. We believe prices are now on a reasonably stable basis for spring business. We sawed about 2,000,000 feet more during 1920 than the year previous, and we found the volume of trade greater and also profits. The first six months of the year were extraordinarily active and the last six months slow.

GENOA BAY, B. C.

Trade is quiet at the present time and is likely to continue so for six months. Then it will, no doubt, be very good. The export demand during 1920 was good.

BAYNES LAKE, B. C

As far as the prospects of 1921 are concerned, we would characterize them as unfavorable, and the cut here will be less than half of what it was a year ago. Higher costs and excessive freight rates will prevent any further reductions in price. Present prices only profitable on a further reduction in costs.

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

So far as United States markets were concerned, there was a strong demand for upper grades, but in the overseas business, the high rates of exchange curtailed sales. We look for a steady improvement with a tendency to conservative prices for 1921. The early part of 1920 was characterized by very high prices with a rapid slump when credits were constricted. Present prices are below the cost of production with but a minimum of sales. Inquiries would indicate an increasing demand for spruce with a tendency to stiffening of prices, due to the fact that most plants are closed and stocks are low at mills. Inquiries are largely for specials and uppers, principally rough kiln dried clears. Little movement in manufactured (that is finished) stocks.

ENDERBY, B. C.

We are feeling encouraged over the prospects, which looked pretty blue for awhile, as enquiries are coming in rather briskly, and furthermore they seem to be good live ones. The question of price is rather hard to foretell. We must have the demand before we can expect the prices to go up. However, we will say, that we notice that there is not so much cutting of the prevailing prices now as there was a little while back. All of the mills in this district, as far as our knowledge goes, are contemplating running this year with practically no anticipated reduction of output. The majority of the mills hereabouts do their own logging so it is not such a simple matter for them to shut down as it is for the Coast mills.

THE PAS, MAN.

There was a good demand and good prices for all lumber shipped to the United States during the last year. Lath were fairly strong. Our log output this winter will be about 30% ahead of what it was a year ago, and so far as 1921 prospects are concerned, would say that we are looking for a good steady call.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

The prairie yards have held off, and have adopted a policy of watchful waiting this year, as against previous years, in which they discounted their requirements and ordered their spring stocks in November and December. In our opinion a considerable business will develop in the wheat growing areas of the Western prairies, but in the Northern districts, where oats are the principal product, consequent upon the very small return, (which in many cases did not pay for the threshing and harvesting), it is natural to expect a very restricted demand. There is evidence of a considerable building program in cities, particularly Winnipeg, where the shortage of houses is practically as acute as ever.

KEEWATIN, ONT.

The log output will be about 20% more but the trend of trade at the time of writing is not too encouraging. Prices at present are very weak with no demand. Log costs will be, at least, equal to those of a year ago. Profits were slightly better during 1920 but the volume of trade with us was fully 15% less. Our stock is about half a million more than it was twelve months ago.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

It is a conundrum what the trade is going to be in 1921. We know there are dwellings required in both Fort William and Port Arthur but cannot encourage people in building. We consider the inefficiency of labor the main cause for little or no building, and next in order comes the cost of plumbing, heating and hardware.

THESSALON, ONT.

We look for a good spring trade. Log output about the same.

SOUTH RIVER, ONT.

Our output will double last year's, so far as logs are concerned. The prospects are bright with reduced prices. We have not yet sold our 1920 cut.

CUTLER, ONT.

The cut here will be considerably less than last winter. Trade outlook is not encouraging just at present.

BISCOTASING, ONT.

We are not operating this winter as we had a large number of logs held up last year which we will saw this spring. These logs were stuck on the drive. We believe that lumber will advance in the spring.

TIMMINS, ONT.

Our operation this year is not as large as the year previous, principally accounted for by the high wages and the high price of food stuff. The efficiency of the men increased during the past month but in the early part of the season it was very hard to get any competent labor. During the season of 1920 we took out slightly more than a million railway ties and we expect this year to take out about five hundred thousand. We are also taking out considerable saw logs. At present the snow is not too deep and lumber operations can be carried on very successfully.

EAGLE LAKE, ONT.

The log output will be 25% less than last winter. The trade outlook is good.

MADAWASKA, ONT.

Trade outlook for 1921 none too good. Log output 40% less than a year ago. So far as prices are concerned, we do not think these will be much lower than they are at the present time.

MAGANATAWAN, ONT.

The log output here will be double; trade outlook for 1921 not good.

FOLEYET, ONT.

Our log output will be increased 200% of what it was a year ago, and in our opinion the trade for 1921 will be fair. Our mill will cut 12,000,000 feet this year, of which 7,500,000 feet will be sawn ties, the balance being for our northern construction requirements. We are also taking out 250,000 axe-made ties this season.

HAILEYBURY, ONT.

The cut around here will be about the same as it was a year ago. The trade outlook is fair.

BYNG INLET, ONT.

Our log cut will be about the same this winter as compared with last. The trade outlook for 1921 is rather unsettled and so far as price changes are concerned, it would be a wise man who could answer the interrogation with any degree of accuracy. We are hopeful for spring, however. Meanwhile it is a good time to "turn off the gas and dig."

BALA, ONT.

The log cut here will be less than half of that of 1920. So for as the trade outlook for 1921 is concerned, only a prophet can tell.

CACHE BAY, ONT.

The log output in this district will be slightly less than last year, and we look for a good demand for lumber in the spring.

JACKSONBORO, ONT.

The log cut here will be one-third less than what it was last winter. Uncertain is the trade outlook but we expect a general improvement as the year progresses. There was a heavy demand for lumber of all kinds last spring and a decided falling off later in the year. Profits and prices were better than a year ago although the volume of trade was less.

FIELD, ONT.

We are optimistic regarding conditions for 1921. The log harvest in this section will only be about 50% of what it was last year. Prices were considerably better in 1920 than in 1919, and profits compared very favorably. The lath market was quiet during the year.

PAKESLEY, ONT.

The log output here is 20% less than a year ago. Trade prospects are fair.

WEST RIVER, ONT.

Our log output will be about the same as in 1919. Profits were a little better in 1920 than in the year previous and prices showed an average advance of 30%. Stocks are much lower. Lath was in good demand the first six months but then became slower. As to 1921, we look for a good year on the whole. Trade will likely be quiet for the first few months and after that there will be a good demand and present prices should be well maintained.

EXETER, ONT.

Woods operations less active than last winter. It is too in 1921. Consumers are waiting for a reduction in prices of pine.

BRACEBRIDGE, ONT.

The log output here this winter will be from 10% to 20% less than last year. The prospects, which did not look very good in January and February, are now much brighter. So far as prices at the present time are concerned, we will say that they are low enough; in fact some lines below their value, but these will adjust themselves as time goes on. Some stocks are selling for less than they can be replaced at, and the cost of operating is not reduced correspondingly with lumber values. Wages are still high as are also certain supplies. Our observations refer more particularly to hemlock than any other wood.

HUNTSVILLE, ONT.

Cutting hereabouts will be about the same as last winter although some predict the falling off will be 20% to 40%. The outlook is very good and each month shows an indication of improvement. So far we have not been able to pick up much definite information, enquiries are coming to hand a little better although sales are very few. We feel, if there are no labor troubles, that the middle of the season should see a distinct revival in business. Lath were in good demand during the early part of the season, and prices were high but fell away in October.

NORTH BAY, ONT.

We expect to get out about the same cut as in 1920. So far as 1920 prices were concerned, hardwoods were about $25.00 higher per M than the previous year and pine $18.00 per M higher. Stocks are 20% larger than a year ago. Trade may be a little slow early in the present season, but we expect that prices will hold firmly. We look for an active business after the building season opens, unless labor troubles should interfere.

NESTERVILLE, ONT.

Cutting about the same as last winter. Labor conditions were much improved over those of 1919 and the wage scale lower.

LATCHFORD, ONT.

The log cut here will be the same as last year. Trade outlook is fair.

MONTEITH, ONT.

The log output here is 25% less than last year. In our opinion the trade outlook is good if prices remain steady. We expect that they will be more or less steady for some months.

MARKSVILLE, ONT.

We think there will be a small reduction in price and a shortage of lumber stock during 1921. Our log operations will not be half as large as they were twelve months ago. Our mill costs for 1920 were the highest we ever experienced and will be less for 1921. Our cut of hardwoods during the past season was only about half of what it was last year.

KEARNEY, ONT.

We expect to have the same output of logs as last year with a little more hardwood. We think that the trade will be alright in 1921. We expect to have to take less for our lum-

ber but we cannot stand too much of a cut as wages and supplies have been very high. Things are a little easier at present and men are more plentiful, although good lumberjacks are still very scarce.

PARRY SOUND, ONT.

The cut will be approximately the same as a year ago, and trade should revive very much by June. Lumber is being shipped out of our yard more rapidly than anticipated, and it looks as though by the opening of navigation the docks will be almost as empty as a year ago when no stocks were left.

Another manufacturer, in reviewing the situation, adds: "We believe that prices will be 10% to 15% lower, but on the other hand, labor will be a little cheaper especially as compared with production."

JARLSBERG, ONT.

We think there will be only a moderate demand for lumber during 1921. Our stock is twice as large as it was a year ago, and our cut in the bush this winter will only be about two-thirds of what it was last winter.

OWEN SOUND, ONT.

The log output will be about the same here as last year. There was a good demand early in 1920 from the United States, which dropped off later. We expect that trade will be quiet for some time, with prices ruling somewhat under last year but with less decline than is generally expected.

POWASSAN, ONT.

We think after June that prices will be good. The log crop here will be 2,000,000 feet less than it was last winter. We are not calling upon the trade at present, and have reduced hemlock and spruce about $10.00 per M.

PENETANGUISHENE, ONT.

Opinions here differ very widely regarding lumber production and prospects. One firm says, "The log output will be only about 60% of what it was the year before, and there is nothing of much account shaping up for the first few months in market condition although it will probably be fair the balance of the year.

Another producer writes: "Our log output will be increased by 10% over what it was a year ago. We look for a little spurt in the spring with a falling off towards the fall. Our cut will be about 10,000,000 feet this year."

Here is another opinion: "The log output will be only half of what it was last year and trade will be down 25% to 30% during 1921. There is likely to be less stock of all kinds taken out. On account of the scarcity of snow and the weather being so mild, many lumbermen have again raised wages to rush out their stocks, as very little has been done owing to the soft weather and the want of frost to freeze up the marshes and lakes.

MIDLAND, ONT.

Trade outlook fair. Log cut about the same as last year although some say that it will be from 35% to 40% less, while another firm estimates the drop at 15%. The volume of trade was greater by 12% than that of 1919. Profits were slightly higher and prices about 10% above the average. Stocks to-day are also about 25% higher than usual.

MARMORA, ONT.

Owing to low water for last year's drive and also on account of the very troublesome labor shortage, our logs were much later than usual in arriving at the mill. Low water also forced us to close down the mill about the middle of September. As a consequence we did not get half our logs sawn and are carrying them over till this season. We are putting in no camps of our own this winter but jobbers will get out about half a million feet for us. The log output in this area will only be about half of what it was a year ago. The trade prospect for 1921 is very poor so far, but we are hopeful for better conditions and are not able to make any predictions.

MARLBANK, ONT,

Prices quoted by buyers were not encouraging owing to ocean rates and exchange. The log output will be about 10% higher if the weather permits. There is a gradual growth of business with prices stiffening and a fair demand for average-priced lumber. High-priced lumber will, doubtless, move off slowly but may fall in line as the demand increases in the late spring or early summer and consequently large stocks of this nature will not have the desired effect. The lumber trade cannot stand alone. Other lines of business must be in harmony. We have gone from the bottom to the top and we believe we have now reached the bottom again, so that in the face of our productiveness and source of supply the people of Canada should long enjoy a period of gradual prosperity, seeing that we are all older and wiser than we were in August 1914.

SARNIA, ONT.

The log output around here will be less this winter. The trade prospects are fair.

CHATHAM, ONT.

Can not say yet how the log output will compare with a year ago, but it will probably be less. We think that the trade outlook for 1921 will be allright. We find the demand for our manufactured lines of woodwork opening up very well. Prices will be a little lower this year if wages are lower in the mills. Lumbering in the woods costs about the same.

UTTERSON, ONT.

Cut here will only be about half of what it was a year ago. The market is dull at present but everything should be much brighter next summer.

WIARTON, ONT.

Wood operations will be about 20% less than a year ago. We look for an improvement in business in the spring. Prices for 1920 were considerably better than those of 1919, but the cost of operations was higher. The prospects for 1921 are a mystery just now. Enquiries have been coming in freely of late. Stocks generally are light and manufacturers holding firm. The expense of production is still high.

PEMBROKE, ONT.

We look for lower prices in 1921. The log output here will be about the same as last winter. Both profits and prices were larger than a year ago and stocks are 10% over those of 1919.

LINDSAY, ONT.

We believe a fair amount of business will be done in 1921. The prospect on the whole is good. We believe that the log output will only be from 60% to 75% of what it was a year ago.

HOLLAND CENTRE, ONT.

The log output will be pretty good here if selling holds out. Stock on hand is about 10% more than a year ago. Profits and prices were both considerably better in 1920 than in 1919. It is impossible for us to say what the trade will be for 1921. We are not receiving many inquiries for hardwood lumber of any description. We had a couple from overseas a few days ago, stating that prices for hardwood lumber would have to come down before they could place any orders.

SNOW ROAD, ONT.

The log output this winter as compared with last winter will be smaller, and the business barometer is very uncertain. The demand from the United States was rather dull with falling prices. Generally there was a good market locally until about November 1st. Stocks are about the same as those of a year ago. The volume of trade in 1920 was larger than that of 1919.

BARRY'S BAY, ONT.

The cut in the bush this winter will be less than last. A fair outlook for 1921.

CAMPBELLVILLE, ONT.

The cut in this district will be about the same. Our orders are pretty well all placed at prices that will compare favorably with last season. The demand, however, is small. We have been held up in our operations on account of no snow for hauling, and trucking adds considerably to the cost. We look for a better demand in spring and summer. The log output will be about the same as last winter.

PETERBORO, ONT.

This winter compared with last the log cut will be somewhat less. We expect local trade in the lumber line to be a little better, although things are yet very indefinite. Stocks are larger than they were a year ago. Prices during 1920 were about 20% higher than they were twelve months previous. Conditions prevailing in the shingle and lath market were poor.

MONTREAL, QUE.

We look for a fairly active trade in 1921 but with no advance in prices. Our log output will be greater this winter than last. Our stock is a little heavier. Trade was good till the middle of the year, then became almost dead. The same observation applies to overseas business in forest products.

Another Montreal firm say, "Our log output will be 40% less than what it was a year ago. The volume of trade was greater, profits less, prices higher and stocks 10% more than a year ago."

MORIN HEIGHTS, QUE.

The cost of production was so high in 1920 that it offset any benefit we might have had from the high prices obtained for the first few months of last summer. Our log output this winter will be a little larger than a year ago. We are expecting a good summer for local trade.

SHAWINIGAN FALLS, QUE.

We have about 1,000,000 feet more of lumber on hand unsold than a year ago, and our increase in cut during 1920 was about a million and a quarter over that of 1919. The log output during the present winter will be a little less than it was a year ago. So far as trade prospects are concerned, they seem a little uncertain but they should be fair. We believe that conditions will improve during the spring months, and look forward to doing a considerable volume of business at reasonable prices during 1921. During the past year there was a big demand in the first half, with a falling off to little or no demand during the closing months.

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

We are not operating in the logging line during the present winter, and cannot afford to sell at present prices, but believe that we will be able to dispose of the balance of our stock at a profit during the coming year. The trade outlook is fair. So far as United States business was concerned, in 1920 there was good trade but it was slightly handicapped by car shortage. Prices in 1920 were from $5.00 to $10.00 higher on lumber and $8.00 to $10.00 higher on lath than in 1919. Stocks on hand are about 20% over last year. We cut nearly twice as much lumber during 1920 as during the previous year.

Another firm say, "We are getting out a very small cut during this winter. Prices during 1920 showed an average of about $10.00 per M over those of the previous year. Our shipments to the United States mostly were of poor grade, and as for the overseas end, there was nothing doing. Now with respect to 1921 prices, the outlook is good. Prices are down and speculators are out of the market. Locally there has been about $10. drop in the price of softwoods. Hardwoods are very poor. We look for a fairly quiet year on big contracts, but the prospects for residential building, etc., are good. The volume of transit dressing shipments to the United States is light and shows no signs of picking up.

FASSETT, QUE.

The log output hereabouts will be less by about 4,000,000 feet than a year ago. As to trade outlook, please tell us—we would like to know.

NEW RICHMOND, QUE.

The cut here in the woods will only be about 50% of what it was in 1919-20. The business outlook is not very bright. There was a great shortage of cars during the year which somewhat hampered shipments.

ST. CASIMIR, QUE.

Up to the first of January 1921, costs in lumbering operations in the woods were 25% higher than last year. Many manufacturers have closed their doors and we think the output will be only a little over half of last season. The log crop itself will only be about one-third of what it was in 1919-20. Trade may be good during 1921 but it is impossible to say. On the whole, prices in 1920 were about $10.00 over those of 1919. We manufacture spruce exclusively and the volume of business in 1920 was about the same as the previous year.

AMOS, QUE.

Our log production will be about the same as last winter with costs 20% higher. The trade outlook does not appear very bright at present.

CHANDLER, QUE.

The output will be about the same, so far as logging is concerned. As to the trade outlook in 1921, we look for a decrease of 25% in prices and stock.

JOLIETTE, QUE.

We are not making any logs this year. Trade is not encouraging at the present time.

PORT DANIEL, QUE.

We consider that trade will pick up as spring approaches, and we will have a fair demand. The cost of producing lumber this season will be as high as last, and any reduction in price will have to be taken from the profits or we must sell below cost. The log output here will be about 75% of what it was a year ago. There should be a fair demand for lumber during 1921.

MATANE, QUE.

Profits and prices were better in 1920 than the year before and stocks are heavier than a year ago. Our log output will only be about 50% of what it was last winter.

MAGOG, QUE,

We expect a revival in trade about May 25th. We are taking out about the same number of logs as last year. Our stock is just about the same as it was a year ago. The volume during 1920 was much higher than the year before.

RESTIGOUCHE, QUE.

We have hopes for a fair demand for 1921. Our output will be about two-thirds of what it was a year ago. In regard to overseas business, there was less demand with falling prices. One handicap in connection with the United States business was the lack of cars.

QUEBEC, QUE.

Our cut last year at our various mills was over 73,000,000 feet, or about a million and a half less than the previous year. The volume of trade was less in 1920 than in 1919. Prices were higher and stocks greater. The situation relating to overseas business was quiet. Our log output this winter will only be half of what it was a year ago, and as far as the prospects for 1921 are concerned, while the market may be slow, we are looking for a steady improvement.

CHAMPLAIN, QUE.

Values should be lower than last year in lumber products during 1921. The cut will be about the same.

ST. PACOME, QUE.

Trade in 1921 should improve as the season advances. The log output will be about 60% of what it was in 1919. Stocks are somewhat heavier than a year ago and prices were

higher in 1920 than in 1919 although profits were about the same. The market in all kinds of wood is very quiet at the present time.

BATHURST, N. B.

Cut will be considerably smaller than a year ago. The prospects for 1921 are fair but it is impossible to state what will happen. These are times when one cannot read the future with any degree of accuracy, so many predictions have gone wrong. Operating costs are still stiff.

CAMPBELLTON, N. B.

The outlook for 1921 is not favorable at the present time. We would assume that the log output this winter will be about 40% less than last. Trade appears only fair. There is no stability and uniformity in prices, and we saw recently quotations differing as much as $15.00 per M on Canadian spruce. Business is very quiet now and we look for an improvement in the early summer. In our opinion the large stocks in New Brunswick owned by the British Government, will be placed on the market at smaller prices than new stocks can be purchased for, which will, of course, curtail the buying of new stocks until the old are about exhausted. We look for the cleaning up of about all the old stocks during the present year.

CHATHAM, N. B.

With regard to what is being done the present year, we have had a meeting of the two large boom companies within the last ten days when returns were given for logs that will probably come into these booms. The South West Boom Co., that had over 90 millions last year, will have something like 40 to 42 millions this year, and the North West Boom Co., that had 43 millions last year will have about 17 millions this year. The above amounts coming into these booms are contingent on the logs being driven. Some of the firms reported that they were undecided whether they would run their mills or not. They are unable yet to say whether they would put the logs off the landings and drive them in. It looks as if business in the lumber line will be very slow in this direction; the quantity being taken out is very small. A great many mills reported they would not operate at all.

Around here there will be 50% less timber taken out than a year ago. The trade outlook for 1921 is not very promising.

SOUTH NELSON, N. B.

Operations in the woods are now practically completed, and the cut will probably not exceed 50% of that of the previous year. In the early part of the season heavy falls of snow and unsettled and inefficient character of labor seriously interfered with skidding, and for these reasons many operators failed to reach their expected cut. Since the first of the year however the weather has been all that could be wished for hauling to the brows. The continued high cost of everything entering logging operations as well as the high rate of wages together with inefficiency of labor will make our logs cost even more than last year. As far as shipments are concerned everything is at a standstill. The greater portion of our lumber is manufactured for and goes to the British market, and although very heavy stocks are held over, our port being closed during the winter months, shipments are shut off during that time. During the years of the war a larger proportion of our stock than usual found its way by rail to United States and Canada, but owing to the depressed conditions of these markets nothing has been done in these directions for some months, so that as stated things are at a stand-still. Owing to the fact that water shipments have been for the past few years have been comparatively light, our yards are very much congested. A large proportion is held by the syndicate of British brokers to whom it was transferred by the British Admiralty at the close of the war. The outlook at present is far from bright, but we are looking forward to spring and the opening of navigation in the hopes that revival of trade in Britain and the United States and an increased supply of tonnage will bring us the relief we greatly need.

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

There will be a normal amount of logs taken out here. Does not look very bright as yet for business this year.

CULLIGAN, N. B.

The cut here will only be about 75% of what it was last winter. Expect a good demand for lumber in the spring.

DALHOUSIE, N. B.

The trade outlook problematical. Cut about half less than last winter.

BUCTOUCHE, N. B.

The log output in this district will be about the same as last year. The trade is somewhat unsettled.

FREDERICTON, N. B.

We feel sure that trade will improve. Prices are down nearly $10.00 per M from what they were a year ago. The cost of logs is slightly less and we will have to cut wages to quite an extent in order to manufacture at a profit. We will not be operating to nearly as large a capacity during the coming year as in the past.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

Fair trade outlook for 1921. Log output this winter only about half of what is was last year. During 1920 the market in the United States was erratic. Stocks on hand are nearly twice as large as those of a year ago, and prices on the average were, in 1920, about $5.00 higher per M than in 1919.

NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

Very little is being done in logging around this section. The trade outlook is not considered very promising.

LIVERPOOL, N. S.

The output in this section will be about half of what it was last year. Prospects for 1921 are doubtful. We had double the stock on hand at the end of 1920 that we had in 1919. The market was high for the first eight months. During the last four months there was practically no demand at all.

BEAR RIVER, N. S.

Our cut of hardwoods this winter will be greater than last but in spruce the cut will be less. The outlook for 1921 is not very rosy; production costs and lessened demand will doubtless, result in lower prices. If the building trade revives, demand should improve. We look for a moderate, steady business during the coming year.

NEWVILLE, N. S.

The log output around here will be 50% less than it was last winter. It is hard to forecast what the trade outlook is going to be, and it is anybody's guess.

STEWIACKE, N. S.

For 1920, our cut was between nine and ten million feet and for 1919, six and a half million feet. The percentage of hardwood was very small. We found the volume of trade greater than in 1919. Profits, due to heavy operating expenses, etc., were much less per thousand than in the previous year. Prices, at the beginning of 1920, were the highest on record, and at the end of 1920, almost back to pre-war figures, a very heavy tumble. Shipments went forward all through the year, but not as fast as the manufacturers would have wished, as the railways were very much hampered not having sufficient rolling stock to handle what was offered. This has particular reference to shipments to the American market. Stocks in Nova Scotia are smaller, we think, than a year ago, and the log output this winter will not be over 25% of an average cut and, should any demand at all spring up, present stocks will not last long. What has been said about the lumber market refers as well to the lath market, with the exception perhaps that there are little or no laths in Nova Scotia at the present time. Regarding the trade outlook for 1921, we would say that we are quite optimistic. The different markets are already showing signs of reviving and Nova Scotia, as well as other parts of the world, is going to build, which will give us a good local market and by next

fall we expect to see the sawn lumber in Nova Scotia pretty well cleaned up, which will augur well for 1922. Looking at the market from all angles, we see no reason for pessimism.

SHULEE, N. S.

We believe that things are getting back to a normal basis. Stocks are heavy and buying is slow. Probably the cost will decrease considerably during the next year so that the present stocks undisposed of will have to compete with future stocks at lower costs. On the whole, lumber is bound to become dear as the supply becomes exhausted and the public is in for a rude awakening in that regard before long. The volume of trade was about the same in 1920 as in 1919. Profits were a little better and prices were about $10.00 higher per M. There were plenty of buyers for lath in the early part of the year, then a slump came on and everything went flat.

SYDNEY, N. S.

The log output around here will not be nearly as large as last year. We expect to see prices a little lower than they were in 1920. The volume of trade and profits during the past twelve months were about the same as a year ago. Prices were a little higher, about 10%, and stocks to-day are about 5% less than at the corresponding period last year.

Have Days of Cheap Lumber Gone Forever?

"There can be no cheap lumber in the future," declared Mr. R. W. Hibberson, of Victoria, B.C., in addressing the Associated Boards of Trade in Vancouver recently. Mr. Hibberson gave warning that a timber famine was inevitable in British Columbia as well as in other less fortunately situated countries, unless adequate measures for conservation were adopted. He held that to meet the requirements of the situation the provincial forest branch should be reorganized.

"To the average man in the street," said Mr. Hibberson, "British Columbia is all timbered. He travels by train, through the interior of British Columbia, or by steamer up the coast, and everywhere looks green; therefore it must be timbered. If you told him there is every danger of timber famine in British Columbia within fifteen years, you would be ridiculed. But there is a very decided danger of a timber famine, and before many years lapse we will all begin to feel it.

"Ten years ago the centre of the logging industry was within a radius of fifty miles of Vancouver. To-day it is from one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles from Vancouver, and in some cases operators are towing logs as far as six hundred miles to their mills, and an average tow of two hundred miles is quite common. Ten years ago the average cost of logging was $5 per thousand feet; to-day it is nearly $20 per thousand feet, and in some of cedar camps last year the cost was over this figure. Ten years ago most of our logging was done within a mile of the salt water; to-day we are hauling by railroad ten to twenty, and in some cases more, miles by railroad, to salt water, before we commence to tow logs to the mill.

Timber Supplies are Receding

"The interior of British Columbia has the same conditions. Where formerly sawmills were built in the heart of the timber, to-day logs are brought distances up to seventy miles by water and by rail. This means heavy expense, and conditions are getting worse every day. The general public is clamoring for cheap lumber. There can be no cheap lumber in the future if the logger and millman are to make a fair profit on their investment. Lumber will steadily rise in price as the timber recedes farther and farther away from centres of population, and the cost of getting the logs to the mill increases year by year.

"Formerly a logger with a capital or five or six thousand dollars could open up a camp and produce logs. To-day his machinery will cost him approximately one hundred thousand before he can commence to operate.

"The price of logs governs the price of lumber, and with the consumer demanding cheap lumber the millman naturally is demanding cheap logs. The logger, in order to get his logs as cheaply as possible, is devastating our forests, cutting only the timber that can be cheaply handled, smashing down all the smaller timber in the process of logging, and leaving in the woods, to rot or to be burnt, some thirty to forty per cent. of the volume of the timber on the ground. He cannot afford to attempt to log much of the timber on the high elevations or on the rough ground. Broken timber is left, and on most operations on rough ground fully half of the timber stand never reaches the mill, it being broken up and left on the ground.

"The virgin growth of timber in British Columbia is steadily decaying and should be cut and marketed, but the young second growth, on which we depend for our future supply of lumber, should be jeaously preserved. At present we are recklessly cutting it for tie timber, poles and mining timber, destroying fully thirty per cent. of it during the operation. It is common practice to leave twenty to forty feet of good, sound butt logs in the woods, because they are too large to hew into ties. The same condition applies to operations where mining timber is being logged. This should be checked, and without waste of time. Depletion of our forests in British Columbia within twenty years with a resultant slump in all enterprise that depends wholly or in part on forest products, can only be averted if action is taken without further delay.

"The action we would propose is that private timber land owners adopt logging methods that will protect and preserve young growth, and leave logged-off lands in condition for forest renewal; then the young trees of to-day will be of merchantable size when needed. This is dependent on keeping fires out of the forests, so that young trees will have an opportunity to grow.

A Thing of Slow Growth

"It has been shown on examination that unless logging slash is burnt over the reproduction is very poor, the heavy slash shading the young seedlings. It is necessary for a fire to follow logging operations in order to prepare the ground for seeding. This should be undertaken by the Government, which can take every precaution to avoid disastrous fires.

"It takes approximately 80 years to produce trees of commercial size that will make ties and piling for the Coast or saw logs for interior mills. Eventually our Coast mills will have to adapt their cutting machinery for small logs, for the virgin timber, once gone, can never be replaced. It takes from 200 to 400 years to produce our large fir timber, and double that to produce our big cedar. The fortunate owner of a tract of virgin cedar and fir will, if only he can afford to hold it for a few years, reap a rich reward.

"The reforestation will have to be undertaken, in the main, by the Government. It is not practicable to enforce the practice of forestry on private timber lands, for the growing of timber of saw log size is an operation too long in time and offering too low a rate of return to attract private capital, always excepting pulp and paper companies, who can use timber long before it becomes saw log size. In this connection, Pennsylvania planted nine million trees in 1919; fifty million trees since 1900, began in 1728.

"Very shortly we shall see a large increase in the number of these plants, and it is to be hoped that Canadian and Empire capital will be behind them.

"In conclusion let me say that it is vitally necessary that newspaper publishers within the Empire should get together and acquire supplies of timber against the time when they will be worrying, not about the price of timber, but about the fact that they cannot get supplies at any price."

Northern Ontario and Georgian Bay Output

Large Increase in Amount of Lumber Sawn Last Year—Lath and Shingle Production Reveal Considerable Improvement—Record Output for Most Plants

The study of statistics is always interesting as when presented from year to year the figures afford some indication of the relative activity and expansion of any great industry.

The returns from leading mills in the Northern Ontario and Georgian Bay Districts indicate that the lumber cut during 1920 was the largest that has taken place in several years. During the period of the war, there was an annually decreasing output of lumber, lath and shingles, but in 1919 for the first time in several years, the returns showed a gain in production of several million feet.

The story of expansion is again told in the figures for 1920. They show that the total cut in the Georgian Bay and Northern Ontario District amounted to 576,074,743 feet b.m. as compared with 492,201,478 feet b.m., in 1919, a gain of 83,873,265 feet b.m. The 1919 cut showed a gain of some 6,000,000 feet over that of 1918. The increase, therefore, during the past year over that of 1919 has been a large one in which nearly all the mills participated.

There were many favorable factors during the past twelve months. A good strong demand existed in the early part of 1920, labor was abundant in most sections, shipping facilities were good, competition in purchasing was keen and a good deal of industrial and residential building was in progress. Toward the autumn demand fell off and structural operations subsided, and the heavy advance in freight rates proved to be a handicap which even diminishing prices could not overcome.

In lath, the output in 1920 in the Georgian Bay and Northern Ontario District was 162, 555,063 pieces as compared with 124,066,403 pieces in 1919, being an increase of 35,508,256 pieces. This gain was caused no doubt owning to the scarcity of and high price for lath which prevailed a year ago. As a result many mills put their former idle lath departments in operation while a number of men in the country went into the business as a side line. Although there was a greatly augmented production, the price of lath held up very well during the whole year and the long thin pieces of white uine and spruce were in pretty fair demand.

The shingle industry also revealed a healthy growth, there being an output of 15,505,000 pieces in 1920 as against 4,803,750 pieces in 1919, an increase of 10,702,250 pieces over last year.

In the shingle line, the largest producing districts in 1921 were Owen Sound, Bracebridge, Kearney, Snow Road, Lindsay, Penetang, Marmora and the North Bay section.

The following are the statistics in detail, for the various areas. They are as accurate and complete as it has been possible to gather, and the "Canada Lumberman" desires to express its gratitude to the many manufacturers who have co-operated with it in securing the returns. In cases where no figures have been received an estimate of the production of 1920 based upon that of 1919, has been given.

Georgian Bay and Northern Ontario Production

Lumber

	Feet 1920	Feet 1919
Bala	2,750,000	3,000,000
Biscotasing	1,300,000	2,250,000
Bracebridge	7,200,000	5,850,000
Byng Inlet	24,500,000	20,600,000
Cache Bay	15,644,500	15,900,000
Cutler	40,054,871	32,127,618
Callander	27,000,000	24,000,000
Fenelon Falls	100,000	1,250,000
Field	2,350,000	4,200,000
Foleyet	4,500,000	4,000,000
Fort Frances (est)	71,000,000	60,000,000
Gravenhurst	7,630,000	7,000,000
Haileybury	1,800,000	1,500,000
Huntsville	19,541,000	10,960,000
Jacksonboro	6,691,306	4,972,398
Jarlsberg	3,000,000	1,000,000
Keewatin	22,000,000	23,000,000
Kearney	2,250,000	2,000,000
Latchford	2,500,000	2,000,000
Little Current	11,300,000	12,000,000
Marksville	3,250,000	1,882,418
Marlbank	8,000,000	4,500,000
Marmora	1,950,000	1,970,000
Midland	50,400,000	45,800,000
Milnet	16,000,000	13,000,000
Monteith	3,000,000	4,000,000
Nesterville	12,000,000	16,000,000
North Bay	8,115,000	6,982,000
Owen Sound	11,000,000	9,000,000
Pakesley	23,000,000	5,000,000
Parry Sound	6,962,000	5,926,000
Penetanguishene	28,546,282	23,975,502
Peterboro	4,500,000	1,025,000
Pine	4,500,000	4,000,000
Port Arthur	5,800,000	4,049,904
Powassan	5,500,000	4,400,000
Sarnia	10,600,000	13,689,360
Spragge	36,057,642	29,605,959
Thessalon	16,000,000	15,000,000
Victoria Harbor	20,250,000	18,430,000
West River	5,000,000	7,000,000
Other places	22,532,142	19,355,319
Total	576,074,743	492,201,478
Increase for 1920 over 1919		83,873,265 ft.

Lath

	Pieces 1920	Pieces 1919
Biscotasing	600,000	1,500,000
Byng Inlet	8,000,000	7,000,000
Cache Bay	4,311,700	3,738,000
Callander	16,000,000	10,720,000
Field	1,542,000	2,600,000
Fort Frances	14,000,000	15,000,000
Jacksonboro	1,848,960	1,703,450
Keewatin	3,500,000	1,500,000
Midland	23,200,000	15,950,000
Milnet	9,000,000	6,300,000
Nesterville	2,000,000	.....
North Bay	3,850,000	3,677,700
Pakesley	11,000,000	2,500,000
Parry Sound	3,886,000	4,300,000
Penetanguishene	15,906,450	11,500,000
Pine	2,500,000	2,000,000
Peterboro	1,000,000	.....
Port Arthur	2,280,000	1,455,300
Sarnia	6,958,403	8,485,757
Spragge	11,934,550	10,303,600
Thessalon	7,500,000	6,000,000
Victoria Harbor	8,621,000	7,863,000
West River	2,000,000	2,000,000
Other places	1,316,000	950,000
Totals	162,555,063	127,046,807
Increase for 1920 over 1919		35,508,256 pieces

Ottawa Valley Lumber Exports Grow

An increase in lumber alone amounting to 22,780,000 feet over 1919 netted exporters of the Ottawa Valley during 1920, an increase of $1,709,431. This is reflected by the issuance of figures by the American Consulate at Ottawa, covering the Ottawa Consular District, for the year 1920.

The chief factor which contributed to the total increase in American exports amounting in all to $1,476,537 was brought about by the exportation of rough lumber, which jumped from eighty-one odd million feet in 1919 to over one hundred and eight and a half million feet in 1920.

The gain brought about by lumber, however, was materially cut down in value by the decrease in the exportation of lath, pickets and shingles, and pulpwood.

On the total value there was a gain of $1,476,537, though there was a total decrease of over forty-eight million feet, cords, and pieces as compared with 1919. The total value of exported lumber products to the United States was $7,031,356 as compared with $5,554,719 in the preceding year. In 1920 there were 160,756,574 feet, pieces, and cords exported as against 208,816,183 in 1919.

The exportation of dressed lumber declined by almost four million feet, but increased in value. Tongue and groove showed an increase in feet, and also in value. Lath dropped away off, pickets gained, and shingles followed lath. Pulpwood dropped in both cords and value.

The exports were as follows:

Exports from Ottawa Consular District, 1920, to United States

Lumber

	1920 feet	Value	1919 feet	Value
Dressed lumber	18,456,599	$ 997,977	22,644,448	$ 928,606
Tongue and Groove	406,855	23,228	389,425	16,531
Rough lumber	108,667,976	5,319,522	81,717,108	3,686,159
Total	127,531,430	$6,340,727	104,750,981	$4,631,296
Increase in feet over 1919				22,780,449
Increase in value over 1919				$1,709,431

Ottawa Valley Lumber Cut Drops Ten per Cent.

Returns for 1920 Show Decline of Twenty-six Million Feet—Large Increase in Output of Lath—Past Year More Active Than Generally Thought

By Everett Andrew, Ottawa, Ont.

Lumber production in the Ottawa Valley mills in 1920, with all companies reporting, showed a decline of 26,030,350 feet as compared with the season of 1919, when 301.700.350 feet were cut.

Latest returns furnished the "Canada Lumberman," through the co-operation of mills and their officers, show that the 1920 output of the plants, amounted to only 275,670,000 feet—the smallest cut that has been made during the last four seasons, counting this season's operations out.

Instead of being 297,950,350 feet for 1919 (as previouslsy stated in the last Statistical Edition of the "Canada Lumberman") later figures have shown that the cut reached 301,700,000 for that year. As compared with 1917 the decrease in production amounts to 152,-660,987 feet in lumber alone.

On a percentage basis the cut of 1920 is roughly ten per cent. lower than last year, and as compared with 1917, on the same basis, is approximately only nine-fourteenths of the 1917 output.

Lath production increased nearly three million. Shingles fell behind the 1919 figures by nearly a million and a quarter. United States exports gained, even over 1919, by almost one and one-half million dollars.

The furnishing of figures of the actual 1920 output, may come as a general surprise to the industry, as it has, for the past six or seven months been predicted in trade circles, that the Ottawa Valley would show a heavy decrease. It did not happen to the extent expected, and whatever this season's operations bring forth, the criers of depression have been, by the statistics furnished, figuratively "howled down."

Even a two hundred and seventy-five million cut in lumber can, even to a layman, show that the lumber trade is on its feet, and is battling to come back strong. The daily press, or the present day costs of lumber may not say so, or report the occurrence. But usually, what is planned by the heads of the companies, and takes place in the bush, becomes an actuality in the public mind one or two years later.

The outlook for the coming year, which at the date of writing, is problematical, is indicative, with present stocks, of being good for the lumber business. Peak prices may not stay where they are. The chances in the Ottawa market are that they will drop away before July 1st, but, by then some of the green cut will have arrived, which this year should not cost as much to manufacture.

This year's wood programme, as originally mapped out, is doubtful, and the chances of an increased cut are not too bright.

Speculation as to what may or may not happen within the next six months in the Ottawa Valley could go on indefinitely, but to put the whole "price and dry stock question" on the "bone dry" list, it is well to reflect on the purchases made by the late Sir James Ball, British Timber Controller, in 1919, the total stocks of which are not all out of Canada yet.

A divergence of opinion exists at Ottawa, as to whether stocks should go lower. Some members of the trade thought they would, while others were of different opinion.

Taken on the whole, it is a debatable question whether the volume of trade in the Ottawa Valley done by the manufacturers was greater or less than in the preceding year. Reports from some companies indicate that it was larger, while other organizations report that it was less by as much as thirty per cent. Still other concerns placed it at being about the same. Profits with some of the mills were reported as being better than in 1919, but this view is not expressed by all the companies in the Ottawa Valley.

Prices were higher by from ten to twenty per cent., the reports showing that on the average they ranged about 15 per cent., or from five to seven dollars per M over 1919. Stocks also are doubtful, with some companies they are larger than in 1920, and with others less. "All sold," was the reply of one company and "double amount on hand" said another.

Conditions for the sale of shingle and lath were good during the early part of 1920, but in the latter part of the year fell away off and there was little trading. This was largely caused by the curtailment of building operations and heavy purchases made early in the year by American yards.

Trade with the United States was chiefly characterized by the advance in freight rates, which had considerable to do during the latter part of the year with the decline in business. The exchange situation was another factor, but many alterations, which arose from this have been in the main adjusted, by the simple expedient of specifying at the time of sale whether the payment was to be made in Canadian or American funds.

Exports of lumber from the Ottawa Valley companies to European countries fell off from twenty-five to thirty per cent. during the year. For the first six months business was fairly good, but, in the last six months the bottom seemed to drop out of the European market, as it did in the American market. The decline in the English exchange rate badly upset the situation. At the opening of the year the pound sterling stood at around four dollars and at the end of the year it had strengthened by about ten cents per pound.

The production figures are as follows:—

Ottawa Valley Lumber Production

	1920 Feet	1919 Feet
W. C. Edwards & Co., Ottawa, Ont.	60,000,000	60,000,000
John R. Booth, Ottawa, Ont.	43,000,000	40,000,000
Pembroke Lumber Co., Pembroke, Ont.	22,000,000	22,000,000
McLachlin Bros., Arnprior, Ont.	18,000,000	27,000,000
Gilmour and Hughson, Hull, Que.	18,000,000	20,000,000
Colonial Lumber Company, Pembroke, Ont.	17,500,000	20,000,000
Fassett Lumber Co., Fassett, Que.	14,100,000	18,400,000
James MacLaren, Buckingham, Que.	14,000,000	20,000,000
Hawkesbury Lumber Co., Hawkesbury, Ont.	13,000,000	15,000,000
Gillies Bros., Braeside, Ont.	8,600,000	12,000,000
Dennis Canadian Co., Whitney, Ont.	7,000,000	5,000,000
James Davidsons Sons, Ottawa, Ont.	7,000,000	6,000,000
Shepard and Morse, Ottawa, Ont.	7,000,000	8,000,000
Riordon Pulp and Paper Co., Calumet, Que.	6,750,000	6,000,350
R. and T. Ritchie, Aylmer, Que.	4,000,000	3,000,000
Smith Bros., Campbell's Bay	2,220,000	2,300,000
Papineauville Lumber Co., Papineauville, Que.	1,500,000	2,000,000
Rideau Lumber Company	Did not operate	
Fraser and Company	Did not operate	
Other places	12,000,000	15,000,000
Total	275,670,000	301,700,350
Total decrease in 1920	26,030,350	

Production last four seasons:—1920, 275,670,000; 1919, 301,700,350; 1918, 354,300,000; 1917, 428,330,987.

Ottawa Valley Lath Production

	1920 Pieces	1919 Pieces
W. C. Edwards & Company, Ottawa, Ont.	10,000,000	11,000,000
John R. Booth Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	4,500,000	4,000,000
Colonial Lumber Company, Pembroke, Ont.	4,000,000	5,000,000
Pembroke Lumber Co., Pembroke, Ont.	3,000,000	.....
McLachlin Bros., Arnprior, Ont.	3,000,000	3,000,000
Fassett Lumber Company, Fassett, Que.	3,000,000	2,200,000
James Davidsons Sons, Ottawa, Ont.	3,000,000	1,000,000
Gillies Bros., Braeside, Ont.	2,800,000	2,000,000
Gilmour and Hughson, Hull, Que.	2,800,000	3,250,000
The James MacLaren Co., Buckingham, Que.	2,200,000	4,000,000
Shepard and Morse, Ottawa, Ont.	2,250,000	2,600,000
Riordon Pulp and Paper Co., Hawkesbury, Ont.	2,080,259	.....
Hawkesbury Lumber Co., Hawkesbury, Ont.	2,000,000	3,500,000
R. and T. Ritchie, Aylmer, Que.	2,000,000	2,000,000
Dennis Can. Lumber Co., Whitney, Ont.	1,000,000	.....
Smith Bros., Campbell's Bay	100,000	150,000
Petawawa Lumber Co., Petawawa, Ont.	Did not manufacture	
Papineauville Lumber Co., Papineauville, Que.	35,000	.....
Rideau Lumber Co., Ottawa, Ont.	.....	.....
Fraser & Co., Ottawa, Ont.	.....	.....
Other places	1,000,000	1,500,000
Total	48,765,259	45,900,000
Total increase	2,865,259	

Production last four seasons:—1920, 48,765,259; 1919, 45,900,000; 1918, 43,150,000; 1917, 74,466,350.

Ottawa Valley Shingle Production

	1920 Pieces	1919 Pieces
W. C. Edwards & Co., Ottawa, Ont.	10,000,000	9,000,000
The James MacLaren Co., Ltd., Buckingham, Que.	7,000,000	8,500,000
Riordon Pulp and Paper Co., Hawkesbury, Ont.	4,000,000	4,510,000
Dennis Canadian Co., Whitney, Ont.	3,822,000	2,452,000
John R. Booth, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	2,500,000	3,500,000
James Davidsons Sons, Ottawa, Ont.	1,250,000	1,250,000
R. & T. Ritchie, Aylmer, Que.	500,000	500,000
Smith Bros., Campbell's Bay, Que.	200,000	300,000
Other places	1,500,000	2,000,000
Total	30,772,000	32,012,000
Total decrease	1,240,000 pieces	

Production last four seasons:—1920, 30,772,000; 1919, 32,012,000; 1918, 17,894,000; 1917, 33,325,000.

Montreal Market Was Good One on the Whole

First Nine Months of 1920 Characterized by Record Business—Question of Supplies Was Uppermost With Price a Second Matter—The Aftermath and How it Has Been Met—Export Trade Was Fair With Plenty of Liner Space Available—Pulp Plants Enjoyed Large Measure of Prosperity—Many New Concerns Entered the Canadian Field—The Outlook For 1921.

The past year was one of marked contrasts so far as Montreal was concerned. It is pretty safe to say that few if any in the lumber trade anticipated the almost sudden transformation of a good market into one in which there was for a time absolute stagnation and a very substantial fall in values.

The first nine months were characterized by good business and almost continuous rises in prices, particularly in the hardwood section, where they went out of sight. Orders were excellent in practically every department and the fact that lumber was not very abundant helped to keep the market very strong. Price was sometimes of little consideration to the buyer—he wanted the goods and was prepared to pay very high prices for them.

The position was such that quite early in the year there were reports from Ottawa that the Government was being urged to restrict export of our lumber to the United States—of course nothing came of the move, but it was significant as showing the keenness of the Canadian demand. American buyers came freely into the market, and in the spring there was a very decided shortage of cars.

During the summer, business as usual slackened off, but it was still satisfactory. Then came the slump. There have been various theories as to the cause of the fall in commodities—but it is felt, now that the event has occurred, that a general decline was merely a matter of time. Lumber shared in the general relapse and will return with the coming of better trade. There are already signs of distinct improvement. Large consumers and the yards were affected by the wave of price cutting started in the United States, and refused to buy in the belief that the bottom had not been reached. The result was that the demand practically ceased. Taking 1920 as a whole, the Montreal market was a good one, and wholesalers admit that it produced profitable business.

The Building Situation Reviewed in Montreal

Every section of the market was affected by the rise and the decline in demand and values. B. C. produces were at one time ordered very freely, but when the demand for the United States fell away, the goods were offered in Eastern Canada at a big reduction. The orders for spruce and pine for across the border constituted a satisfactory volume on the whole; when building fell off, the demand was nil. Hardwoods generally reached what is now regarded as ridiculous values, but during the boom—for boom it was—it was a question of getting supplies and not of price.

As far as the local situation in Montreal was concerned, the amount of construction work, as shown by the building permits, was the best since the war. These were $4,033,708 better than in 1919, which in turn was higher by $5,150,228 than 1918. Prospects for the current year are regarded as bright. There are several large projects proposed, and both contractors and supply men anticipated a very active building season. Many materials used in building are now on a lower level, and this should stimulate construction. The local yards at the end of the year had little stock on hand, and bought only such lines as they required for immediate use. The sash and door and other woodworking plants were well employed during nearly all the year, having secured some very good contracts outside the city.

Heaviest Export in Eight Years

Taking into consideration, the lumber situation in the U. K., th export firms shipping from the port of Montreal had a fair season. The total was 109,355,497 feet, a decrease of 35,020,285, as compared with 1919.

The following table gives the figures since 1903:

	Ft. B. M.		Ft. B. M.		Ft. B. M.
1903	231,225,695	1909	117,946,895	1915	106,515,024
1904	153,689,912	1910	117,806,706	1916	104,698,013
1905	157,013,256	1911	103,473,220	1917	39,429,497
1906	146,765,423	1912	109,370,764	1918	58,939,091
1907	117,429,175	1913	105,819,167	1919	144,375,182
1908	107,934,057	1914	71,401,401	1920	109,355,497

The steamship companies put on a large number of vessels, and in addition there was an unusual amount of tramp tonnage available. Rates at the opening were around 300 s. per standard, but as the season progressed several exporters objected to the rates as too high and chartered tramps at about 200s. The liners, after some hesitation, were compelled to follow suit, as they found that business was falling off. General freights were not abundant, and the liners were naturally anxious to get as much traffic as possible.

At the opening of navigation lumber exports were slow, but they gradually increased, both to the United Kingdom and South America.

The outstanding feature of the year was the purchase by the Associated Importers, a combination of British firms, of the stocks purchased by the British Government during the war in the Maritime Provinces. Only a comparatively small portion of the stocks was shipped during the season, for sale in Great Britain. The entire stocks were sold as they stood, but subjected to survey as to quantity. The goods are now being surveyed on behalf of the Government.

Cox, Long & Co., also purchased the stocks of lumber in the Maritime Provinces belonging to the French Government—about 40,000,000 feet. Part of this has been disposed of to Canadian buyers and part to other exporters.

The past season's shipments have been governed to a certain extent by the exchange situation and partly by the position in the U. K. Stocks in Great Britain are very extensive, and these heavy stocks and the fall in price have tended to restrict shipments. Until these stocks are moved into consumption at a more rapid rate, the prospect is that exports will not increase, and that those mills, who manufacture for the overseas trade, will be compelled either to make less lumber or to find an outlet for it in Canada or the United States.

Judging by the sailing lists, there will be plenty of liner space available for next season. The C.P.O.S. have 75 sailings out of Montreal, and 17 out of Quebec, which is an increase of liners running into Montreal and a decrease of those into Quebec.

Due to a scarcity of wood and a firm demand, prices of pulpwood increased considerably. The comparatively small quantity of wood available was going to a poor market in the summer of 1919, and a consequent disinclination to cut wood and also to finance operations. The demand from the Canadian mills was exceptionally strong, the unfavorable weather conditions precluding many Canadian companies from cutting wood from their own limits.

Pulpwood Rose Rapidly in Price

The price of peeled wood advanced from $23 to $39 per cord delivered, at Watertown. Part of the rise, say, from $3 to $4 was due to the higher railway rates, so that the real advance was from $23 to $35. At some points the price increased 100 per cent.

The prosperity of the pulp and paper companies was emphasized during the past twelve months. The exports were the highest on record, in fact the demand was better than the supply in some directions, and with this fact may be coupled that of every substantial advance in prices, although the best quotations were not maintained.

The mechanical pulp department experienced an active demand, with a slackening off towards the end of the year, counteracted in part by smaller production at some of the mills. As regards chemical pulp the mills were unable to meet all requirements, with a consequent strong market at exceptionally high prices, which, however, reacted somewhat during the latter months. The exports nearly doubled in value. The outlook for the current year is stated to be bright, as owing to the anticipated heavy tonnage in newsprint there is likely to be a good demand for chemical pulp. The Canadian newsprint mills produced the largest tonnage on record, which represented a gain of about 15% over 1919. All the plants were operated to capacity and prices for spot lots reached exceptionally high figures. Canadian manufacturers have sold practically their entire tonnage for 1921 on a contract basis.

Under these satisfactory conditions it is not surprising that a number of new concerns entered the field in 1920. that others are planned, and that the established companies spent large sums in extensions extended from Coast to Coast, being particularly marked in the Province of Quebec, where American interests continued to embark capital. The industry is attaining larger proportions each year, and as the demand for wood products is likely to be still heavier as time goes on, Canada with her good supply of raw material, stands in the happy position of possessing an industry of enormous possibilities. The companies have continued to take great interest in reforestation, and two or three are spending considerable sums in aviation work with a view to promote this end and that of forest protection.

Quebec Lumber Operations Now on Sane Basis

Shipments of Lumber and Timber Show Falling Off—Exporters Optimistic and Feel Confident There is no Real Cause for Worry—Some Statistics

The lumber trade, as far as it refers to the district of Quebec, is to say the least in statu quo, and the Quebec exporting firms are adverse to expressing their opinion as to the near future of the export business to the United Kingdom for the summer of 1921. The reports being received from their European agents are not very encouraging; nevertheless the feeling is not pessimistic. The whole difficulty that seems to cloud the situation is due to the enormous quantity of wood purchased by the Imperial Government during the war, and the quantity still stored along the south shore of the St. Lawrence as far as Campbellton, N.B. This lumber, which was bought from the Imperial Government by a syndicate of British importers, must be shipped to the other side and disappear before the Canadian export trade commences to boom again. This phase of the situation is acknowledged by Quebec manufacturers and exporters to the United Kingdom, and one of them, in giving his opinion to the "Canada Lumberman's." correspondent, said: "The present situation is mystifying, and until the wood bought by the Imperial Government during the war and sold to a syndicate of British importers is shipped from Canada and distributed in the United Kingdom for consumption, the present backward condition is likely to prevail.

"Another drawback is the very limited construction going on in the United Kingdom, due to labor unrest, and the reluctance of capital to invest in construction, owing to the apathy of the working classes to produce by their labor, and likewise the crushing effects of taxation due to the war."

In the meantime, local conditions are beginning to brighten and there is every reason to believe that the month of April will initiate a new era in construction work. People appear to be only commencing to forget the war and its aftermath in the high cost of living that caused capital in this section of Canada to dread investments, especially in building. This hesitancy is, however, gradually lessening, and judging by inquiries, it is evident that the public is gaining a new confidence. In Quebec city alone there is a shortage of 2000 dwellings to accommodate the growing population, and by the decline in the value of building material and price of labor, it is expected that a beneficial reaction will set in with the coming spring.

Pulpwood Demand Bound to Return

The pulpwood situation is on a par with lumber and the Quebec dealers have no idea in their vision as to when a change for the better will come this way. The price of pulpwood dropped considerably during the months of January and February and in some instances when the banks were demanding a return of their advances, the wood sold as low as $10 per cord. This price, however, was only confined to a few owners of the wood, as all those who can afford to wait are holding on to their goods and biding their time for a rise in the prices that must surely come with a renewed demand in the near future. In the meantime, there are signs that a demand is not far distant, as witnessed by inquiries from American mills, who are offering $27 per cord for pulpwood for which they paid as high as $36 last fall, delivered to the mills. The Quebec dealers are offering to sell for $32 delivered, but their offers are being refused with the information that the American mills are obtaining their supplies from the State of Maine and from the Adironacks for $25 per cord at the mills.

Reviewing the present in comparison with the past five years, the lumber trade in so far as it reflects on the district of Quebec leaves very little cause for complaint. Prior to the war, business was stable and the demands from the United Kingdom markets were sound on a conservative basis that permitted the Quebec manufacturers and exporters to gauge their operations in the woods and their mills without worry. The advent of the war at the beginning did not alter the demand to any remarkable extent, especially in reference to the United States markets, and not until it was realized that the war would extend into years, was a halt caused. In the meantime the Imperial Government became a larger purchasing power that had the effect of big Canadian sales and of advances in prices. The close of European hostilities found a tremendous quantity of wood cut, manufactured and stored in Canada for the Imperial Government—this naturally had a deterring effect. However, the Quebec lumber interests kept on cutting and manufacturing without much anxiety notwithstanding the cost of labor and other essentials, as the prices of lumber kept pace until the early part of 1920, when a reaction set in that brought down the figure. This phase of the business game inoculated a spirit of caution, with the outcome that the cut on Crown Lands was reduced this winter by 30 per cent., and the same applies to privately-owned lands. The cut of spruce was reduced 40 per cent. with the result that this species of wood is now holding its own in the market, having found its bottom in price and is likely in the near future, on account of the reduction in cut, to advance in value.

European Call for Canadian Goods

A retrospective view of the trade in all its branches, as far as the district of Quebec is concerned, leaves very little to complain of. The question at issue in the present causing some anxiety is the uncertainty of the United Kingdom market is the dark cloud that still continues to overhang the European political situation, retarding the world's economic construction, and the spirit of unrest and nervousness that permeates the people. Nevertheless, the Quebec exporter is optimistic, and, as one of the members of a leading firm in this city said to the "Canada Lumberman's" correspondent, "we will be able to analyze the situation before the end of March, as we have experts at work on the other side, and though the reports, so far, are not very encouraging, we feel confident that there is no real cause for worry. Our goods are needed for reconstruction and regular lines of construction, and we will not in the Canadian trade, be called upon to make any sacrifices.

Crown Lands Wood—Port Shipments

According to the latest returns of the Quebec Department of Lands and Forests, the cuts of wood for the year 1920 on 69,963 square miles of Crown Lands, were as follows: 1,850,679 pieces of white pine, oak and walnut for billets and booms giving a B.M. feet of 138,237,957. Red pine, white cedar, maple and tamarac for billets and booms 1,258,883 pieces, giving 64,019,004 feet B.M. In spruce, satin grey pine, birch, poplar, etc., 27,860,362 pieces were cut, giving 900,585,395 feet B.M., and it is calculated by the Department that a similar quantity was cut on privately-owned lands, also that the cut for 1921 will be 30 per cent. less than in 1920.

In a comparative statement furnished by the Quebec Harbor Commission, there were shipped from Quebec from 1915 to 1920 inclusive the following quantities of wood to the United Kingdom. This does not, however, include the various small ports east of Quebec on the north shore of Chicoutimi and further east, or the south shore ports and mill centres east to Gaspe.

1915—27,963 standard of deals cut, 9,199 feet square timber.

1916—33,236 standard deals, 1,438 loads of timber, 1,743 standards spool wood; 19,192 cords pulpwood.

1917—4,653 standard deals, 6,213 square feet of timber and 683 standard spool wood.

1918—125,720 cubic feet timber, 2,918,431 feet B.M. timber; 109,134 feet B.M. birch; 11,513,393 feet B.M. lumber sawn; 2,618,867 bundles spool wood; 818,882 feet B.M. spool wood.

1919—61,852,743 feet B.M. sawn lumber; 15,253,189 feet B.M. timber; 3,965,753 feet B.M. spoolwood; 1,574 tons pulp; 3,754 cords pulpwood.

1920—36,795,010 feet B.M. sawn lumber; 13,170,490 feet B.M. timber; 468,746 feet B.M. spool wood; 391,994 bundles spool wood; 67 cars dry pulp; 97 cars wet pulp.

Export to United States From Quebec

The following is a comparative statement of wood, etc., exported to the United States during 1917-20, from U.S. Consular district of Quebec.

1919—Newsprint	255,083,099	lbs., value	$ 9,376,186
1920— "	205,656,995	" "	12,829,758
1919—Printing paper	298,710	" "	13,330
1920— " "	326,782	" "	14,973
1919—Pulpwood peeled	144,159	cords "	1,576,022
1920— " "	216,738	" "	2,894,785
1919—Rossed pulpwood	32,572	" "	422,009
1920— " "	43,318	" "	646,222
1919—Rough pulpwood	111,373	" "	1,065,990

1920— "	"	161,378	" "	1,788,703	1920— "	134,100 "	44,204
1919—Timber planed		15,532	feet B.M.	592,780	1919—Railway ties	89,334 "	73,881
1919— " rough		58,404	" "	1,978,336	1920— " "	121,559 "	131,681
1920— " "		62,451	" "	2,780,885	1919—Pulpwood, mechanically ground,	101,104,628 lbs., value	1,501,641
1919—Laths		3,518	" "	113,467	1919—Pulp wood, unbleached sulphite,	134,229,848 " "	3,821,816
1920— "		5,639	" "	56,117	1920—Pulp wood, unbleached sulphite,	129,336,936 " "	6,532,430
1919—Poles		2,149	value	905	1919—Pulpwood sulphite	42,885,618 " "	1,132,155
1920— "		2,222	"	9,823	1920— " "	32,102,186 " "	1,845,423
1919—Shingles		7,783,000	"	35,151			
1920— "		6,691,650	"	46,969			
1919—Shooks		47,670	"	20,630			

The Shipments to Great Britain and the United States

Statement showing exports of Canadian Lumber to Great Britain from the port of Quebec and other St. Lawrence River Ports, and to the United States from the Province of Quebec during the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1920, and the nine months ended Dec. 31st, 1920.

Fiscal Year Ended March 31st, 1920.

		TO GREAT BRITAIN				TO UNITED STATES.	
		Port of Quebec		Other St. Lawrence Ports		Province of Quebec	
		Quty.	Value	Quty.	Value	Quty.	Value
Timber Square, hardwood	M Ft.	2,947	171,345	1,326	71,196	215	10,176
Timber Square, white pine	M Ft.	9,557	865,566	...	...	...	...
Timber, Square, all others	M Ft.	340	19,641	...	...	21	1,061
Pickets	M	...	...	560	13,350	2,776	32,700
Planks & Boards, pine	M Ft.	1,056	58,959	97,693	5,171,440	58,717	2,487,416
Planks & Boards, spruce	M Ft.	69,279	2,653,359	60,557	2,108,987	258,294	8,472,965
Planks & Boards, other	M Ft.	892	37,801	12,286	658,764	23,063	879,168
Shooks	$	...	8,300	...	66,099	...	19,893
Staves and headings	$	...	...	...	50,524	...	1,800
Knees and pullocks	$	...	...	...	...	...	9,761
Laths	M	...	...	...	...	305,905	1,152,039
Masts and spars	$	...	...	...	...	...	1,069
Shingles	M	...	...	...	...	296,760	1,408,737
All other lumber, n.o.p.	$	...	...	...	3,300	...	1,567
Nine Months Ended December 31st, 1920.							
Timber square, fir	M Ft.	...	...	...	...	101	5,195
Timber, square, hardwood	M Ft.	2,258	165,427	880	59,667	69	3,600
Timber square, white pine	M Ft.	1,267	132,336	...	...	...	...
Timber square, all other	M Ft.	...	...	17	740	55	1,934
Lath	M	...	...	7	65	103,047	955,433
Pickets	M	...	...	349	6,264	11,100	121,095
Planks & Boards, fir	M Ft.	15	619	1,656	118,251	599	28,693
Planks & Boards, pine	M Ft.	605	40,864	58,015	4,621,769	54,890	2,793,397
Planks and boards, spruce	M Ft.	54,782	1,961,577	47,100	2,615,813	208,376	8,116,023
Shingles	M	...	...	2	19	122,992	820,133
Shooks	$	...	37,575	...	74,832	...	8,270
Staves and headings	$	...	1,200	...	21,172	...	29,427
Planks and boards, other	M Ft.	1,474	105,394	7,397	572,399	24,326	1,251,935
Knees and futtocks	$	...	...	...	...	...	2,127
All other lumber n.o.p.	$	...	...	...	73,293	...	20,555

Budget of Breezy News From the East

One of the largest timber land deals recorded in the East in many years was consummated recently when 85,000 acres of the vast expanse of forests along the headwaters of the St. John River, Big Machias and Allagash rivers in Northeastern Maine, and valued at $42,000,000, became the property of the Allagash Land Company, of Bangor. It was purchased from H. F. Eaton, of Calais. This transaction gives the company title to all but one township of the former Eaton holdings, 262,000 acres of which are on the St. Croix River.

Statistics recently compiled show how many feet of spruce, pine and cedar logs carried over from one season to another in the South Bay booms, operated by the firm of James Holly & Sons, St. John, N.B. The vast majority of the logs were spruce and the remainder consisting of pine and cedar:—

1916 & 1917	1917 & 1918	1918 & 1919	1919 & 1920	1920 & 1921
20,500,000 ft.	13,000,000 ft.	20,000,000 ft.	15,000,000 ft.	24,000,000 ft.

These figures show that more logs were carried over during this season than any since 1916.

Air patrols for the protection of the forests of New Brunswick will be used this summer by the provincial government. Premier Foster recently announced that allowance for the expenditure is being made in the estimates for the year. The Canadian Air Board will furnish the machines, but it is up to the province to provide the pilots, observers and mechanicians. What success will result from this new step towards combatting the dread menace "fire" will not be known until time rolls on, as this is merely an experiment. If it proves successful there is no doubt it will be a permanent weapon for use in protecting the forests of this province. Two or three machines will be used this year and if success attains their efforts more will be added in the future. There are many parts of the forest where it is impossible to observe from the ground and in the dry season a fire once started would make alarming headway before detected. The fire menace has always been considered a serious one and the present government is doing everything possible to prevent the destruction of valuable timber lands. It is considered better to conserve, rather than be compelled to reforest. It is expected that the saving effected by a system of aerial watchmen will more than pay for the expense incurred.

R. W. McLellan, of Fredericton, president of the Canadian Realty Co., who recently returned from New York, expressed an opinion that the American lumber market will soon pick up and afford a profitable outlet for the surplus lumber this province may have to offer. His report regarding pulp wood is not so bright as the mills are so heavily overstocked.

James P. McAllister, a well-known resident of St. John, N.B., died recently. He was formerly one of the best-known men at the headwaters of the St. John River, where he was employed as a lumber operating foreman for the Temiscouata Lumber Company for nearly a quarter of a century. He is survived by his wife, one son and two daughters, one sister and four brothers.

A controversy regarding building operations, the cost, etc., was recently conducted through the press in St. John. One letter published lately contained data, which was refuted by C. S. Christie, managing director of the Christie Woodworking Co., Ltd., St. John. He maintains that the man who is considering building will find prices much more encouraging this spring than last. He quotes retail prices as follows:—

	Feb. 14, 1920	1921
Lath	$ 16.00 per M.	$ 8.00
Merchantable spruce boards	49.00 per M.	44.00
Fir flooring	100.00 per M.	85.00
Spruce scantling	50.00 per M.	42.00
Hemlock boards	50.00 per M.	45.00

Birch flooring sold at $150. It went to $200, and is now $185. He said that with reductions in shingles, fir doors, and a big drop in glass; with linseed oil down $1 per gallon, turpentine down $1.20 a gallon, and reductions on lots of other items that figure in the cost of building, there is no cause that we can see for Builder to get pessimistic.

Lumber Shipments from Nova Scotia Increase

Shippers and Manufacturers Feel that Bottom of Market has Been Reached—Inquiries are Becoming Numerous and Confidence Prevails Generally

By "Onlooker"

The statement published in this issue of the "Canada Lumberman," showing the exports of lumber from Nova Scotia for the fiscal years 1917 to 1921, will furnish some idea of the value of this important industry to the province and the extent of the foreign markets which are open to our shippers. As this does not include the lumber consumed in the province itself or what has been shipped to Upper Canadian points, the value of the total output of the province is very much greater than these figures indicate.

The period covered embraces the last three years of the war and the two years that have elapsed since the war ended.

A careful survey of these figures discloses some interesting facts and information that may be useful to those engaged in the lumber business. It may be noted to what a low ebb our exports were reduced, especially to Europe just before the close of the war, when the submarine menace had assumed such serious proportions.

In 1917 exports to the United Kingdom were much less in volume than the average of previous years, and from 1917 to 1920 sustained a very rapid decline, due in large measure to the increasing scarcity of tonnage and the diversion of available tonnage to other purposes. Up until March, 1920, all shipping owned by English companies was under the direct control of the British Government, and during this time it was practically impossible for private exporters to secure liner space, while freight and insurance rates were so high as to render shipping by sailers prohibitive.

Big Demand From United States

In 1917 and 1918 the United States used large quantities of our stock, owing to the demand created by the enormous orders for war material placed in that country by the Allies.

After the close of hostilities in Europe this market fell off for a time, but in the spring of 1920 it returned again, and in actual value the shipments to the United States for the fiscal year 1921 exceeded those of any of the previous years. By far the greater part of this stock was shipped by rail, and had our transportation systems been equal to the demand made upon them the quantity of lumber sent forward would have been very much greater.

A few years ago France was one of our best customers. In fact so well established was business with this country that some of the larger mills manufactured each year a certain portion of their cut into what was known as "French deals." The French market called for certain sizes and these were marked in the French system of measurement. In 1917 and 1918 the French Government drew quite heavily on the stocks they had purchased in this country, but after the war was over they sold out the balance of the stocks they had over lying in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to an English company, and since then there has not been a shipment of deals made to France from this province.

Probably the strongest factor in bringing about this unfortunate condition was the serious discount on French exchange, but this is gradually recovering, and as soon as surplus stocks that were accumulated in France during the war for military purposes have been absorbed, in all probability shipments will be resumed on the old basis.

Current Conditions in the Trade

Notwithstanding the fact that the demand for lumber has shown little improvement since the beginning of the year, the general feeling is one of confidence in the not distant future. Shippers and manufacturers feel that the bottom of the market was reached some weeks ago, and that as soon as the stocks that were forced on the market at sacrifice prices are absorbed they will be able to sell at satisfactory prices. That this feeling is not induced by the natural desire to see matters improve, but that it is justified by actual conditions is borne out by the fact that enquiries from outside buyers are becoming more numerous, and although the ideas of buyers and sellers may not yet altogether coincide, quotations are not being treated with the scant courtesy they received a short time ago, and some of the more fortunate or more aggressive dealers already report a fair volume of business.

The output of new lumber this winter is going to be very light, in spite of ideal conditions in the wood for carrying on lumbering operations. None of the mills will have an average cut. The Davison Lumber Company of Bridgewater, whose plant is the largest in the province, is reported to have closed down indefinitely, and many of the small portable-mill operators stopped work early in the season, owing to the uncertainty of the market.

In view of this, some dealers look for an acute shortage of suitable building sizes by mid-summer, and predict that the demand for manufacturing and crating purposes will absorb what old deals and scantling remain in the country.

Local yards have not yet shown much disposition to stock up for the coming season, which is not surprising at this time of year. However, owing to the shortage of houses, particularly in Halifax, and the building that has been deferred in other of the larger towns, the demand for local consumption is expected to be well up to that of previous years, and will be felt as soon as weather conditions allow the commencement of building operations.

British Market Not Up to the Mark

The British market is still very unsatisfactory, in spite of the fact that shipments have been practically suspended for the past three or four months. Reports have been received of sales in Liverpool and Manchester at prices that would scarcely pay the cost of manufacture in this country. While such reports are probably greatly exaggerated, and such sales, if they actually do occur, are rare and possible only through some unusual circumstance, they disclose the unhealthy condition of the market, which calls for some remedy before the resumption of satisfactory business will be possible.

One of the most promising features of the present situation is the rise in the rate of Sterling exchange, and another is the conciliatory attitude adopted by the steamship companies. Liner rates were reduced about the beginning of the year to 135 s., and as this did not result in the expected booking of space, it is confidently expected that a further decrease will be offered in the near future.

Owners of sailing vessels which were last year and the year before engaged in the deal trade between Nova Scotia and the United Kingdom, are viewing the situation with no little anxiety. It is true that wages and the cost of supplies are considerably lower but the "overhead," such as insurance and port charges, are still very high, and if, as is predicted, the rate for sailers falls below 100s., the chances are they will have to retire from the field, and the business will in all probability revert to Norwegian and other Scandinavian carriers as in former days.

Exports From Nova Scotia to Other Countries

The following table shows the exports of lumber from the province of Nova Scotia to various countries during the fiscal years ending March 31st, 1917, to 1920, and for the first nine months ended January 1st, 1921. The first figures in each column represent the number of million feet, and the second row the value of the product:

Summary:

	1917		1918		1919		1920		First nine months 1921	
	M. ft.	Value	M. ft.	Value	M. ft.	Value	M. ft.	Value	M. ft.	Value
Great Britain	125,845	1,743,997	27,971	574,890	11,322	244,110	121,201	33,880,248	68,469	2,452,975
United States	46,215	760,438	41,615	792,283	21,888	553,119	13,508	419,967	20,808	763,503
France	38,306	702,831	23,065	450,029	234	4,584	25	833	....	....
Azores	1,239	31,464	551	16,096	....	....	1,218	56,837	....	....
Newfoundland	355	8,730	508	14,852	1,372	54,050	2,045	78,096	3,110	131,958
Cuba	7,526	140,102	5,226	135,403	3,318	116,205	3,865	149,893	7,892	375,943
Barbadoes	...	...	...	....	5,063	187,408	2,756	101,475	2,405	124,860
Argentine	2,540	56,717	...	....	4,556	188,949	3,630	152,194	6,544	279,033
Porto Rico	1,552	31,550	443	12,417	249	8,668	516	21,149	938	43,994
Other countries	9,796	216,637	7,841	220,079	8,830	350,274	6,216	282,103	6,305	293,108
Total	233,374	3,692,466	107,220	2,216,049	56,832	1,707,367	154,980	5,142,795	115,570	4,465,374

St. John Shipments Show Considerable Drop

Outlook For Present Year is Brighter Than For Some Time—Figures Showing Cargoes That Have Gone Forth Each Month—Cut is Smaller

Lumber shipments through the port of St. John, N.B., during 1920 were considerably lower than in the preceding year. This was due to prevailing conditions of the lumber market all over the country. Regarding the market at the present time, there is said to be no betterment in sight and the prospects for the near future are only fair. The outlook for shipments is, however, brighter.

One of the leading lumber shipping firms in New Brunswick, Geo. McKean & Co., Ltd., recently compiled figures showing the amount they shipped from St. John. It will be seen by the statement furnished that for eight months during 1920 their shipments were good, but the last four months registered nil. A comparative statement with 1919 follows:—

	1919	1920
January	1,146,573	3,043,872
February	.....	2,720,996
March	1,083,861	3,787,771
April	1,778,456	2,149,377
May	1,616,568	1,134,779
June	2,080,851	4,413,764
July	375,659	417,059
August	13,065,262	3,287,669
September	5,150,545	.....
October	4,788,235	.....
November	2,723,144	.....
December	7,875,377	.....
Totals	41,684,531	20,955,287

This statement shows that the past year was more than holding its own until the slump in September. The shipments since the first of the year, by this firm, have been encouraging. Large quantities have been arranged for and steamers and sailing vessels are expected regularly to carry the product overseas.

In addition to shipping from the port of St. John this firm also ships extensively from Halifax, N.S., Pictou, Miramichi and West Bay. Their figures are not as yet available.

In January one vessel loaded by this firm took away over 2,000,000 feet to England; the large freighter Lord Strathcona has completed loading for them, and is taking to an English port over 4,000,000 feet. Another vessel in port has been chartered to take 1,600,000 feet overseas, and another is due about March 1 to take about the same quantity. Thus it will be seen that the outlook for this year is brighter from a shipping standpoint.

Foreign Shipments Decrease

Foreign shipments from the port of St. John by the firm of Stetson, Cutler & Company also show a falling off during the last four months of 1920. Their monthly shipments were as follows:—

1920	Sup. Ft.
January	5,704,549
February	8,010,391
March	2,196,852
April	8,273,972
May	823,991
June	4,273,890
July	886,564
August	3,216,022
September	590,921
October	37,559
November	14,083
December	515,434
	34,544,228

This shows a falling off of approximately 24,000,000 feet in comparison with 1919. The figures include 1,725,000 feet which was shipped to the United States by rail. The balance was shipped out of this port to English, Irish and South American ports. Shipments to date have been most encouraging and from all indications this year will see a marked improvement.

Imports and Exports of Canadian Lumber to U.S.

The annual imports of lumber and timber into Canada from the United States and similar exports from the Dominion to Uncle Sam's domain are always interesting.

Following is a concise statement from W. A. Warne, Chief of the External Trade Division, Ottawa, on the imports of lumber and timber into Canada from the United States, according to the Canadian import trade classification, for the calendar year 1920, and the exports of Canadian lumber and timber from Canada to the United States, according to the Canadian export trade classification, for the same period:

Imports of Lumber and Timber Into Canada From United States
(Year Ended December 31, 1920)

	Unit of Quantity	Calendar Year, 1920 Quantity	Value
Lumber and timber, hewn or sawn—			
Lumber and timber, planks and boards, when not otherwise manufactured than rough sawn or split or creosoted, vulcanized, or treated by any other preserving process:—			
African teak, amaranth, black heart, ebony, boxwood, cocoboral, dogwood, lignum vitae, persimmon, red cedar and satin wood			58,412
Cherry, chestnut and hickory	M ft.	12,631	1,346,141
Gumwood	M ft.	13,071	1,130,161
Mahogany	Feet	2,448,302	615,793
Oak	M ft.	43,044	5,206,238
Pitch pine	M ft.	33,318	1,660,432
Redwood	Feet	258,883	19,169
Rosewood	Feet	9,055	3,747
Sandal wood	Feet		
Spanish cedar	Feet	66,047	14,327
Sycamore	Feet	75,658	7,434
Walnut	Feet	2,138,364	370,188
White ash	Feet	647,555	121,801
White wood or yellow poplar	M ft.	5,095	622,933
Lumber and timber, n.o.p.:—			
Laths	M.	8,355	80,258
Lumber, rough sawn, or dressed on one side only, n.o.p.	M ft.	52,546	3,336,595
Pickets			2,755
Pine and spruce clapboards	M ft.		
Sawn boards, planks, deals planed or dressed on one or both sides, when the edges thereof are jointed or tongued and grooved	M ft.	2,288	191,398
Shingles	M.	8,325	30,552
Timber, hewn or sawn, squared or sided or creosoted, etc.			150,435
Total lumber and timber			14,968,769

Imports of Canadian Lumber and Timber From Canada to United States
(Year Ended December 31, 1920)

	Unit of Quantity	Calendar Year, 1920 Quantity	Value
Lumber and Timber:—			
Laths	M.	431,993	$3,982,740
Pickets	M.	45,616	514,322
Planks and Boards:—			
Pine	M ft.	425,067	19,247,426
Spruce	M ft.	601,184	23,219,804
Other	M ft.	280,255	12,252,000
Shingles	M.	1,936,505	11,249,942
Shooks	.....	.....	177,051
Staves and other bolts	....	.....	.....
Staves and headings	....	.....	127,036
Timber, square:—			
Douglas fir	M ft.	2,551	72,106
Hardwood	M ft.	422	23,253
White pine	M ft.	67	3,301
Other, n.o.p.	M ft.	1,591	48,679
All other lumber, n.o.p.	....	.....	72,315
Total lumber and timber			70,990,975

How Lumber Sales Rose and Fell in Ontario

Record Prices and Feverish Demand Marked Opening Period in 1920—Then the Requisitions Subsided, Prices Fell and Conditions Became Stagnant—Production Costs Still High With Logging Operations Considerably Curtailed—Confidence in Future and Stabilization of Values are Primal Requisites in Readjustment of Great Canadian Industryat the Present Jnncture.

Anniversaries have their place in the scheme of things, and this edition marks another annual Statistical Number of the "Canada Lumberman." Anniversaries not only mark each passing milestone but cause observers to stop and take cognizance of conditions as they exist to-day, survey the future and indulge in reflections of the past. It has been stated by those, who give close attention to affairs, that nothing is ever gained by reverting to the days that are gone, but from the experience, insight and contact with the problems affecting any industry, its history and development, we may learn and profit much.

There is nothing like seizing the present and looking with assurance and confidence to the future. Man's mental attitude and vision has much to do with his physical well-being and attitude. If he is an optimist by nature, cheerful in disposition, buoyant in hope, elastic in step and agreeable in association, he will find pretty nearly all the rest of creation atune with his moods. In other words, we reap largely what we sow and get in return largely what we give. The individual, institution or industry that disseminates gloom, melancholia and pessimism, will never rise much above the source of these things and will possess a painful inability to gauge accurately conditions as they are. Prejudice and jeremiads should have no place in the scheme of things to-day when every factor should be brought into effect in order to restore business confidence, rehabilitate industry, stabilize production and normalize prices. The process of readjustment may be slow, but it is bound to work out alright in the end.

The Ups and Downs of Past Year

The year 1920 was in many respects a peculiar one in the lumber industry. It started off with a rush, in fact a speculative market. Nearly every lumber concern had increased its logging operations, and in many cases held tenaciously on to what stock it had in hand, knowing that fabulous prices could be obtained for it. The advances in many woods was phenomenal. It was as easy to sell any grade or width or available quantity of lumber as it was to breathe or partake of a tempting repast. If an industry, a contractor or private person required wood for any particular purpose, the main thing was to obtain a supply and let the price go hang. Not a few wholesalers would buy stock and by wire make a sale within the next hour at a profit of several dollars per M. Values knew no restriction; it was a runaway market. Everything continued to go ahead by leaps and bounds. This condition continued throughout the first six months of the year and then there was a gradual slowing up.

No one was heard to complain of prices. Manufacturers' costs were high, labor was exacting in its demand, transportation rates were increasing and more capital than ever was required for the lumber business. In some instances lumber shot up 100 per cent. to 150 per cent. more than the schedule of prices that prevailed in 1918. An artificial state of affairs was created, which the knowing ones realized could not last. The highest prices were paid for cuts of white pine, hemlock, spruce, birch, maple and other woods ever known in the history of the trade.

These facts are all well known to those engaged in the lumber line. It was a case of where money counted and no one cared to predict how high rates would aviate. It was realized that there must be a limit somewhere and that demand would slacken, but in the meantime little thought was given to what seemed only distantly problematical. During the strenuous months the members of the trade predicted now and then that "the peak" had been reached, but each time it was thought the quotation flag had been placed on the top-most pinnacle, it would be picked up by some ambitious or speculative individual and carried excelsior.

Midsummer Saw Slackening Up

Of course, much of the artificial and fictitious condition which existed was due to shortage in forest products. Every industry was booming, there was plenty of work, labor was insistent in its demands, the export situation appeared promising and little or no cloud loomed on the horizon. About the end of June, however, matters began to settle down. Those, who had been plunging and wild-catting and scalping in the lumber arena, seemed to become possessed of an idea that "the cream was off the milk," and it would do very well to go slow.

However, demand and turn-over did not cease in a day. Things moved along with fairly good results until the latter part of October when the 40 per cent. increase was added in the matter of freight rates. This proved to be the straw that broke the lumber camel's back for the said camel was already carrying all the load that it could bear, and as soon as from $3.00 to $6.00 and $8.00 per M was added on to lumber prices,—already regarded as too high,—buying ceased and a mark-time period ensued. It was only in January that some slight revival was shown. February also has resulted in a large number of inquiries, and it begins to look now as if 1921 would be a fair year in the lumber arena.

The 1921 log cut, as will be seen from the various reports from the different provinces and in interviews with representative lumbermen, has materially decreased. The export situation is uncertain, and while many predictions are made with respect to building undertakings, still it will not be definitely known for three or four weeks yet just how far many of the projects proposed will be undertaken. There is a disposition at this juncture to go slow and to use every effort to bring about conditions that will be stabilized, not only in the matter of prices but in so far as production and consumption are concerned. There is some indication that the recent drops in prices have stimulated buying, but just whether the bottom has been reached in the matter of quotations, remains to be seen.

The Long Range End of Lumbering

It would seem that there may be some slight decrease in wages in the mills and yards during the coming summer, but the cost of manufacture is still high for the simple reason that when any decreases go into effect in the way of provisions, labor, transportation, etc., it is a long time before the lumberman reaps any practical resultant benefit. He has to plan far ahead and look to many months into the future in the matter of getting out the timber, or in other words, between the inception and completion of his project, there is so long a period that a great deal may happen within that time.

Lumber is not an article of production of a few days or weeks. It is a matter of months—one might say years—and the sooner that those, who are talking about further readjustments in prices, realize some of the difficulties which the manufacturer is up against, the more it will help to clear the atmosphere. It will perhaps cause some of those constantly clamoring against the producers (as if they were the ones ever waxing wealthy at the expense of the retailer and the consumer) to pause and reflect that the lumber cycle is one in which all branches, manufacturing, wholesale, retail, consuming and distributing, are equally concerned. What affects one affects all, and in uncertain periods like the present, there is nothing like the spirit of co-operation and service and a little condescension and good-will and the evidence of "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether."

Production Costs and Logging Operations

Regarding production costs it will not be definitely known how this year's cut compares with that of last year until the mills get in operation. The general opinion is that in Ontario and Quebec production costs will be equally as high as 1921 as they were in 1920. It is also affirmed that current market prices on some woods are from ten to twenty per cent. below the basis of replacement costs. Stocks of dry lumber on hand are limited and, should a sudden abnormal demand develop, there would be an inevitable ascension in values. What representative manufacturers in various centres think of the market for 1921 will be found on another page of the "Canada Lumberman."

Speaking of operating conditions, one of the leading lumbermen of the North said: "Most firms got through hauling this year several weeks before the usual time. This has been brought about owing to the decreased cut and increased efficiency on the part of the men. There has been far less 'jumping' in the camps, and men have realized that they had to buckle down to hold their jobs.

"There have been many rumors in circulation about the alleged decrease in wages. Any reduction applied to only a comparatively few men engaged after Christmas. Those, who went in the bush early providing they worked faithfully, received the same rate of

wages right through the season, which ranged all the way from $65 to $80 per month.

"Now there are two things that are worthy of attention in connection with the skidding and driving of logs to the water's edge. Where the hauling has been high and dry, loggers have got along splendidly, as there has been very little snow to remove and the ice-roads have been good on the higher levels. On the other hand, where the drives have been over low land, along the bed of the river, over marshes and streams, log conveyance has been a costly business; in fact it has been very tedious owing to the exceptionally mild weather. In many cases teams would break through the ice and loads had to be considerably lighter than usual, so when it comes to sizing up the expense in logging operations, one may say that a great deal of what this year's logs are going to cost will depend upon location of the camp, the condition of the surrounding country, how far the timber had to be drawn, and the fall of snow. Generally speaking, however, the past winter has not been an unfavorable one for operations in the bush."

Decreased Cut and Probable Prices

One leading lumberman stated recently that it was difficult to size up conditions, but he predicted that in Northern Ontario the cut of white pine would be reduced 15 per cent. from last year, red pine 30 per cent., spruce 35 per cent., and hemlock 20 per cent. He also made the prophecy that white pine would hold its own in price as compared with the latter half of 1920, with the exception of mill culls and dead culls, which would be very low. Red pine would also show some decline in value as well as spruce, of which there was a considerable quantity in the market at the present time, especially in the East. Hemlock may go up or down two or three dollars from its present price. The great essential factor to increased activity in the market is confidence in the stability of prices and how soon that confidence will prevail is something which all would like to learn.

New Mechanics' Lien Act Drafted

Measure Affords Large Measure of Protection to Retail Lumbermen—Holding Owner Responsible

A new bill respecting liens of mechanics and wage-earners, supply men and others has been introduced in the Ontario Legislature by Mr. W. E. N. Sinclair, M.P.P., of Oshawa.

Some of the principal clauses in the proposed legislation, which are of direct interest to retail lumber dealers and others, are:—

(1) The original contractor shall, whenever any payment of money shall become due from the owner, part owner, or lessee or whenever he desires to draw any money from the owner, part owner or lessee under such contract, or upon the written demand of any mortgagee, make out and give to the owner, part owner, lessee or mortgagee, or his agent, a statement under oath, Form 1, showing the name of every mechanic or laborer in his employ who has not been paid in full and also showing the name of every sub-contractor in his employ, and of every person furnishing machinery or material, and giving the amount, if any, which is due or to become due to them, or any of them, for work done, or machinery or material furnished to him, which statement shall be accompanied by a certificate, Form 2, signed by every person furnishing machinery or material to him.

(2) The original contractor shall also deliver to such owner, part owner, lessee, or mortgagee, similar statement under oath from each sub-contractor, accompanied by like certificates from every person furnishing machinery or material to such sub-contractor.

Amount to be Retained

(3) The owner, part owner or lessee, or his agent, shall retain out of any money then due, or to become due to the principal contractor, an amount sufficient to pay all demands that are due or to become due to such sub-contractors, mechanics, laborers and material men, and shown by the contractor's and sub-contractors' statement and the certificates of material men for work done or machinery, material or fuel furnished, and shall pay said money to them according to their respective rights.

(4a) All payments so made shall, as between such owner, part owner, lessee, mortgagee, and such contractor, sub-contractors and persons performing labor or furnishing machinery, material or fuel, be considered the same as if paid to such original contractor, and such owner, part owner, lessee or mortgagee shall thereupon be released of any further liability to the extent of such payment so made.

The Right of Action

(4b) Until the statements provided for in this section are made and furnished in the manner and form as herein provided, the contractor shall have no right of action or lien against the owner, part owner, or lessee on account of such contract, and the sub-contractor shall have no right of action or lien against the owner, part owner, lessee or contractor, until he shall have furnished such statements, and any payments made by the owner, part owner, or lessee, before such statements are made, or without retaining sufficient money, if that amount be due, or it is to become due, to pay the sub-contractor, mechanics, laborers, or material men as shown by the said statements and certificates shall be considered illegal, and made in violation of the rights of the persons intended to be benefited by this Act, and the rights of such sub-contractors, laborers and material men to a lien, shall not be affected thereby.

(5) When the sixty days within which any liens can be filed, have expired, and no liens on account of such improvement exist, then the failure of the contractor to furnish such affidavit as herein provided shall not act as a bar or defence in any suit or cause of action to collect any claim or claims by law as other claims are collected.

(6) If neither such owner, part owner or lessee, nor his agent can be found within the county, then it shall not be necessary for the contractor or sub-contractor to make and deliver such statements and certificates as a prerequisite to a lien or to the institution of proceedings under this Act or other suit or proceedings.

Protection of Owners' Interest

(7) In order that the owner, part owner, lessee, mortgagee or contractor may be protected, he or his agent may at any time during the progress of the work demand in writing of the contractor or sub-contractor, any or all statements herein provided for, which shall be made by the contractor or sub-contractor, and given to the owner, part owner, lessee, mortgagee, contractor or his agent, and if such contractor or sub-contractor fails to furnish such statements within ten days after demand is made, he shall be liable to such owner, part owner, lessee, mortgagee or contractor, making such demand each time he so refuses or neglects to comply with such demand, in the sum of one hundred dollars and also for all actual damages occasioned by such neglect or refusal.

(5) The owner, part owner, or lessee who makes payments or distribution according to respective rights shall not be liable to the sub-contractor, material men or laborers for any greater amount than he contracted to pay the original contractor, but shall not be entitled to set off any damages which he may sustain by reason of any failure or omission in the performance of such contract; the risk of all payments made to the original contractor after the owner, part owner, lessee or his authorized agent shall have received the notice above mentioned, or before the contractor shall have furnished him with the statement under oath as hereinbefore provided, shall be upon the owner, part owner or lessee, until the expiration of sixty days within which claims for liens may be filed, as hereinafter provided, and no payments made to any contractor before the expiration of said sixty days shall defeat any lien, or any sub-contractor, material man or laborer, unless such payment has been distributed among the sub-contractors, material men or laborers, or if distributed in part only, then to the extent of such distribution; but where the original contractor shall have furnished the statements and certificates as herein provided, the owner, part owner, or lessee, may pay to such contractor out of the sum lawfully due and payable to him under his contract at the time said statements and certificates are furnished, any amount lawfully in excess of the claims and demands due from said original contractor to sub-contractors, material men and laborers, as shown on said statements and certificates, or as shown by notices served on such owner, part owner, or lessee, by sub-contractors, material men and laborers as provided herein.

(6) In making such payments, the owner, part owner or lessee may assume the names and amounts set forth in said certificates and statements to be true and correct and such owner shall not be liable for errors or omissions of said names and amounts in such statements and certificates, unless a notice has been served as herein provided.

New Brunswick Cut Sharply Declines

Estimates received by the Department of Lands and Mines in Fredericton, N.B., from scalers, indicate a cut of approximately 200,000,000 feet of lumber upon the crown lands of New Brunswick this year. Last year the cut on crown lands was approximately 360,000,000 feet and this shows a curtailment of nearly fifty per cent. Hon. C. W. Robinson, Minister of Lands and Mines for New Brunswick, estimates that the revenue from the Crown lands stumpage rates will be less than $1,000,000 this year as compared with $1,200,000 last year. The increased rate on stumpage became affective last August and the $5 a thousand rate is being paid on this winter's lumber operations on the Crown lands for the first time.

Great Increase in Value of B.C. Wood Products

Reached Enormous Sum of $92,000,000—Big Gain in Timber Revenue—Most Satisfactory Feature Was Heavy Overseas Shipment—Brighter Conditions

By George S. Perry, Vancouver, B. C.

Measured in monetary values, the forest production of the province of British Columbia for 1920, exceeded that of the previous year by over $22,000,000, according to figures submitted to the provincial legislature at Victoria by Hon. T. Dufferin Pattullo, Minister of Lands. Needless to say this large total also very much exceeds that of any other year in the records of the timber industry of British Columbia. The total, made up of values of record or estimated, for all sorts of products, including that of the wood-cutting industry, for the past four years is given by the Minister as follows.

1917	$48,399,469
1918	54,162,523
1919	70,285,094
1920	92,628,807

This is not revenue, but gross value of all timber taken from forest lands, and sold or disposed of. The figures of revenue returns received by the Provincial Government from stumpage, royalties, sales of timber and other dues on timber, show an equally healthy expansion. For the first time since forest records have been kept in British Columbia, the revenue realized by the government from this chief industry of the province, has exceeded three million dollars. True, the government a year ago placed in its estimates a probable revenue of over four million dollars from forest returns. That was perhaps rather an optimistic estimate. But that it was not so far out has been shown by the actual returns—making due allowance for the very abnormal conditions which disturbed the timber industry for most part of the year. For the past seven years revenue returns from forest products have netted the government anywhere from two million dollars per annum, upward, with the exception of 1915, when the returns fell slightly below that figure. The figures from 1914 onward, are summarized as follows:—

1914	$2,342,679.95
1915	1,922,558.40
1916	2,005,940.76
1917	2,338,333.52
1918	2,860,972.53
1919	2,875,809.98
1920	3,322,358.77

There is another phase of government activity in timber which indicates conditions fairly well, though not coming into the revenue column at the immediate moment. That is in the sales of timber from the public domain. In 1920, the total sales came within a few thousand dollars of trebling the record of 1919, and far exceeded the total of any preceding year for several years past. In 1920, sales of timber, including saw timber, poles, piles, posts and props, shingles, bolts, cordwood and railway ties covered values from which the computed revenue will be $1,799,039. In 1919 government sales reached a total of but $654,372; 1918, $380,408; 1917, $483,281; 1916, $259,769. The total acreage of timber lands involved in the 1920 sales was 121,690, which almost doubled that of 1919, when the acreage was 61,809.

An Increase in Timber Scaled

As the forest revenue of the provincial government largely comes direct from stumpage and royalty on timber cut, the figures officially supplied, covering the timber scaling in each section naturally show an expansion very closely in line with that of the monetary returns from timber. Rather contrary to expectations, and to what might have been reasonably predicted, the last three months of 1920 marked an increase in timber scaled, though there was a sharp decline in the lumber market in that period, which reflected back in a general slowing up of production and that in turn had the effect of checking operations in the woods—to such an extent in fact, that every logging camp on the coast, with scarcely an exception, closed before Christmas, while many of them were down two months prior to the end of the year. The mills in the Mountain, or Interior districts, were closed down early, and the logging operations, usually most active in the winter season in that part of the province, were much curtailed.

From the official records the forest operations, as shown by the official log scale for the year 1920, resulted in a cut of 2,146,233,527 feet. The 1919 cut was 1,758,329,995, and the 1918 returns show a cut of 1,761,184,406 feet. The record for 1920 is far above any previous year in the B. C. lumber industry. The division of this total between Coast and Interior, as it is made by the Forest Branch, would give approximately 1,706,064,727 feet as the total cut on the Coast and 440,167,908 feet as the total for the Interior.

It may be noted in passing that the Interior as figured by the department includes the northern interior as well as the southern portions usually referred to as the "Mountain" district. The reason the latter term is restricted to the southern interior is that the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association covers the southern interior and does not include the northern interior, which has quite recently joined with the northern coast district in forming a timbermen's association of its own.

In looking over the above totals, in comparison with any figures which may be made as to lumber sawn, it is well to make note of the fact that the official log scale, from which the above figures are compiled, includes all classes of timber, such as poles, piling, shingle bolts, ties, timber cut for pulpwood, and all other timber products.

Regarding the return of lumber cut in the province in the past year, figures covering the entire output are not accessible. The Mountain Association, covering the mills of the Kootenay, Okanagan, Nicola, and the Columbia valleys, has issued a summary showing production, 324,000,000 feet; shipments, 247,000,000; stocks at end of year, 247,000,000 feet. The latter item corresponds very closely with the total at the end of 1919. The total cut in the Coast and Vancouver Island district will very closely approximate that of the previous year, while the figures for the northern coast and interior are difficult to estimate. The stocks of lumber on hand at the close of the year—and which will not show any very material change yet—will be quite as large as at the end of 1919, when the total reported in the Coast and Vancouver Island district was 152,320,000 feet.

Export Shipments Broke All Records

Possibly the most satisfactory feature of the 1920 lumber trade is that recorded in export shipments. Many of the coast mills were engaged very steadily all year cutting on orders for overseas deliveries. That trade reached a total far in excess of any former season, and nearly 40,000,000 feet greater than 1919. The figures for the waterborne shipments of lumber from British Columbia mills, as given by the Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau, whose inspectors check every shipment, are given below, in comparison with 1919:

Overseas Shipments

	1919	1920
Australia	8,515,600	32,218,155
New Zealand	.....	4,159,099
South America	1,551,574	5,523,102
China	17,183,430	14,911,232
Japan	4,675,730	5,990,266
U. K. and Continent	65,384,100	61,217,805
South Africa	5,044,672	7,330,531
India	.....	5,385,268
United States	5,259,346	4,162,845
Philippine Islands	785,726	2,996,123
Straits Settlements	475,088	234,479
Mexico	.....	1,015,414
Cuba and West Indies	.....	1,479,950
	108,872,266	146,624,269

It will be noted from scanning these figures that there was a slight decrease in shipments to the United Kingdom and Europe. There was also a decrease in shipments to China. The big increases were in the exports to the British Dominions, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa and to India. Smaller figures show gains in shipments to Mexico, Cuba and West Indies. It is to be noted also that several export customers had not received any lumber from British Columbia in 1919. India is in fact in the guise of a new customer.

There is a future as yet unrealized by the man in the street in British Columbia, in the development of the pulp and paper industry. In addition to the several mills which have been established and producing for some years now, there have been a number of announcements of companies formed to exploit pulpwood areas in widely separated sections of the province. At least three of these are likely to become active in the present year. That the world markets are

wide open for pulp and paper products and that there is an unlimited supply of wood suitable for pulp-making in the Pacific provinces, are the two dominating facts which are leading pulp men and financiers to look into the opening that exists. Since the first pulp mill was built on the Canadian Pacific Coast, there have been many changes in the situation.

Expansion in Pulp and Paper Line

The first mill had a long and uphill struggle, and the first men to enter the field have been left behind in the opening up of the pulp industry. The large plants now established are owned and controlled very largely by the same interests which own and control the pulp and paper industry in the Pacific Coast states. The expansion of the market year by year can be gauged by the totals for the past two years, taken from official sources. These show production as follows:—

Pulp	1919	1920
Sulphite	80,047 tons	92,299 tons
Sulphate	9,473 tons	16,380 tons
Ground Wood	99,769 tons	108,665 tons
Total	189,289 tons	217,344 tons
Paper	1919	1920
Newsprint	123,607 tons	136,832 tons
Wrapping	7,202 tons	9,792 tons
Total	130,809 tons	146,624 tons

All of the ground wood pulp, 38,886 tons of sulphite and 7,450 tons of sulphate were manufactured into paper within the province.

The foregoing review of the leading features of the timber industry in British Columbia for the year 1920, giving in many cases the merest outline of the course of activity in various branches of the business, is remarkable in that it shows an unbroken front of expansion in the face of many adverse and some very trying situations. The most unsettling happening in lumber circles in the year must unhesitatingly be pointed out as the premium prices paid for lumber in the early months of the year.

There was an unexpected and unusual demand from the United States market—so insistent that buyers from leading centres across the line not only visited British Columbia but stayed right on the ground for weeks at a time, and their anxiety to get lumber orders firmly accepted was so evident that it impressed the entire trade. The impression was heightened by the prices offered and paid—for there is no question that the lumber shipped to the U. S. market in the first three months of 1920 went in every instance at a very high price. Shingle shipments shared in the general advance, and this runaway market created a momentary boom in lumber-selling circles. There were few, if any, who did not succumb to the temptations of that speculative condition.

The Inevitable Reaction Came Suddenly

That the reaction was bound to come was inevitable. It came quickly, and it came with a reverse force quite as strong as that which had caused the upheaval of prices. The high prices had affected the regular trade with all parts of Canada and of the U. S., where regular customers had to pay the premium figures or go without the lumber which speculators were bidding for. On the rebound, the falling prices upset the regular trade with equal force. The trade did not know when the bottom of the market would be reached, and so it waited. To add to the dullness which followed the reaction, the lumber industry entered the period of general slow trade, which it is sharing in common with other industries, in an unprepared condition. The winter months are usually the slack season in the lumber line in British Columbia. The winter of 1920-21 has been unusually slow, and it followed a fall trade which had never been so low for years. Prices which were battered down to a point below where there was any profit, have not yet shown any indication of an advance, and at the moment do not seem likely to.

Into the midst of the lumber trade, already disrupted as above described, there was projected in September of last year the now famous freight tariff increase of 35-40 per cent. What it did to British Columbia's lumber trade with Eastern Canada is well known to the eastern readers of "Canada Lumberman." That is a subject which has yet to be threshed out by all trade interests in Canada. Possibly the lumber manufacturers of British Columbia think their grievance in the matter of freight rates is greater than that of other enterprises in manufacturing and commerce. There is no division of opinion in the trade in B. C. as to the unwise policy of such a sweeping increase in freight rates. The direct result has been to kill off the greater part of the prospective trade with Eastern Canada, and equally so with the middle and eastern states. In both those fields, Southern pine has the master hand, and is now reaping the immense advantages of short haul and comparatively slight increase in freight rates. The long haul from the coast is only possible now on certain specifications, notably squares and long dimensions, of the class only to be obtained in British Columbia.

Active Year in Quebec Lumber and Pulpwood

Amount of Timber Cut on Private Lands Now Almost Equals That Taken Off Crown Domain—Great Improvement in Operations—Good Use of Seaplanes

G. C. Piche, Quebec, P. Q.

Mr. G. C. Piche, Chief of the Forest Branch of the Quebec Provincial Department of Lands and Forests, in a special report to Hon. Mr. Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests, gives an interesting general survey of the Quebec forest service, of which the following is a summary:—

In general, owing to the excellent prices paid last winter for lumber and pulpwood, there was great activity in our forests, and this, notwithstanding the heavy increases in the salaries of the men and the prices of supplies and forage. There was a remarkable increase in the volume of the timber cut during the season 1919-20 in the province.

We must mention the fact that the cut of timber on private lands is now almost as great as that on Crown lands. In the first case, the department does not get any revenue, but has to spend every year more than $100,000 to have the regulations observed on settlers' lots, and especially to prevent timber thieves to clear up the lots at the prejudice of the good settlers.

The legend that the lumbermen have ruined the lots, before they were sold to settlers received a death blow from the following facts: during the year 1919, there were 985,961,335 ft. B.M. cut on the private lands, whereas all the cut on the lands under license amounted to 1,055,358,173 ft. B. M.

Following the drop in the selling prices of lumber which has started to manifest itself in August, 1920, in Canada, as well as in the United States and Europe, the lumbermen have decided to reduce their present operations by about one-third. Fortunately, there was until the end of 1920 a greater demand for pulpwood but, since the beginning of the present year, the pulpwood operators have also diminished their cuttings and many camps have been shut down. Therefore, the volume of the cut of 1920-21 will be about equal to that of last season. On the other hand, the prices paid for pulpwood cut on private lands has reached such a height during the autumn that we must expect there will be great abuses made on private lands, and many timber owners will strip their lands of its spruce without any care for the future. It means that our control will have to be more vigilant.

The revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1921, will certainly reach the three million and half dollars' mark, whereas, those of the following year will be higher by, at least, one million dollars, owing to the increase of the stumpage dues decided last summer by the government. This advance will take effect for all timber cut after the first of September, 1920.

We must mention a great improvement which is taking place this winter in the lumbering operations: the companies are giving much closer attention in following the departmental regulations, and employ a larger number of men to inspect their logging operations. These inspectors co-operate with our own staff of engineers and rang-

ers, and the results obtained thereby are noticeable. Furthermore, the radical measures taken by the government in charging severe fines for the infractions to the Lands and Forests regulations have certainly helped to get this improvement.

The numerous studies made by the Forest-engineers to decide if it was needed, in certain sections, to make exception to the cutting regulations have allowed us to know better the forest conditions of the stands which were to be lumbered, and to authorize without exposing ourselves to compromise the future of the forest.

Better Regulations in Logging

We are thus coming rapidly towards a better regulation of the lumbering operations, as we must aim that the logging operations will improve rather than impoverish the cutover areas.

In other words, we wish to arrive, in the shortest delay possible, to determine in advance what will be the maximum volume of the cut which we can allow to be made per square mile on a given area, so that we will not allow to be removed, every year, more timber than the forest really produces.

The inspection of the settlers' lots still gives us a considerable amount of work, as we are compelled to study, every year, at least 25,000 cases of cutting operations made upon private lands, and we must collect the stumpage dues imposed either as a guarantee of good faith or, as a fine, if abuses have been made. Last year, we have thus collected $15,651.00 in fines and $99,235 in guarantee; besides these amounts, after examination of the improvements made on the lots, we have abandoned claims of the timber cut during the process of clearing which would have amounted to $177,000. This policy gives excellent results, as the owners of the location tickets, in order to get their money back, are compelled to make the improvements which many of them otherwise would have been tempted to neglect.

We have encouraged the exploitation of maple orchards on the Crown lands, and we expect that this section will take fairly good extent in the near future.

On the townships forest reserves, the permit holders cut last winter 2,603,350 ft. B.M. which have given us a revenue of $4,600.82.

The classification of the domain has been followed as quickly as our personal could allow. Fifteen townships have been classified in full, as well as one or several ranges in eighteen other townships. The whole represents a total of 6,300 lots classified.

Wider Recognition of Reforestation

The Berthierville nursery continues to give excellent results and the demands for forest trees are always numerous, and we will be compelled to enlarge the nursery by purchasing one or two adjoining properties, as we certainly lack space. We are convinced that reforestation is going to be more and more recognized as a necessity for the establishment of a permanent supply of timber and this more so, now that the problem of fire protection is being dealt with greater attention.

During the year 1920, the forest fires have devastated an area of about 290,000 acres. We must congratulate ourselves that the damages were not more considerable, because the temperature, during the months of May, June and July, was very unfavorable. We must not forget that quite a number of these fires have gone over lands which had been lumbered or burned recently, so that the immediate damages are not as extensive as if all the lots had been fully wooded. Nevertheless, we must not neglect a single acre of forest land, and take all the means to prevent and combat this plague and also see to repair efficiently the damages within the shortest delay possible.

The use of seaplanes in the region of Lake St. John has given very good results and we may hope, thanks to this additional weapon, to exercise a more active patrol upon the remote Crown lands so as to discover the fires at their very origin, and, in case of need, transport the necessary men, right close to the fires. The hydroplanes will also render us great services during the reconnaissances to be made of the unexplored territory of the province, where the means of transportation lack entirely.

Plans are progressing rapidly for the 29th annual meeting of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association to be held at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 29th and 30th. Secretary W. W. Schupner states that the response from members indicates that the selection of Chicago as the convention city was wise and that reports show that a representative attendance from all sections of the country.

The offices and wharves of Clarke Brothers, Limited, Lumber and Pulp Manufacturers, Bear River, Nova Scotia.

Readjustment Proceeds Slowly on Prairies

As Soon as Conditions are Settled and Price of Commodities Stabilized Building Will be Resumed on Large Scale—General Outlook is Fair

It is always interesting to study the attitude of the West and, with each recurring spring, the mind of many in the East turns instinctively to the opportunities and potentialities of trade in the Prairie provinces. The purchasing power of the people of the plains means much to manufacturing and supply concerns in both the eastern portions and the extreme west of the Dominion. The marketing of a large or limited supply of commodities applies not only to the ordinary requirements of life but to a great degree in constructional undertakings. Will there be much building in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta? How will the demand for lumber and other structural requisites shape up? It is a little too early yet to make any definite predictions, but the following review of conditions presented by the Winnipeg correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman" will be read with interest and appreciation. He says that there has been little change in the lumber business at prairie points during the past two months. The demand is still light, and although retailers have every confidence in the future, the present situation is one which might truly be called stagnant. It was, however, surprising and gratifying to note the cheerful spirit pervading the big representative gathering of lumbermen at the recent Winnipeg convention. Nobody was downcast, and the optimistic Western spirit was never seen to better advantage than in the words and actions of the prairie lumbermen at the event referred to above.

The general outlook is problematical and the consumer of lumber is no doubt putting off his purchases until the last moment in keeping with the accepted principle that it is poor policy to buy on a falling market. Naturally, it will take some time for anything like a normal demand to again prevail.

Retailers are anxiously waiting the result of widespread campaigns urging the public to "build now" and to "buy now." It does not seem probable that the public will be greatly affected by these exhortions until they are satisfied that prices of all building materials have reached "rock bottom."

In the larger centres of population there is no doubt that a good deal of lumber will be in demand as soon as weather conditions permit of outside work, but from reports in the rural districts there is no certain evidence of activity in the erection of buildings. Speaking generally, in the good-crop districts, business is expected to be 65 per cent. to 70 per cent. normal, from present indications. In the mixed farming and oat-growing territory business of every nature is poor and prospects are too uncertain at this time to forecast the future.

Price Recessions to Stimulate Trade

In the past two or three weeks retailers have made further reductions in price in the hope of stimulating trade. There seems to be good reason to believe that any further reductions are impossible, and the consumer certainly cannot accuse lumbermen of profiteering to-day. Lumber prices are from 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. below the peak, and it remains for the other trades to "get in line" and give an inducement to the prospective house-builder to lay out his money to good advantage. Without going over old ground, it is worth while to point out once more that the cost of lumber in an average house is from 30 per cent. to 35 per cent. of the whole, and the person who postpones building on account of the cost of lumber has in reality a poor argument, for the truth is that the other items entering into a building not only represent a much larger proportion of the whole, but also have, up to the present, shown little tendency to come down in price compared with lumber.

Reports indicate that practically all yards are carrying abnormally low stocks. This would seem to be a natural result of the light demand, the advice of many manufacturers to buy for immediate requirements, and the weakening of prices in the past months. A good deal has been said and printed about the danger of the retailer reducing stocks to wait for business to improve before replenishing his piles very heavily. As to the chances of a sudden revival of business and its effect on the low condition of yard stock, the men interested are content to take a chance on getting what they want when the demand makes itself felt.

There is much room for improvements in collections. It is hard to get money, and persistent hammering is the only recourse for the country retailer. It has been widely circulated that "the farmer will not sell his grain" and no doubt there is a considerable percentage of farmer debtors who are deliberately evading their responsibilities in this way, but we believe the vast majority of these gentry could, if they would, meet at least a part of their obligations. It does not seem hardly fair to the merchant, who granted credit in good faith a year ago, to ask him to wait for a settlement until wheat passes the two-dollar mark. However, head offices in Winnipeg report collections "slightly improved," "better in the last 30 days," and so on.

None but the very best of risks, and few of those, are being considered by lumbermen to-day. As a matter of fact, few of the farming population are asking for further credits, and the general wave of economy, close buying and careful spending has had its effect on all classes of the community. Expenses on the farm last summer were high and returns certainly not up to expectations, so that it is to be expected that an all-round tightening up of credits and a pushing for collections will be the general rule.

Referring once more to the outlook for building in 1921, we believe it is yet early for anything but a guess at the future. Conditions are not by any means settled, but if they were, and if one could say that prices of commodities were stabilized, we believe the first signs of activity and resumption of normal life would appear in the erection of homes for the many thousands who are but waiting for a chance to "Own Their Own."

Speaking of the future, a leading wholesale lumberman of Winnipeg recently remarked: "I am of the opinion that during the next five years in Western Canada, we will experience an activity in the lumber business not heretofore equalled."

How Uncle Sam's Timber Supply is Going

In response to a resolution of the United States Senate, the Forest Service has restudied the forest situation of the country. It was found that recent high prices of lumber, newsprint, turpentine, and other forest products have seriously affected many industries and in various ways have imposed formidable burdens on the public.

House building has been checked, farm development and upkeep hampered, and the cost of furniture, vehicles, tool handles, agricultural implements, and other articles heavily increased. Lumber prices have risen out of proportion to increased costs of production and distribution. The pulpwood and paper industry is in straits for raw material from the forests .

Depletion of the timber supplies in the eastern part of the United States has reached the point at which eastern and even southern markets are being invaded by west coast lumber, hitherto barred by the high cost of transportation. The timber of the country as a whole is being used and destroyed four times as fast as new timber is growing, and the saw timber, the most valuable and most needed part of the stand, is being cut five and one-half times as fast as it is produced. More than 80,000,000 acres of land that should be growing timber is unproductive waste, much more is only partially productive, and fires are steadily causing further deterioration.

The new study of the situation made by the Forest Service contains many facts never before brought out, regarding both individual industries and conditions in individual states and regions. It discusses also the relation between forest depletion and the lumber prices, depletion and exports, and concentration in timber ownership, manufacture, and marketing. Fresh light is thrown on the question of timber monopoly.

Finally a programme is outlined for bringing about a fundamental and permanent change in the situation. Timber in large quantities will always be an economic necessity and we must prepare to grow it, says a leading Washington authority.

National Wholesalers Will Meet in Chicago

The annual convention of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association will be held at the New Drake Hotel, Chicago, March 29th and 30th. It is expected there will be a large and representative attendance and a number will be present from Canada. During the week of the convention there will be several other important lumber gatherings in Chicago, including the Third American Lumber Congress on March 31st, and conferences of lumber manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers from all over the United States will be going on at the same time. W. W. Schupner, secretary of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, points out that the twenty-ninth annual meeting of the association offers an unusual opportunity for the discussion of timely subjects by prominent men in the lumber business. It looks as if the number of delegates will beat all records.

Statistical Survey of the Great Lumber Industry of Canada

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, has just completed a report on the Lumber Industry in Canada for the calendar year 1919, covering the operations of 3,410 plants, located by provinces as follows:

Alberta	34	Quebec	1,419
New Brunswick	249	Yukon	1
Prince Edward Island	63	Manitoba	38
British Columbia	258	Ontario	852
Novia Scotia	486	Saskatchewan	10

Capital Investment

The amount of capital invested in the industry is presented in the accompanying table by items for each province and the Dominion:

Provinces	Land, buildings, machinery, tools and other equipment. In Logging & & Timber camps.	In Saw Mills	Materials on hand, stocks in process, finished products, etc.	Cash, trading & operating accts. & bills receivable	Total Capital
Alberta	$ 98,682	$ 281,175	$ 182,903	$ 86,304	$ 649,064
British Columbia	18,951,933	17,873,015	9,696,305	12,819,787	59,341,040
Manitoba	538,982	742,604	688,314	888,394	2,858,294
New Brunswick	6,382,025	7,934,688	10,854,331	6,645,081	31,816,125
Nova Scotia	2,099,708	1,626,334	1,870,607	775,472	6,372,121
Ontario	8,114,416	11,208,994	22,907,291	16,969,185	59,199,886
Prince Edward Island	16,000	111,500	20,910	20,462	168,872
Quebec	8,402,134	24,674,746	20,227,147	15,973,767	69,277,794
Saskatchewan	94,509	144,608	378,228	876,408	1,493,753
Yukon		3,882	18,998	3,418	26,298
Canada—Totals	44,698,389	64,601,546	66,845,034	55,058,278	231,203,247

Employees, Salaries and Wages

The number of persons employed in the industry by sex and classes of employment together with the amounts paid to each class in salaries and wages is shown in the following table:

Classes of Employment	No. of Employees Male	Female	Salaries & Wages
Officers, superintendents, managers	2,606	53	4,449,852
Clerks, stenographers and other salaried employees	2,085	316	2,526,980
Wage earners in the woods	34,359		25,505,355
Wage earners in the mills	34,061		28,516,833
Totals	73,111	369	$60,999,020

Misccellaneous Expenses

The total cost of all miscellaneous items of expense connected with the industry for the calendar year 1919 was $31,280,905. The various items of expense are detailed below.

Rent of mill, factory or works	$ 376,775
Rent of power	357,992
Insurance premiums	2,183,844
Taxes, (municipal, provincial, federal)	1,980,690
Supplies for board of men and keep of horses	7,724,468
Rent of offices and buildings, not included above, and miscellaneous expenses	10,801,654
Contract work (not included before)	7,855,482

Raw and Partly Manufactured Materials

The quantity and the cost value of all materials including freight, duty, and other charges is shown by principal items for each of the provinces and the Dominion in the following table:

Provinces	Logs for Lumber Quan.	Logs for Lumber Value	Bolts for Shingles Value	Rough Lumber Purchased as such Value	Rough Lumber Purchased as such Quan.	Rough Lumber Purchased as such Val. only	All other material
	M. ft. B.M.	$	Cords	$	M. ft.	$	$
Alberta	24,856	361,536	70	700			
British Columbia	1,432,068	17,472,316	171,460	2,061,234	22,957	585,814	870,626
Manitoba	18,844	406,087	298	2,998	85	2,515	3,500
New Brunswick	573,892	10,473,706	5,114	70,153	2,923	44,747	55,587
Nova Scotia	212,012	2,930,055	12,674	81,413	2,254	37,705	86,429
Ontario	983,217	16,180,382	33,740	329,747	12,739	419,733	618,701
Prince Edward Island	16,046	91,385	125	970	435	5,950	5,220
Quebec	835,410	16,285,248	108,735	933,728	41,584	948,124	685,078
Saskatchewan	30,385	597,105			38	1,013	3,300
Yukon	253	2,532					
Canada Totals	4,126,983	64,800,352	332,216	3,480,943	83,015	2,081,601	2,328,411

Forestry Statistics by Provinces

Statistics of all forest products comprising mill and woods production are presented in the following summary table:

Provinces	Establishments	Capital	Employees, Sal. & Wages No.	Wages Payments	Cost of materials.	Value of Products
Canada	3,410	231,203,247	73,480	60,999,020	72,691,337	222,648,790
Alberta	34	649,064	438	454,732	362,236	1,393,183
British Columbia	258	59,341,040	17,462	20,268,591	20,989,990	60,440,773
Manitoba	38	2,858,294	866	516,560	415,100	1,497,486
New Brunswick	249	31,816,125	8,624	5,520,163	10,644,195	26,713,403
Nova Scotia	486	6,372,121	3,422	1,389,024	3,135,602	8,331,824
Ontario	852	59,199,886	23,154	18,717,426	17,548,563	60,565,554
P. E. Island	63	168,872	87	37,234	103,525	286,121
Quebec	1,419	69,277,794	18,678	13,362,368	18,888,178	61,493,919
Saskatchewan	10	1,493,753	746	727,517	601,418	1,913,847
Yukon	1	26,298	3	5,405	2,532	12,680

The Kinds of Lumber Sawn

The production of sawn lumber, shingles and lath by quantity and value of cut for each species of wood is shown in the accompanying table for the Dominion:

Kinds of Wood	Sawn Lumber Quantity M. ft. B.M.	Selling Value at Mill
Softwoods—		
Spruce	1,335,044	43,941,766
Douglas Fir	817,844	22,407,922
White pine	479,937	19,872,271
Hemlock	234,785	6,899,719
Balsam Fir	140,834	4,310,152
Cedar	98,808	3,148,810
Red pine	89,198	3,404,029
Jack pine	45,016	1,359,245
Western yellow (Bull pine)	37,776	1,081,287
Tamarack	16,490	438,333
Larch	15,763	400,995
Yellow Cypress	10	400
Other kinds, not spec.	14,883	434,817
Custom sawn lumber	308,377	7,468,937
Hardwoods—		
Birch	69,077	2,671,508
Maple	44,755	1,626,368
Basswood	25,247	945,002
Elm	15,709	564,690
Poplar	13,584	435,165
Beech	10,581	388,236
Ash	7,035	245,162
Cherry	3,714	123,802
Oak	2,829	133,591
Chestnut	901	25,848
Butternut	374	13,592
All other, not spec.	2,260	68,101
Total, all woods	3,830,831	$122,359,748
All other sawmill products		6,681,940
Total value		$129,041,688

Shingles and Lath Production

	Shingles Quantity	Shingles value	Lath Quantity	Lath value
Cedar	2,780,645	12,932,387	49,321	246,962
Spruce	46,623	183,297	219,842	948,017
White pine	42,966	207,048	111,942	466,287
Hemlock	10,430	51,199	16,687	59,122
Balsam fir	13,956	48,916	19,380	53,901
Jack pine	2,303	12,261	13,966	55,796
Poplar	844	3,647	39	157
Douglas fir	311	1,729	19,703	85,360
Other kinds	17,071	83,861	69,323	242,156
Totals	2,915,149	13,534,345	520,203	2,157,758

Forest Production

The following table shows the production of logs, timber, pulp wood, etc., arising from operations in the woods during the calendar year 1919, by quantities and values:

Kind	Unit of Measure	Quantity	Value
Logs cut in year	M ft.	3,026,928	$56,922,748
Timber squared	M. ft.	29,789	614,641
Pulpwood	Cords	1,029,879	14,085,370
Shingle and stave bolts	Cords	112,742	1,331,450
Poles, all kinds	No.	201,212	167,797
Ties, hewn	No.	5,173,818	3,587,135
Posts	No.	1,663,358	220,041
Piling			69,591
Firewood	Cords	70,304	322,878
All other products			603,348
Total value			$77,924,999

Many Ships are Awaiting Lumber Cargoes

Out of This Condition It Should be Possible to Develop Combination That Will Benefit All Parties—Labor Unions are Obstacles to Readjustment

By Elihu Woodworth, Parrsboro, N. S.

Readjustment, even in small matters and in a limited field, is likely to present some difficult problems. It is much easier to continue in a rut than to quit it abruptly, and the deeper the rut has become the more difficult it is to adopt a new course. The world to-day is confronted with the biggest readjustment job in its history. Much work in this line has been done in other years, for the course of civilization has been deranged many times, but there has never been anything to equal the present situation. Great wars and long wars have been waged in other times with disastrous effects in some portions of the world, but the effects of the "world's war" have been felt with varying degrees of intensity in every part of the globe. One of the curious things in connection with readjustment is that it has been so long delayed. The armistice was signed two and a half years ago and the treaty of Versailles followed within a year. In many cases a return to conditions approaching the normal might reasonably have been expected to follow at an early date but all expectations of that kind were doomed to disappointment.

The fact is that many people who had got into war time ruts had no desire to get out of them. Sticking to the ruts meant for them the line of the least resistance—and the most profits. It was different when prices were going up. The man who had anything to sell, no matter what, had no hesitation in accepting large and sudden advances in price, but when the tide turned he was, as a rule, very reluctant to take less than he had been getting. Consequently the close of the war failed to make an end of the high cost of living. The abnormally high war-time prices showed no indication of declining with the advent of peace. On the contrary, the prices of many indispensable commodities, such as flour, sugar, meats, eggs, and butter continued to advance steadily, and the price of labor soared accordingly. Indeed the demands of labor were usually more than in accord with the advance in the cost of living, and, when granted, furnished plausible excuse for a further advance in other prices. Slight reductions in the price of various articles were occasionally reported from the larger centres of population, but dwellers in small towns and in the country as a general rule experienced little or no relief from the H.C.L. until the beginning of the present year.

War-time conditions and conditions since the war have had, in Nova Scotia, marked effect upon the ship-building industry, and have left an unsolved problem for the owners of shipping property. The war undoubtedly was responsible for the revival of the wooden shipbuilding industry in many places. Post war conditions have given this industry its death blow in most places. Wooden vessels in limited numbers and under certain conditions will continue to be built, but in the greater number of the shipyards lately in operation the business is dead beyond the hope of revival of resurrection. At present only one shipyard is open on the shores of Minas Basin, or for that matter in the whole of Northern and Eastern Nova Scotia. So far as is known at present, that solitary yard will be closed as soon as the sea-going tug now under construction is successfully launched.

Money Put in Vessels Only Fair Investment

An authority on Parrsboro shipping writes: "Parrsboro has twenty-six three and four masted schooners on her registry books, all built since the war and of a total value of one million eight hundred thousand dollars. Nineteen of these are owned in Parrsboro and vicinity and represent a value of one million two-hundred thousand dollars." He says that "the closing of the yards was due to the slacking off of freights and the high cost of construction and operating, but after business readjusts itself and gets down to a solid basis it is expected some of the yards will open up again to build a smaller class of vessels for the coasting trade." Further on he says: "Parrsboro shipping men are in a good position to stand a few hard knocks, and I think I am safe in saying that fifty thousand dollars would cover the liabilities of her fleet of nineteen vessels with assets of over a million dollars. In this way they have a great advantage over the vessel men who went into the business and borrowed the money, expecting to pay it back out of their profits. Besides a number of our vessels have been off a couple of years and paid back their owners in some cases forty and fifty per cent."

Part of the above quotation is misleading. The new vessels of the Parrsboro fleet do not represent the value therein stated. No doubt they cost the amount mentioned, but unfortunately in this case cost and value are not synonymous terms. The vessels cost too much and the value is not in them. If the vessels in question had to be sold, it is extremely doubtful whether fifty per cent. of what they cost could be realized. No doubt the Parrsboro ship owners, considering the relatively small amount of their liabilities, will have a great advantage over the vessel men who went into the business and borrowed the money, but with some of their vessels laid up abroad and others on their way home to lay up, the money put into them can scarcely be regarded as a gilt-edged investment.

Cost of Operating is Too Heavy

When building deal-carriers during the war it became the custom in most yards to make each new vessel larger than the one that immediately preceded it. The reason for this was obvious. A vessel of say six-hundred tons register, would carry more than double the quantity of lumber that would be carried by a vessel of half her tonnage, while the cost of operating the vessel would be but a trifle more than the cost of running one of half the size. There would also be a saving in the proportionate cost of construction in favor of the larger craft. But when profitable deal freights could no longer be obtained, the big schooners became unprofitable. They were far too large for the coasting trade, and it became practically impossible to get paying off-shore freights for them. No doubt the time will soon come when they will be able to get employment that will be moderately profitable, but to make that possible the cost of operating will have to be reduced. Seamen's wages will have to come down. They kept up long after freights had fallen, and last summer and fall they maintained the elevation they reached when U-boats infested the seas. It is improbable that seamen's wages will ever drop as low as they were twenty or thirty years ago, but when things are finally readjusted and brought down to a live and let live basis, there will be a marked decline in the prices that were current last summer.

Securing a Winner for Fishermen's Race

Until it ceases to be profitable for men to go down to the sea in schooners to catch codfish or any other fish, there will always be some shipbuilding on the south-western coast of Nova Scotia. Some renewals have to be made yearly in the splendid fleet of fishing vessels owned along these shores, for in their arduous employment the vessels must be kept up to a high standard. In their strenuous occupation some of their staunchest are practically sure to come to grief every season and it is fairly certain that the fishing fleet will require new vessels every year. At present there is an added inducement to have a new craft built, for there is always the hope of securing a winner for the Fishermen's Race. In any case the vessels that are thought to be no longer fit for fishing are still in excellent condition for other service, for instance, in the coasting trade. There is no doubt that a few vessels suitable for the coasting trade are needed at this port and along this shore, but it is not very probable that any of our shipyards will open up to build them. Discarded vessels of the fishing fleet make good coasters and can usually be bought for a small part of the money it would cost to open or re-open a shipyard and build a vessel of the same tonnage, even after things have got "down to a solid basis." Even in coasting the cost of the vessel makes a difference. Time was when it seemed to matter very little, so long as you had the vessel. This winter lumber has come to New York from the Pacific Coast at a lower freight rate than was paid Parrsboro coasters a year or two ago on lumber cargoes from Parrsboro to New York. In the face of competition like that the coaster cannot afford to pay fancy prices.

Large Lot of Vessels Left on Hand

The cut of lumber in this vicinity, this season, will be the smallest for many years. It is difficult to estimate how much the output will decline, for some of the smaller operators will probably cut as much as they ever did, but others, including many of the largest operators, will cut less than half of their usual output. However, if the hoped for demand for lumber materializes, there will be an abundant stock on hand for shipment, for considerable quantities have been left over

every year for several seasons. This includes the greater part of a large lot of deals purchased by the French Government some time before the close of the war. Probably in due time when the Government "gets good and ready," steamers will be sent for this lot, but the other left-overs added to this season's cut, will make many cargoes for the Parrsboro schooners. In other parts of the province conditions are much the same as here and the output of deals and other long lumber will be much curtailed. In some sections a big business is done in pulpwood, and these places are little affected by the state of the general lumber market, for there is always a demand for pulp. The big pulp mills have insatiable appetites, and it is quite possible that the lack of a market for other lumber may cause an exceptionally large output of pulpwood.

Another variety of lumber for which there is always a demand and always will be so long as coal continues to be mined, is known as "pit timber." These props, on which mining operations depend, must not be less than five inches in diameter, of certain stated lengths and probably of spruce, although some other kinds of wood will be accepted. Vast numbers of these props are used every year, and the prices must be fairly remunerative or the demand will not be supplied. The market for pit props is usually a local market, that is the demand can usually be supplied from near the mine requiring the timber. But after a few years, even the mines surrounded by forests have to go farther afield. This winter many cars of pit timber are being shipped from Parrsboro to Springhill Mines, twenty-eight miles distant. The shipments from Parrsboro are only a small part of the number required by the mines at Springhill, to say nothing of the other mines in this country or in the province, but the demand for pit timber is undoubtedly growing and will continue to grow. The mines must have the timber and must pay enough for it to make procurring of it fairly remunerative. A few years ago all the props required could be got very near the mouth of the pit, now the bulk of the supply must be brought from a considerable distance. The same holds true of railway ties, and wherever a railway is operated the demand is likely to increase rather than diminish.

Taken altogether, the outlook in sections depending largely upon lumbering and shipping is not very encouraging. It is believed, however, that there will be sufficient demand for lumber to permit of the disposal of the stocks on hand and furnish fairly remunerative employment to local shipping. Such a culmination should not be impossible, or even very difficult. Much lumber is needed, much transportation is required. Much lumber awaits a purchaser, many ships are idle. Out of these conditions it should be possible to develop a combination that would benefit all parties.

At the present time the labor unions appear to be the greatest obstacles to readjustment. During the past two or three years millions of laboring men have had more money than they ever had at one time before. Many of them made good use of it, but to the majority, it was "easy come, easy go," and many engaged in an orgie of reckless spending which surely helped to keep up prices. They wanted prices to go down, but they demanded higher wages. Thousands of new houses are greatly needed in Canada, but it costs too much to build them. At this time of all times, the labor unions of the building trades fix a scale of absolutely prohibitory prices. This, no doubt, will result in unemployment for many of them, while a reasonable reduction of wages would have given them plenty of work, and made a market for vast quantities of building material. And the labor unions are usually controlled by men who aim to get a good living without work.

New Company Will Specialize in Hardwoods

The new organization known as the Anderson-Miller Lumber Co. Limited, who are successors to the hardwood department of the C. G. Anderson Lumber Co., Toronto, have an authorized capital of $50,000 and will deal in hardwoods exclusively in the wholesale line. The company have taken over the sorting in transit yard of the C. G. Anderson Lumber Co. This yard will be managed by J. A. Cadenhead who recently came to Toronto from Chicago where he was actively engaged in yard inspection for a number of years.

John J. Miller, who is well-known through having been connected for a long period with the National Hardwood Lumber Dealers' Association as inspector in Ontario,, and latterly as hardwood buyer with the C. G. Anderson Lumber Co., is the general manager and vice-president of the new company. The other officers will retain their connection with the C. G. Anderson Co. as well as with the Anderson-Miller Lumber Co.

"The Facts About Lumber Prices"

The retail lumberman in his advertising should endeavor to correct some of the wrong impressions which have prevailed regarding the price of lumber which, for many months, has been "the goat" in all the charges and criticism concerning the high cost of building. Anyone, even remotely connected with the industry, is now on a reasonable basis compared with the cost of production; in fact a number of large operators say that they cannot turn out the ordinary lines at the figure received to-day and make a profit. Production expenses have not been reduced to any extent as yet as 1920-21 logs will in all likelihood cost the operator as much as the cut of 1919-20, which year, in converting the raw product into the finished article, was a top-notcher. Other building materials will have to come down along with lumber and this is no idle prediction.

It is interesting to note what one firm in Washington, Ind., is doing to educate the public in the matter of lumber prices. This organization, known as W. M. Simpson Lumber Co., recently took a space two columns wide by six inches deep in the press to give the public "The Facts About Lumber Prices." This was the caption of the announcement. The publicity was frankly worded and could not fail to carry conviction. Here is the advertisement which is well worthy of perusal—in fact, it might be copied by a number of Canadian dealers who wish to give the trade something timely, instructive and important.

> There has been so much said about Lumber Prices, and so many misleading statements made, that we feel we owe it to the people to tell you the whole truth about the subject. You will recall that we have not been inclined to do much prophesying about prices, but we are now in position to tell you definitey what Lumber Prices have been doing, and what the market is NOW.
>
> The Highest Price that Lumber reached was in February, 1920. Not long after that time the wholesale market began to decline, very slowly at first, a little more rapidly later on, and has continued on the down-grade, until now it appears to most experienced lumbermen that the bottom has about been reached.
>
> While we have not advertised price reductions, we began early to cut our prices to conform to the falling wholesale market. At least three or four times since then we have made definite price revisions as rapidly as justified by our costs. Our last reduction, made early this month, brings our prices down to a point approximately one-third less than the highest point of last winter.
>
> We are perfectly frank to say that lumber is not selling at "Pre-War" prices, notwithstanding some statements that have been made to the contrary. No one who has made the most superficial study of the subject expects lumber to go as low as it once was. There are several reasons for this: 1st, Freight is a considerable factor in the cost of lumber, and freight rates are approximately double what they were before the war. 2nd, Labor and production costs, while they will be reduced, are not likely to reach pre-war levels. 3rd, the supply of lumber grows less each year, while the demand increases.
>
> At no time have we been in sympathy with the efforts that are being made in some quarters to hold retail prices up to the High Price Level long after wholesale prices have been reduced. When the market was advancing retailers made considerable "velvet" on the stock they had bought on a lower market. Now that things have gone the other way there's no reason why we shouldn't all take our medicine like men. Come on in, folks,, the water's FINE.

Building Costs Are Considerably Lower

Estimates vary as to the amounts which can be saved in building a house to-day as compared with the peak prices of some months ago. "From $500 to $800 on an $8,000 house," said a well-known Toronto builder, "and I am saving $1,100 on one corner house I am erecting. I find I can get loans up to 40 per cent. at 7½ per cent. interest."

City Architect Price, of Toronto, made a lower estimate. "I would think $400 a good saving on an $8,000 house," he said. "Lumber is down in price. A builder gets more bricks laid in the same number of hours than he did a year ago, but there are not so many costs that are down."

Enters Action Over Timber Cutting

The action by the Attorney-General of Ontario against J. R. Booth, of Ottawa, will be tried at Ottawa, according to an order made by J. A. C. Cameron, Master in Chambers, at Osgoode Hall, Toronto.

The Attorney-General alleges that the Booth employees cut timber estimated at two million feet, board measure, on the Bonchere River limits of the Golden Lake Lumber Co. Damages to the extent of $40,000 are sought.

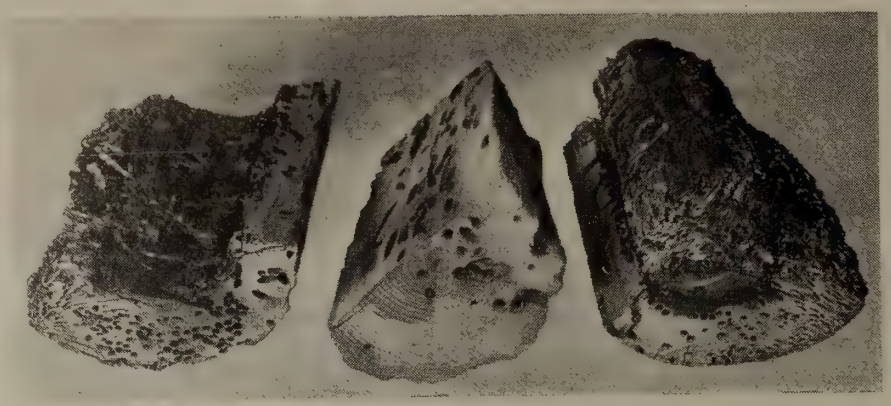
The defence is that the rights to cut this timber were regularly acquired, and that in any event the action is barred by the statute of limitations. The cutting is alleged to have taken place in the years between 1911 and 1915.

Application of Wood Preservation to Canadian Timber Products

By J. A. Coderre, B.A., F.E., Forest Products Laboratories, Montreal

Wood preservation has been defined as the art of protecting structural timber from deterioration by destructive agents. This definition clearly indicates that the term "Wood Preservation" applies only to the protection of timber products and is absolutely different from forest protection or the art of protecting standing timber in the forest.

The principal destructive agents against which it is necessary to protect timber both from an economic and national point of view are: decay, insects, marine borers, mechanical abrasion, fire and other destructive agencies.



Sections of piling destroyed by marine borers.

Decay is undoubtedly the most important destructive agent and is responsible for enormous quantities of wood going to waste annually. The causes of decay in timber are low forms of plants called fungi and bacteria which grow on wood.

The next destructive agent of importance is the insects. So far as may be ascertained at present they cause no appreciable damage to timber products in Canada although the damage done to standing timber is of very considerable importance. Careful research work along this line will have to be undertaken at some later time and may disclose important information. In some of the tropical countries where the white ant is active the problem of protecting timber against its attacks is of major importance. In U.S. the annual loss due to deterioration of timber through insect attack has been estimated at $100,000,000.

Marine borers are either mollusks or crustaceans that bore into wood used in salt water. They will destroy piling in a length of time varying between two months and two years depending on the locality and the character of the water. The worst attacks are generally in very salt clear waters that have a temperature of 55° F. or higher. It might be interesting to know that the marine borers do not eat the wood but use it as a shelter.

In connection with the destructive agents mentioned previously it is of interest to know that most of the preservatives that are efficient in protecting wood against decay will also be effective in protecting it against attack from insects and marine borers.

Mechanical Abrasion means the deterioration caused to timber by mechanical agents. The most usual method of protecting the wood is to use metal plates on the parts subjected to wear. Exposed timber subjected to mechanical wear, will, as a rule, have a low resistance due to decay, due to the ease with which the injured parts will absorb moisture, thus causing a very rapid development of fungus growth.

Rendering Wood Practically Fire Proof

Everybody is familiar with the effect of fire on wood, but it is not so widely known that there are several commercial methods of rendering wood practically fire proof that have proved successful. The process consists in impregnating wood with a chemical substance that will prevent ignition and permit only a charring of the parts in immediate contact with the flames. Wood that has been treated in this way will take any desired kind of finish in the same way as untreated timber.

The above briefly covers the whole field of wood preservation in the true sense of the word. However, in a commercial sense wood preservation today is generally understood as being the art of protecting wood by impregnation with a suitable preservative substance.

The industry of wood preservation is rapidly coming to the fore in Canada and will no doubt soon be one of our great industries. New treating plants are being erected and more will undoubtedly follow.

It is a well known fact that wood preservation has passed the experimental stage and has been proved a commercial success. To-day the information that is most needed is not on the probable life of treated timber, but on the determination of the most economical methods of treatment applicable to various products under given circumstances. It is evident that the life that has been secured from treated timber by someone is no indication of what may be expected by another, unless all conditions of treatment and use are identical.

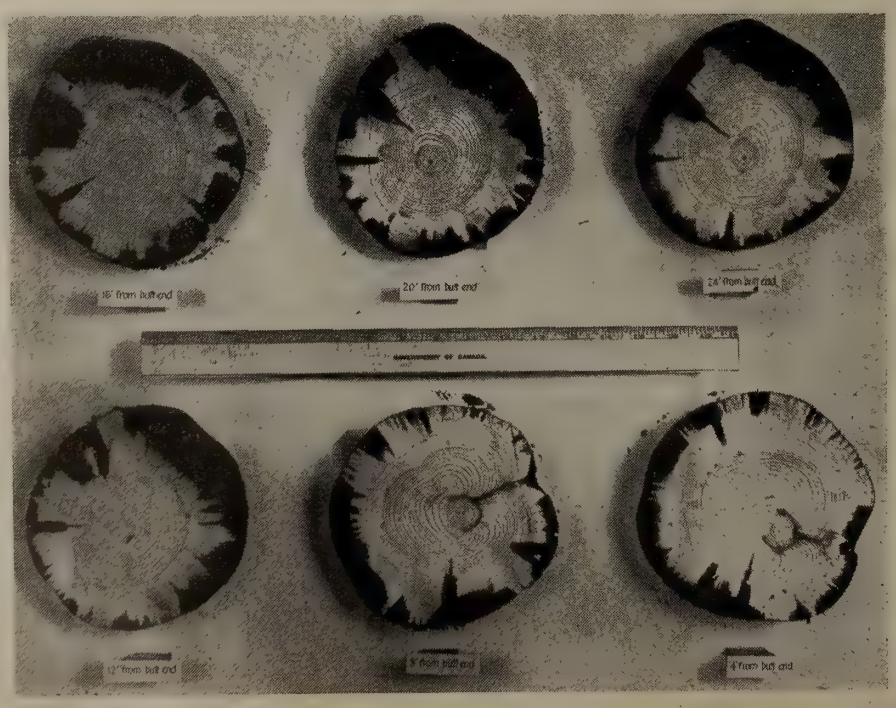
There is an old saying that "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing" and this is specially true in wood preservation. It has been sometimes the case that after reading some general data on the subject, people have decided to go into wood preservation, and in practically every case of this character, a disappointment has followed. The failure invariably can be traced to the disregarding of some point of apparently little importance and in some cases to the neglecting of some of the principles involved in wood preservation.

Preservative Treatment of Timber

Timber products to which preservative treatment may be applied with economy could be divided into eight different classes—crossties, poles, fence posts, piling and boats, paving blocks, shingles, lumber and logs.

Irrespective of the class of products to be treated, there are several factors of treatment affecting the penetration of preservative into wood and it is necessary to take them all into consideration, if success is to be assured.

First, it should be kept in mind that all woods are not equally well adaptable to preservative treatment, for example—it is impossible to treat white spruce successfully by any of the existing commercial methods, while Jack Pine can be treated very easily. Other woods can be successfully treated by special methods only. The reason for the above is the difference in structure of the wood between the various species and a thorough knowledge of the adaptability of the species to be treated to the preservative treatment contemplated is therefore necessary.



Sections of pole showing influence of inner bark on penetration.

After having ascertained that it is possible to successfully impregnate the wood to be used, it is necessary to season the material to a certain percentage of moisture that will ensure an easy access of the preservative to the inner layers of the wood. Green wood could be considered as a recipient full of liquid and this has to be removed before another liquid could be put into it, and unless this is done, it is evident the treatment will be a failure. Moreover, if the wood is treated green or the seasoning is not properly done, the preservative treatment, instead of lengthening, will often shorten the life of the timber due to a slow evaporation of the moisture, and a consequent fast development of the fungus introduced into the wood by checks that will form after treatment, during the seasoning period.

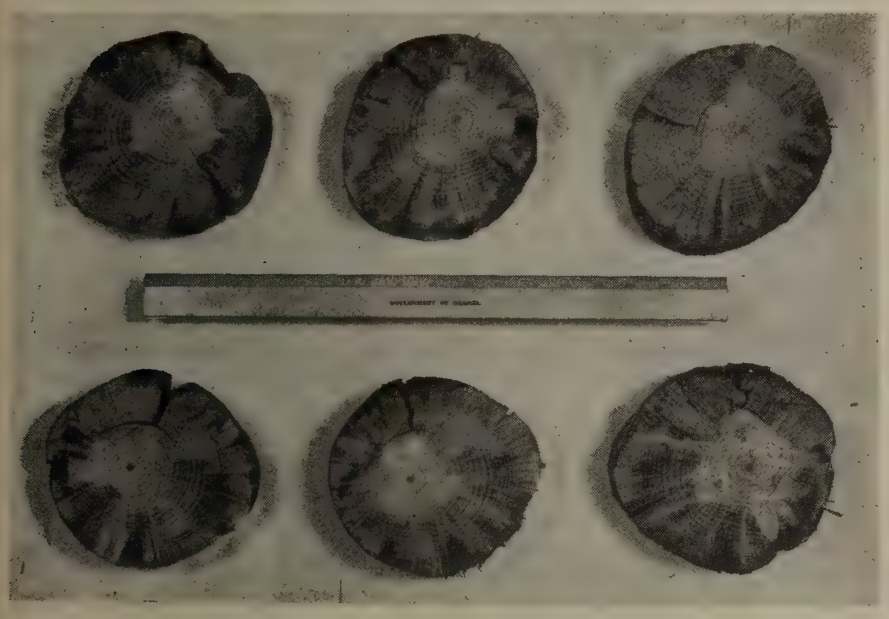
Another very essential point is to remove all bark adhering to the surface of the wood to be treated. The bark, especially the thin layer called inner-bark, is practically impermeable and will prevent the preservative from reaching the wood, thus causing weak spots in the surface, from which fungus will have access to the untreated portion and render the treatment practically useless. A point closely related to this is the manufacturing, before treatment, of all products to be treated so as to be sure that no untreated part will be exposed.

The Heartwood and Sapwood

In a tree there is an inner portion with the pith as a centre in which the cells are generally dead—this is called the heartwood. This portion is surrounded by an outer zone called sapwood, in which the wood cells are alive and perform vital functions. Generally speaking, the sapwood will absorb the preservative much more readily than the heartwood, and consequently the percentage of sapwood present in the timber to be treated will, as a rule, have an appreciable effect on the ease with which it may be impregnated. But there are exceptions to this rule, for example—Hemlock in which there is little difference, if any, between the resistance to penetration offered by sap and heartwood.

The above are the points it is necessary to take into consideration in contemplating preservative treatment on all classes of timber products mentioned previously. Each class also generally presents special features it is necessary to study carefully if the preservative treatment is to be economical. This study will determine the kind of treatment to be applied and the preservative to be used.

In cross-ties two special conditions will influence the selection



Top sections of pole showing decay.

of the preservative and the kind of treatment—they are—the mechanical wear and the climatic conditions under which the ties will be used. For example—in a dry locality where the trouble from leaching of the preservative will not be serious, a treatment with water soluble preservative might be more economical than one using creosote oil, and vice versa, in a wet locality.

If treated ties are used, steps should also be taken to protect them from mechanical wear and in view of this feature a light treatment will be practically valueless and one too heavy will not be economical because the ties will fail mechanically, long before they fail from decay. The ideal treatment in this case is one that will bring the life from decay to the maximum life from mechanical wear and is the one that should be aimed at.

Heavy Impregnation for Poles

In the case of poles a study of the climatic conditions will determine whether the whole pole or only the butt should be treated and which is the most economical preservative to use. A butt treatment will be sufficient in a dry locality where the tops have a long life, but will be practically useless in another where the tops rot very fast and in this case the whole pole should be treated. The fact that the poles are generally round timber, from which the sapwood has not been removed indicates that in most cases a rather heavy impregnation will be necessary on account of the poor resisting qualities of the sapwood to decay in most woods and the consequent need of better protection.

In fence posts the climatic conditions are the special factor to be taken into consideration. In piling and boats we have decay, mechanical wear and marine borers.

Paving blocks present special features and should not be tried if expert advice as to material, treatment and laying is not available, otherwise, a poor pavement, and often a very bad one, will most probably result where the best pavement in existence could be secured.

In the case of shingles, fire risks, odour and appearance should be the determining factors in the selection of a preservative. In lumber and logs one should consider the kind of construction in which it is to be used, the exposure, the kind of finish desired, the odour if objectionable, the fire risks, etc. In this class of products, the most important ones to which preservative treatment should be applied are sills and beams in buildings, floors and columns in porches, silos, trim around the eaves, bench boards and sills in green houses, roofs in mills, etc.

Camp Supplies Come Down in Price

Decreases Arrived too Late to Reduce Materially Logging Expenses During Past Season

The costs of lumber camp supplies which reached their apex in August, 1919, have been gradually subsiding since then, although prices on commodities, which are used largely by the men in the bush, are a long way yet from being as cheap as they were in 1914 before the outbreak of hostilities in Europe.

It has been the practice of the "Canada Lumberman" to publish at intervals comparative prices on leading supplies in order that some idea might be gained of what the outlay is to feed the boys in the shanties. There has been a perceptible drop during the past few months, and whether quotations will go still lower, remains to be seen. Very few lumbermen, however, were able to "cash in" to any large degree on the reduced figures which have prevailed since December last, as the majority of camp requisites were contracted for as far back as June and August last, when values were excessive. It is only on some of the smaller and more mobile quantities that can be used from day to day and easily secured that the logging camp operators have been able to make any appreciable saving.

However, with the present downward trend of foodstuffs, it looks as if operators next year will be able to board the lads of the axe, saw, peevy and pike-pole at a much lower rate than has been the case for the last three or four years, all of which has added materially to the constantly growing disbursement of producing lumber.

Oats are also considerably cheaper than they were a year ago, the Western variety selling at 68 to 70c in bags, delivered, as compared with $1.00 and $1.10 in August last. Ontario oats are about 10c cheaper than the Western variety. Hay on cars delivered at destination is $35.00 to $40.00 per ton in Ontario, which is about the same as six or eight months ago.

The average cost of camp supplies in August, 1914, August, 1919, and March, 1921, as gathered in Toronto, is.—

		August 1914	August 1919	March 1921
Barrelled Pork Reg. Mess		26.00	55.00	36.00
Short Cut Back		28.50	64.00	41.00
Clear Fat Back	85/100	24.00	65.00	38.00
	70/85	25.00	67.00	39.00
	50/70	26.00	69.00	40.00
	40/50	26.50	69.00	41.00
	30/40	26.50	70.00	42.00
Bean Pork		24.00	49.00	32.00
S. P. Rolls		26.00	70.00	52.00
Barrelled Beef		28.00	36.00	36.00
		28.00	32.00	31.00
		18.00	30.00	26.00
Smoked hams	12/18	.18½	.48½	.38
	18/25	.17½	.46	.34
	25/35	.16½	.43½	.30
	35/up	.16	.40½	.28
Bacon	8/10	.18½	.56	.42
	10/12	.18½	.56	.42
	12/14	.18	.55½	.40
	14/20	.16½	.55½	.40
Pure Lard		.12½	.36½	.21
Eggs		.26	.55	.52
Cheese		.14½	.29	.30½
Shortening		.10¼	.31	.14½
Butter, Creamery, Prints		.26	.56	.58
Creamery Solids		.25	.55	.56
Dairy Prints		.22	.48½	.37
Dairy Solids		.21	.47½	.35
Mince Meat		.9	.15	.18¾
Sausage		.9	.17	.17
Beef, Medium Steed Heifers, 450/550		.13½	.21	.17
Medium Cows, 450/550		.12½	.17	.14
Medium Bulls, 600/900		.12	.16½	.13
Sugar (No. 1) standard granulated)		$4.51	10.50	10.84
Coffee (Rio)		17-80	37-39	.24
Tea (Indian Pekoe Souchong)		19-20	45-47	35-48
Oatmeal (Standard 98 lb. bags)		$2.50-$2.65	$6.00-$6.30	4.90
Beans (Canadian Whites)		$2.10-$2.25	$5.40-$5.70	3.30
Flour (Manitoba White, sec. pats.)		5.10	11.00	10.20
Potatoes (N. B., per bag)		1.75	2.60	1.10
Prunes (60 to 70 to the lb., 50 lb. boxes)		10½-11	.25	.15½
Apples, (Evaporated)		9-10	.22	.13
Rice (Rangoon)		3-4	.13	.7½
Corn Syrup (barrels)		.3½	.8¼	.07

Major Streight Retires From Lumber Trade

Major J. E. L. Streight, Islington, Ont.

Major J. E. L. Streight of Islington, Ont., who recently sold his woodworking factory and lumber yard to the Irvin Lumber Co. of West Toronto, is widely known in the industry. He has had an interesting career in military circles and took part in the South African war, in which country he remained for some years after the close of hostilities. He returned to Canada in 1908 and started in the lumber business at Islington. When the world-war broke out in 1914, he promptly enlisted and commanded the first 250 men to leave Toronto, departing in charge of the contingent on August 11th, 1914. He took part in several engagements and was wounded and taken prisoner at St. Julien on April 24th, 1915. The Major was a prisoner of war for three years when he was exchanged and returned to Canada. He has spoken before a number of representative gatherings, outlining his experiences and describing some of his thrilling attempts to escape, and the hardships and cruelties endured during the time that he was in the hands of the Germans. Arriving in Canada in August 1918, Major Streight re-opened his lumber yard on a new site with railway track facilities and also erected a planing mill, which is well equipped. Major Streight will enjoy a rest for the present. It is interesting to note that he has been prominently mentioned as the Liberal candidate in West York, which constituency became vacant recently through the death of Capt. Tom Wallace of Woodbridge.

Officers of Timber Industries Council

The full list of the officers and council of the Timber Industries' Council of British Columbia has now been completed. They are: Mr. E. W. Hamber, president; Messrs. J. C. Cameron, M. D. Rector, A. K. Leitch, A. D. Anderson, Norman B. Lang, G. G. Johnson, C. D. McNab, Robert McNair and M. S. Logan, directors; M. A. Grainger, managing director. The council members for 1921 are: Messrs. J. O. Cameron, E. J. Palmer, E. W. Hamber, A. Flavelle, B. M. Farris, representing the B. C. Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association; M. D. Rector, G. C. Johnson, P. L. Lyford, F. S. Buck, C. E. Garrett, representing the B. C. Loggers' Association; A. K. Leitch, C. D. McNab, H. H. Ross, J. S. Deschamps, H. C. Meeker, representing the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers' Association; A. D. Anderson, Robert McNair, C. J. Culter, J. Black, J. A. Edgecumbe, representing the Shingle Agencies of British Columbia; Norman R. Lang, A. B. Martin, A. E. McMaster, representing B. C. pulp and paper companies. An association of B. C. timber holders is in course of formation and when completed will be added to the council.

Reducing Timber Losses Through Waste

Each year the question is raised as to whether it would be in the public interest to prohibit the exportation of Christmas trees from Canada to the United States.

In the first place, the great bulk of Christmas trees so exported are cut from privately owned lands, says Clyde Leavitt, chief forester, Commission of Conservation, Ottawa. In many cases, they are cut from pasture lands upon which the the farmers desire to check tree growth in order to maintain the pasture. In other cases, trees are cut from swamp areas or muskegs where the growth is very slow, but where growth in the open is favorable to the symmetrical development of the tree, thus rendering it particularly suitable for Christmas tree purposes. In neither of such cases would the prohibition of the export of Christmas trees have any noticeable effect in increasing the supplies of material suitable for pulpwood or lumber.

It has not been seriously suggested that residents of Canada should be prohibited the use of Christmas trees. These trees are usually available locally. If, however, exportation to the United States were to be prohibited, there would be many farmers or other owners of private lands along the International boundary whose market for Christmas trees would be cut off entirely or greatly reduced. In such cases serious objection would be raised to the action suggested. The selling of Christmas trees affords farmers and others an opportunity for winter work and revenue. The systematic growing of trees for pulpwood or lumber involves a long-time element, which makes this usually a matter for governments or long-lived corporations. In either case, it is a business proposition. There is no reasonable doubt that the farmer can secure a larger revenue from the sale of Christmas trees than would be the case were he required to let the trees grow to sizes suitable for either pulpwood or lumber.

As a matter of fact, the waste in connection with pulpwood and saw timber operations in all our forests outweighs, many thousand times over, any possible loss which can be figured in connection with the Christmas trade. The annual loss from preventable forest fires is in the same category. Before any government can take the matter of the Christmas tree trade so seriously as to contemplate prohibiting exports, it should provide really effective forest fire protection and take steps to eliminate unnecessary waste of merchantable material in connection with logging operations on Crown timber lands.

The agitation for the enforced discontinuance of the Christmas tree trade, in whole or in part, shows a very healthy anxiety for the public welfare. However, this very commendable anxiety would much better be directed toward promoting increased efficiency in forest fire protection and a reduction of the truly staggering losses which take place each year through unnecessary waste of merchantable material in connection with logging operations.

Canadian Doors Must Bear Certificate

The uncompromising attitude of the English building trades labor unions, which has prevented the employment of British ex-service men and considerably hindered the relief of the housing shortage here, is now proving an impediment to the Canadian wood products trade with the United Kingdom. A representative of the Dominion Industries, a Canadian firm established in London, says that building trades operatives are objecting to the use of Canadian-made doors in houses built under the Government's housing scheme, and that they have refused to hang these doors unless certificates were presented showing that the doors had been made by union labor in Canada working under union conditions. A large trade in doors, sashes and other fittings for houses had been expected by Canadian exporters in these lines, but this attitude on the part of British labor has negatived these hopes, as the British Health Ministry has not only notified importers that they must present certificates of the kind mentioned with their imports if these are to be used in Government-built houses, but that on account of the unemployment here it has now been decided to manufacture most of these fittings in Britain.

The huge stocks of timber, more especially spruce, which still remain stored at Canadian and British ports, are proving a great deterrent to the resumption of the normal lumber trade between Canada and Great Britain. Col. R. M. Beckett, of Dobell, Beckett and Company, Quebec, said recently that the members of the British Importers' Association, which has taken over this timber from the British Government, were now discussing methods of disposing of these stocks in such a way that trade would not be disorganized. Thus the same situation exists regarding Canadian lumber as in the case of Canadian flour and canned salmon, the dead hand of British Government control paralyzing the trade.

Says B. C. Woods Will Dominate World

The past year has been a satisfactory one for lumber and shingle manufacturers, the immediate future is not bright, but the time is coming when Pacific Coast timber will dominate the world markets. Such is the gist of an interesting report presented to the Board of Trade of New Westminster by Mr. J. R. Agar, followed by a survey of the conditions on this continent as regards available timber.

The cut of sawmills in and adjacent to New Westminster last year was 200,000,000 feet, and the output of shingles, including the Shull mill on the North Arm, was from 300,000,000 to 325,000,000.

Especially the first half of the year had been very satisfactory, and had offset the depression of the end of the year.

As to the immediate future, Mr. Agar had little to say. At the present time the coast mills are absolutely shut off from the eastern markets by the freight rates, which enable the southern pine interests to ship to Montreal, for instance, at $4 per thousand below the British Columbia mills. In these circumstances, the only hope was to ship by water to ports that could handle quantity shipments, and in this regard it was important that the river be kept open.

Mr. Agar proceeded to quote some interesting statistics as to the available timber supplies. The total stand of Southern pine is estimated at 220 billion feet, and the annual output is 15 billion feet. On the other hand, California alone has 326 billion feet of soft timber and the whole of the Pacific coast 1,674 billion feet. The annual cut is 11,386,000 feet. It is predicted that by 1925, Pacific coast timber will dominate the situation owing to the exhaustion of Southern pine stands.

Upper (softwood) yard of the Brompton Lumber & Mfg. Co. with piling capacity of four million feet.

Progressive Eastern Plant is Well Laid Out

How the Brompton Lumber and Manufacturing Company Obtains Maximum Production by Efficient Operation and Time and Labor-Saving Methods

The plant of the Brompton Lumber & Mfg. Co., Bromptonville, P.Q., is an example of a rejuvenated woodworking factory making sashes and doors, hardwood flooring, mouldings, dressing and sawing lumber. Besides this, a wholesale lumber trade is carried on.

The company was organized in October, 1919, when the plant of the Tobin Manufacturing Company was taken over, after it had been closed for several years. The factories have been completely overhauled and additions made, and a large amount of new equipment installed. The result of this reorganization was a large volume of business; about 14 million feet were dealt with during the last twelve months in one of the most up-to-date and largest woodworking plants in Eastern Canada.

The president of the company is Mr. E. W. Tobin, M.P.; the managing director, Mr. U. E. Germain; secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. O. Asselin; and Messrs. P. Alegre and J. P. Mullins are also directors.

The plant is situated on the St. Francis River, five miles from the city of Sherbrooke, with Grand Trunk Railway sidings alongside the mills and right into the yards, which are divided into two sections, one for hardwoods and the other for softwoods. The plant consists of a planing mill and re-sawing equipment, with a capacity of over a million ft. per month; a hardwood flooring mill, with a capacity of 200,000 ft. per month; a moulding mill; a sash and door and interior trim factory, with a capacity of 200 doors per day and 500 sashes; and a wholesale lumber department. Besides these, there is a sawmill at Stoke, seven miles from Bromptonville, and another sawmill at St. Francois Xavier, also seven miles from Bromptonville in another direction. The company, through Mr. E. W. Tobin, the president, have connections with several large sawmills in Eastern Canada which he controls.

The entire plant is laid out on a systematic plan which has for its purpose the rapid despatch of orders and the maximum of efficiency in all departments and operations. In order to acquaint each department with its duties and the relation of the department to the other departments, the management has devised an "organization chart" which tells at a glance the definite duties of each; also the persons in charge, their position, their assistants, etc. The management is thus relieved of much detail work, and is always in direct touch with the working of the organization, since all heads report to a superintendent who, in his turn, confers with the management.

Hardwood flooring department, showing trimmers and end matchers.

Good Results from Efficiency Department

It is interesting to note that there is a department called the "Efficiency Department" which comes directly under the manager's supervision. Mr. Germain created this department early last spring, and states that he is pleased with the results obtained. As the name implies, this department is for the sole purpose of recording productions of departments and machines, to watch for leakages, wastes, etc., and to apply proper remedies. The head of the department receives his orders from the manager only and he has access to all parts of the plant, stores, offices, etc.

To obtain the maximum of production output from the several machines through the plants, each machine is fitted with a meter showing the number of feet manufactured daily. These figures are recorded every morning in the manager's office on a large chart, together with the total idle time of each machine. The chart shows the minimum alloted the machine, daily and monthly, and if the output is above the minimum at the end of the month, the foreman receives a bonus in cash, but if the output is below the minimum he is called in for a bit of a personal interview with the manager.

When there is a stoppage of a department or a machine for an unusual cause, such as mechanical defects or breakdowns, the production clerk notifies the manager on a special slip called "Signal For Manager" the cause of the unusual stoppage. If the cause is due to poor supervision of the Master Mechanic he is

interviewed and the department affected gets a credit for the lost time, which does not affect the monthly percentage. Mr. Germain states that he has doubled his production in three departments and he has also improved his yard service to a point of great efficiency, as there are now no delays in deliveries of lumber to the machines. Every foreman looks out for his supplies. Many men return at night to inspect their machines and put them in shape to start at the first turn of the engine in the morning. When the production is way above the minimum allotted, the bonus is worked on the extra footage produced, thus encouraging the foremen to do still better every month. Any defective material is charged to the foreman and taken out of his wages so as to prevent any possible slackness or neglect to increase production at the expense of quality.

Hardwood flooring grading racks with compartment for each length.

The yards have a combined capacity of six million feet of lumber, divided in two sections, one for hardwoods for the hardwood flooring department, and one for softwoods for the planing mill department. A third and smaller yard is used for storing lumber used in the woodworking factories such as pine, basswood, clear rough B.C. Fir, etc. An unusual system of stock-keeping is in operation under the supervision of the Cost Accounting Department. Every lumber pile bottom bears a number which is never changed and the stock clerk's book contains a sheet bearing a corresponding number and the details of the stock contained in each pile. The stock clerk daily checks up with the piles in the yards the feet in the piles which have been handled during the previous day, adding or deducting the necessary quantities on the corresponding sheet in his book. In order to avoid errors, the yard foreman puts a signal (a piece of thin board painted in red) on each pile handled during the previous day; this the stock clerk collects and brings back to the yard office. The stock clerk enters in another book, called the "Lumber Book" under the proper species, size, width and length, the changes which have been made during the previous day, so that the Lumber Book is always up-to-date. It is thus, easy to ascertain the total quantity of lumber of a certain thickness, width and length. At the end of the month a stock sheet is made out from this "Lumber Book." Mouldings, hardwood flooring, doors, sashes, etc., are also recorded in the same way but under bin numbers instead of piles.

The shipping department, under the supervision of the head shipper and with seven tallymen, comprises twelve double teams, two five ton motor trucks with semi-trailers, and four single horses for the handling of the lumber buggies in the local yards for the supply of lumber to the mill. When working at capacity, eighty men are engaged in the yards. The lumber receiving department is under the same supervision but is looked after by the yard foreman only, who directs the location of all lumber received and the way it is to be piled. A standard piling arrangement is recorded on a map and no change is allowed to be made unless fully discussed with the management. This means a great saving of labor and space, besides being very convenient for new hands to become familiar with the yards in a short while.

The main mill consists of two storeys, 90 feet wide and two hundred feet long. The offices are situated on the street end of the building, on the ground floor and consist of local sales, mailing department, accountant's and general offices, wholesales sales, efficiency department, stores and the manager's rooms. The treasurer has his office separate from the mill. On the ground floor of the main building are situated the hardwood flooring, mouldings, and breaker up departments.

Testing Lumber Going Into the Kiln

With a view to establishing a good and reliable grade of hardwood flooring every precaution is taken to manufacture a uniform grade of material equal to none as far as finish and dryness is concerned. The kilns comprise a battery of four progressive kilns twenty feet by eighty five feet each, with a combined capacity of 320,000 feet. No lumber is allowed to enter the kilns before ascertaining the degree of humidity contained in the lumber. Tests are made of all material going into the kilns. The first test is made by the scalometer, which determines the percentage of humidity in the material about to be dried. If the humidity is above or below a certain percentage it is directed into a slow drying or fast drying kiln according to the amount of humidity required to be dried out. The importance of properly dried out lumber for manufacturing purposes is recognized and to that end twice every day a record of the temperatures in the kilns is taken from the recording thermometers, the air velocity as recorded by the anemometers, the humidity in each kiln is recorded by the hygrometers, and the outside temperature. When a lot of lumber is due to come out a second test is made. This test is very severe, the lumber tested being subjected to a temperature of 450 deg. F. in an electric oven for that purpose. If the lumber under test shows more than 5.6% of humidity it is not allowed out of the kiln.

The manufacturing is followed throughout in the same strict

The hardwood yard of the Brompton Lumber & Mfg. Co., Bromptonville, Que. Capacity of yard about 2,000,000 feet.

Part of the planing mill, showing Yates band resaw and matchers.

manner. When the lumber is released from the kilns, it enters the flooring department on rails, where it is delivered to the rip saws. These rip saws were devised by the millwright of the company and differ from the others in the fact that regardless of the widths of the rough boards, the ripping is all done in one operation. There are two receivers to one feeder, as the wide boards multiply quickly on this rip saw. The receivers then place behind the fast matchers the strips according to their widths. There are two fast P. B. Yates No. 87 hardwood matchers running continually making flooring. The flooring drops on a table alongside the trimmers after which it goes to the two C.M.C. upright end matchers. When the material is end matched, it is fed through an American Machine Co.'s flooring scraper, making it of uniform thickness. In case one of the machines might have changed its settings, an inspector watches for any change in settings or other defects which might pass the operators. When the flooring is released from the scraper it is trucked away to the grading room, adjoining the large flooring shed. The grading room is equipped with a homemade devise which automatically figures out the footage in each bundle without any possibility of error. This device has saved two men in the grading room and besides several hours' work in the accountant's office. Each bundle is stamped as to the grade and footage.

On the ground floor of the main building is situated the moulding department, which comprises four stickers, P. B. Yates and C. M.C. machines. Three machines are for stock pattern mouldings, and one for special work for the factory department. The stock mouldings are made on a requisition from the stock clerk according to the standing of the mouldings in stock in the large moulding shed. As a bin gets low a production order is made out; this goes to the moulding department foreman who arranges his machine to produce mouldings of the desired shape in order to make very few settings during a day. The meters on the stickers answer two purposes—they record the lineal footage of the stock run, and this serves as the record for the stock clerk.

The planing mill is off the main building, and is operated by a separate motor. It comprises one P. B. Yates 341 band resaw, one Montmagny circular saw and carriage for resawing large timbers, one power feed circular table resaw, and two fast feed P. B. Yates No. 91 softwood matchers. The lumber is brought in by lumber buggies and taken away in the same way, when not unloaded from one car and loaded on to another from the railway siding which is situated near the planers.

The woodworking factory is situated on the second floor. At the front end there are the offices of the superintendent, the foreman, the drafting room and the cost accountant's office. This department manufactures pine and B.C. fir doors, cupboards, stairs, sashes, frames and special millwork. It is equipped with the latest machinery in "duplicate battery" for quantity production. The benches are located

Main building of the Brompton Lumber & Mfg. Co., Bromptonville, Que., showing one of a battery of kilns on left.

on both sides of the upper floor, where the light is plentiful. The breaker up department is on the lower floor, where the pine, B.C. fir, etc., is received from a special softwood kiln on trucks. The factory foreman issues a requisition for every order manufactured, one copy going to the breaker-up and the other copy to the cost accountant. The lumber is cut up to the size wanted and sent to the upper floor by an elevator which takes up trucks and lumber, where it is delivered to the marker, who spots the material for the tenoners and mortisers and routes the work throughout the factory. All processes of work done on the order are recorded on the individual time sheet, and when the article is completed the general office has the entire cost with the completed order. This department has a capacity of 200 doors per day and 500 sashes and frames besides other mill work. Adjoining the factory department, above the planing mill is the veneer department, where veneering of all descriptions is done.

In a large building connected to the main building by a viaduct are the painting and glazing departments under the control of the factory foreman. Underneath the paint shop are the carriage shop, blacksmith shop, the machine shop and filing rooms.

The power plant is in a brick building 60 feet long by 35 feet wide. In this building is a 325 h.p. Corliss engine manufactured by the Jenckes Machine Co. of Sherbrooke, and two 125 h.p. boilers fed by Sheldon's refuse collectors. The engine and boiler rooms have been recently rebuilt, and new equipment added. All condensations are collected by an elaborate system of crane traps, which bring the water back to the boilers at a temperature of 210 deg. F. requiring but very little fuel to bring it up to boiling point, thus saving a large quantity of shavings, which are baled and sold as fast as they are available. The heating system throughout the plant is very effective. Besides the steam power there are one 100 h.p. C.G.E. electric motor and one 50 h.p. Crocker-Wheeler electric motor, making a total of

Main yard of the Brompton Lumber & Mfg. Co., Bromptonville, Que., showing piles of pine and clear B. C. fir for factory use.

500 h.p. to operate the plant, besides small motors in the machine shop, grinding rooms, etc.

The company also have a steam creosoting plant, where they treat fence posts and timbers for underground construction.

The machinery used in the woodworking plant includes equipment supplied by the Canada Machinery Corporation, of Galt, Ont.; New Britain Machinery Co. of New Britain, Conn.; Cowan & Co., Galt, Ont; Baxter Whitney & Son, Winchendon, Mass.; Greenlee Bros. & Co., Rockford, Ill.; P. B. Yates Machine Co., Hamilton, Ont.; MacGregor, Gourley & Co., Galt, Ont.; Shimer Cutter Co., Galt, Ont.; H. B. Smith Machine Co., Smithville, N.J.; American Woodworking Machinery Co.; J. A. Fay & Egan Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Rowley, Hermance & Co., Williamsport, Pa.; L. G. Knight & Sons, Gardner, Mass.; Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Montreal; Exeter Machine Works, Exeter, Mass.; E. C. Atkins & Company, Hamilton, Ont.; and several others.

One very active department is a newly organized advertising department, which has inaugurated a planning section. Advertisements are inserted in local papers notifying prospective builders that

A portion of the busy sash and door plant.

the company supply sketches, floorplans, specifications, bill of material, together with the cost, delivered on the job within fifty miles from the plant, if on roads accessible to motor trucks. We understand that several sales of houses have been made already, and the demand for the service is very encouraging.

The company has three young returned officers training for road work, and they will soon be on the road fully conversant with the lines the company manufactures.

Large Over-run Under the Doyle Rule

It appears that the Ontario Government has been conducting for some time a scale of the logs and mill-cut at some twenty-six mills in the province for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of over-run shown in the actual amount of lumber cut over the Doyle rule of measurement of such logs, the primary object being to determine the amount of over-run lumber firms are legitimately entitled to. In the Ontario Legislature recently Hon. Beniah Bowman, in answer to a question by W. H. Price, K.C., of Parkdale, stated that the average percentage of increase or over-run, in lumber actually cut, was 31.9 per cent. over the measurement revealed by the Doyle Rule measurement of the logs, with a maximum over-run of 69.4 per cent.

In giving his statement to the House, however, the Minister of Lands and Forests stated that his figures showed the over-run of "merchantable" lumber.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson objected to the question being answered in that way. Mr. Price, he pointed out, had asked for the total over-run. "Merchantable" lumber did not mean marketable lumber, he pointed out. It was a trade name and did not cover cull lumber, box lumber, lath, etc., which was marketable but not "merchantable."

The Minister promised to bring down an amended answer later.

The significance of the answer given is that the legitimate over-run under the Doyle Rule has run as high as 69 per cent. on "merchantable" lumber alone, which indicates that on all marketable lumber turned out, lumber dealers in cases have been entitled to a much larger over-run. The figures given suggest that some of the indignation voiced regarding the large over-run shown by the timber inquiry was not founded upon fact.

Canadian Lumber Looked Upon as Best

A. E. Bryan, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Yokohama, Japan, in a recent letter says. This is said to be the greatest accumulation of Douglas fir ever tied up in this country, and it will undoubtedly be some months before any noticeable demand is felt. Owing to the inactivity in the building trades and in the construction of wooden ships, the quantity consumed during the coming year, will certainly be much smaller than has been the case during the last two or three years, and those in the know state that no new orders will be placed from this side for some two or three months yet.

As regards cedar board, there is also large accumulated stock in the Osaka and Kobe districts, but providing the prices are comparatively low there is some possibility of business being placed in the near future.

Canadian lumber is always looked upon as of better quality than that from the United States, and therefore will command a little better price, but the conditions so far have been that Japanese importers have nearly always been able to land their American lumber cheaper on account of being able to obtain lower freight rates from American ports. Some importers also state that the prices quoted by American exporters have been a little bit lower than what they would have had to pay for a similar Canadian product.

Logging Activities at Eastern Points

A recent report from Salisbury, N.B., is to the effect that various lumber operations in that district are progressing favorably. The operators maintain that it has been an excellent winter in the woods for chopping and yarding lumber. The swamps have been firmly frozen over and conditions generally good. At Monteagle A. D. Lockhart and A. H. Thomas are getting out lumber. At North River, Richard McLeod is still working on a cut of a half million feet of logs; while the Salisbury Lumber Company, which took over the A. L. Wright mills at Coverdale, are getting out their usual cut at Little River.

Prices of Pine Are Holding Good

Writing to the "Canada Lumberman," a leading lumber merchant of New York says: "As far as this side of the line is concerned, prices on white pine, especially those of the higher grades, are holding good, but there has been quite a material lessening in the lower grades caused by the decline in prices of yellow pine. There seems, however, to be a reaction and in certain lines prices are advancing. We firmly believe that the decline has reached bottom, and we are looking for a prosperous year in the lumber business.

Putting Oneself in Place of Another

The art of putting yourself in the place of others and exercising a little forethought often proves a profitable pursuit. Some people call it tact, and salesmen are wont to term it good selling science.

It must be a paying proposition or people in all avenues of business would have discarded the policy long ago. There are many advantages in the put-yourself-in-his-place doctrine.

As a result of considerable thinking on the part of a retail lumberman who is early preparing for the spring season, a promising advertising campaign is about to be engineered by this live-wire merchant in one of the cities of Western Ontario..

First, he places himself in the position of the home furnishings dealer. If he were selling furniture, etc., there would naturally arise within him the desire to see more homes going up and extensive improvements around the city to revive his business. He would also come to the conclusion that, only through this state would his business climb to the higher level he had planned and would naturally be waiting for some move on the part of those in a position to start the wheels of the building trade.

Secondly, he places himself in the position of the average citizen, in his cramped and unsatisfactory surroundings where he is forced to abide through the scarcity of reasonably priced houses.

The Longest Spruce Tree in the East

What is said to be the longest spruce ever cut in the province of New Brunswick for many years was recently yarded by Benjamin Underhill at his camp at the Two Brooks, on the Upsalquitch River. The tree scaled 1,507 feet, made up of five logs as follows: 452, 444, 397, 150, 64. The scaling was done by John Farren of Campbellton and James Colwell of St. John, N.B. Another feature was that it was yarded by one horse, which was considered unusual.

What Wireless Telephony Means to Lumbermen

By Douglas R. P. Coates, Montreal

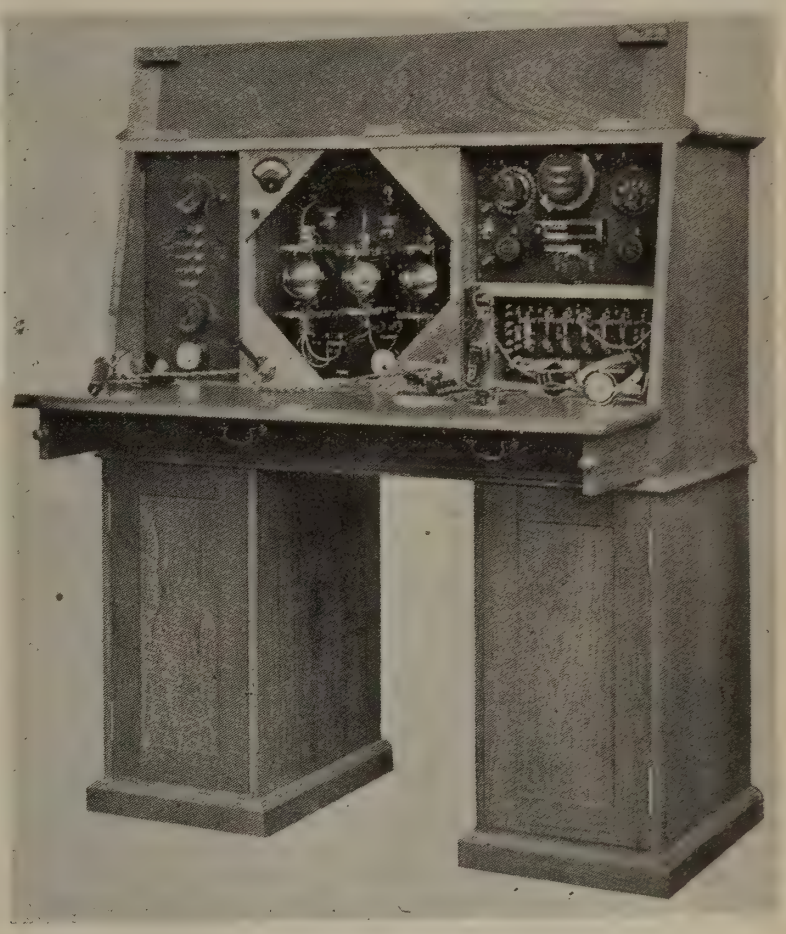
The development of Wireless Telephony means a great deal to Canadian lumbermen—more, indeed, than they, whose acquaintance with that development has been formed exclusively through the medium of newspapers, realize. Accounts of startling stunts, such as long-distance communication with suit-case apparatus, addresses from aeroplanes in flight made audible to crowds of people on Mother Earth—etc.—have reached most of us by way of headlines designed to please a public whose appetite for thrills has been surfeited by a few long years of war. I rather dislike those stories; not that they are always overdrawn or frequently false—some of them may be perfectly true—but they tell only of the spurts, the "high-spots," one might say, of radiotelephony and make records not truly representative of the sure and steady progress of the science. That the resulting attitude of the public is more or less one of disbelief, an inclination to swallow every story of wireless with a generous amount of salt, is not surprising! Canadian lumbermen may be assured that underlying the accounts of almost incredible performance there exists a stratum of actual achievement which has raised the wireless telephone from a scientific toy to a practical instrument in the social and commercial service of man.

That speech and music were received in Newfoundland from England by wireless telephony a few months ago may appear wonderful indeed, promising a not far-distant day of regular public radiotelephone communication across the Atlantic, but Canadian lumbermen will be more interested to read that wireless telephones have been in use for some time in forest patrol work in Western Canada, and have already passed the test of a bush fire and earned the confidence and praise of prominent forestry officials in British Columbia, where a number of launches and look-out stations have been equipped.

The question of skilled operation of wireless telegraph apparatus has troubled many lumber and pulp men who foresaw difficulty in securing trained wireless telegraphists at reasonable wages and who hesitated to purchase equipment which might at short notice become a white elephant. That was a year or two ago—a long time in the history of a growing industry like that of radio manufacture. Following the end of the war, the modification of government restrictions set hundreds of amateur wireless experimenters to work constructing private installations according to modern ideas as disclosed by the latest text-books. The gospel spread among people of both sexes and of ages from fourteen years upward, until to-day wireless fills the place once occupied by almost every hobby, from fretwork to the maintenance of white mice. Thus a field has been created from which may be drawn men who, with a little additional training may be made capable of intelligently handling commercial wireless equipment. Your clerk of the very near future is going to be able to work your wireless set for you, just as he is now able to run your motor boat or car. But quite apart from the solution of the operator difficulty by simple increase in number, the problem has been attacked on another front by the development of radiotelephony, obviating the need of a telegraphist and only necessitating the employment of someone capable of starting or stopping the machine and having some understanding of the general principles of wireless.

The up-to-date radio equipment being used by forestry and commercial concerns to-day is primarily a wireless telephone set, capable of sending clear speech over distances of from one hundred to two hundred miles and of receiving speech over many times those distances, according to the power of the transmitting station. By the simple operation of a switch, the set becomes a wireless telegraph transmitter and as such can radiate continuous waves or grouped waves affecting receiving stations of one type or another at the will of the sending operator. The range is approximately trebled when the installation is employed for wireless telegraphy and, as is true of all wireless stations, the range increases very considerably at night and under particularly favorable conditions.

The illustration shows a Marconi ½ Kilowatt wireless telephone and telegraph cabinet, very adaptable to the requirements of lumbering settlements, mining towns, etc., in Canada's outlying districts, where the cost of erecting land-lines is considerable and the maintenance of miles of wire and poles a serious difficulty. As the illustration suggests, the instrument is by no means a toy. Wireless telegraph and telephone transmitter, tuning and receiving apparatus are assembled in a substantial wooden case which can be locked to prevent wilful or careless interference with the set during the operator's absence. Connected with a pair of 200 foot aerial wires elevated to a height of 100 feet, a set of this type should easily cover a range of 100 miles by radiotelephony, with telegraph and special-condition ranges in proportions as outlined above. Larger or smaller installations are designed,



Wireless telephone and telegraph cabinet.

as required. Thus, for trans-Atlantic communication with the "Victorian" when she brought over the Imperial Press Delegates last year, the Marconi engineers in England installed tremendous. Developments in the apparatus itself will come a powerful station at Chelmsford, while for forestry purposes the Canadian Marconi Company has portable cabinet outfits of rugged workmanship which fulfill the demands of easy transport and hard wear and tear.

Manufacturers of wireless apparatus are developing public interest by radiating regular concerts by radiotelephone. Montreal and Toronto are covering Eastern Canada with phonograph music which penetrates our houses and is yours for the small cost of an instrument wherewith to detect it and make it audible. The lonely lumber camp is throbbing with vibrations which, by the setting up of a receiver, may be translated into the day's news from the big city; the weather forecast or the voice of a favorite singer. Soon, from East to West of this glorious Dominion, from the South to the Northern fringe of civilization, there will be no isolation. Wireless telephony will link the humblest shack with the busy centres of commerce; it will connect forest rangers with headquarters and lumber camps with mills and offices for the benefit of us all.

Sudden Death of Roy Stewart

The late Roy R. Stewart, Hamilton, Ont.

With shocking suddenness death came to Roy R. Stewart of McCormack & Stewart, wholesale lumber dealers, Bank of Toronto Building, Hamilton, Ont. Mr. Stewart was ill less than 48 hours. He was at the office on Wednesday, March 2nd, and on Saturday, March 5th, had joined the silent majority. The exact cause of his death has not yet been determined and the physicians are at a loss to account for the fatal termination, Mr. Stewart having enjoyed his usual good health up to within the last few days when he complained about not being able to sleep. Other than that he gave no indication of anything ailing him. The funeral, which took place from his late residence in Hamilton, on Monday, March 7th, was attended by a large number of members of the lumber industry from Toronto, Brantford, Hamilton and other points.

The late Mr. Stewart, who was 33 years of age, leaves a wife and two small children. For the last 16 years he had been actively identified with the lumber industry. His first position was with the Independent Lumber Co., Moose Jaw, Sask. Later he went to their sawmill in British Columbia, where he remained until 1906, and then returned to the East. He took a position with the Consusmers' Lumber Co. of Hamilton and managed this organization for two years, after which he joined the travelling staff of the Long Lumber Co., Hamilton, covering Western Ontario. He was in their service until the spring of 1916, when he became associated with Muir & Kirkpatrick of Toronto. He sold for them not only in Ontario but in the United States and also bought lumber for them and looked after their stocks in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. A little over a year ago he formed a partnership with James L. McCormack of Brantford, also a well-known lumber traveller, under the title of McCormack & Stewart, and they had worked up a splendid business throughout Western Ontario. Mr. Stewart's passing will be regretted by very many friends.

Getting Busy on New Mechanics' Lien Act

The secretary of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association has sent out to the members of that body a summary of the Mechanics' Lien Act prepared by the association. It is stated that on the second heading of the measure in the Ontario House, it will be submitted to a special committee for consideration and discussion. It is understood that the bill is patterned after the Mechanics' Lien Act of Ohio, which has given every satisfaction to the retail lumber dealers in that state, and is looked upon as a model piece of legislation.

Secretary Boultbee will, probably, arrange to have Ralph Lucas, attorney of Columbus, who draughted the Mechanics' Lien Act of Ohio, come before the committee and explain the workings of the measure and its various provisions as they have become operative in Ohio. Mr. Boultbee is also urging upon the various retail lumbermen to interview personally or write a strong letter to the members of the Legislature from their respective counties, urging them to support the bill and also telling the M.P.P.'s of the troubles under the present Mechanics' Lien Act, which is practically no protection at all for the retail lumber dealer and other supply men.

A summary of the salient features of the proposed act is as follows:—

The new Act makes the owner responsible for all accounts due for labor and material. Contractors must furnish affidavits showing amounts earned. The owner will then pay laborers and material men direct. The contractors will not be given money to pay laborers and material men. This will prevent dishonest contractors from using the money on another building and giving a note to the material man.

If a contract is entered into for a price, which the owner knows, or should know, is too low, he will be liable, under the Act, for the amount which the building should reasonably have cost.

The owner will not be allowed to set off, against the material men, damages for non-completion of the work due to negligence on the part of the main contractor.

Liens, whether registered or not, will attach from the moment the material is supplied. No question can arise as to the prior registration of mortgages.

As having a genuine prior mortgage, the land will be deemed to have been improved to the extent of the work done and the materials supplied for the building erected upon it.

There are many other very important points, but these illustrate the improvement our Act will be upon the old one.

The Practice of Returning Surplus Material

The retail lumber business, has several things in connection with it that are peculiarly a part of it, and not attached in the same degree to any other line of merchandising. Every business has its own peculiarities which are inseparable from it and continuous in their operation. The retail lumber dealer has always had to deal with the problem of returned materials, and doubtless always will for there is no dodging it in the selling of building materials. It is fundamentally a part of the busisness. 'Tis true. Merchants in the dry goods line have a similar problem, but it is in a different form from that of the lumber dealer, and moreover largely of their own makings. Of late years the practice has grown with dry goods men in the large cities of giving as a service the permission to customers to have goods sent them from the store with the privilege of returning them if not satisfactory.

Like all such privileges, however, it has been abused to such an extent that measures have been taken by the merchants to materially curtail it, and the service is now being restricted within more reasonable bounds. In the use of building materials, it is difficult to estimate the exact quantity required in the building of a house, and the average contractor is not able to do it. He generally either overestimates or under-estimates it. More or less changes also are often made on the job that effect the quantities required. Even on barns and other plain buildings, there is either a little too much or not enough of some items. The better class of contractors can figure pretty close and though they may have some stuff left over on a job which they are finishing, they take it to their shop to work in on repair jojbs. But it is the small contractor-carpenter and the owners who buy and furnish the materials that give the dealer the most trouble in this regard.

The carpenters who make out the estimates for such owners are not particularly interested in how much is left over or fall short of their semi-guessing of the quantities. They are more apt to figure in more men are needed than otherwise, for if there is a shortage, the owner will think they didn't know how to make out the bill. So it being known that what is left over will go back to the yard, they are interested only in their reputation for getting enough in the estimate. If this class of carpenters figure to furnish for the job, they are more careful, because others are in competition with them for it, and the less material they figure, the lower they can make their bid and depend on "skinning" the job to make up for it. Some carpenters do this purposely, well knowing that the owner will have to eventually pay for the shortage.

When not furnishing for the job, the one item that carpenters like to figure a surplus is finishing lumber so they can pick out the best of it to use. What is left the dealer is expected to take back, though it is of a lower grade, often in poor condition from lying around and trod upon, stained and otherwise damaged. Flooring is another item that gets the same treatment, and often an extra door is sent back for credit that will not do to send out on another bill. Whatever molding goes out you may be sure if there is any left it will not be the best pieces. The dimension left over is generally the stuff used for scaffoldings and full of nails. And so, when the building is finished a hodge podge lot of stuff is left over. Sometimes this will lie around the farmer's place a week or more before it is returned. Warped by the sun and soaked by the rain it is a sorry looking mess. Still, for all this, the dealer is expected to take it back at the same price he sold it. Maybe he has been unwise enough to agree to do this, and also to furnish the extra items at the prices figured in the bill. Some dealers are so anxious to sell a bill they will agree to unreasonable stipulations to beat the other fellow from selling it.

Increase in Commercial Value of Sawdust

Sawdust as a waste product is a thing of the past for it now serves many purposes and has an ever-increasing commercial value, says a recent despatch from Chicago. Mixed with clay it makes good tiles and bricks and combined with concrete a good flooring material is obtained. It also finds a place in the dye industry for coloring purposes. A gas excellent both for lighting and heating purposes, can be made from sawdust. It is believed that, particularly in the neighborhood of sawmills, the gas could be produced so cheaply as to be supplied for a few cents per thousand feet.

Personal Paragraphs of Interest

J. P. Legris, of Kenora, has been appointed Forest Supervisor for Ontario.

John Levie, of W. & J. Sharples, Limited, Quebec, is in Great Britain on a business trip.

W. R. Elliott, representing the Pacific Box Co., Vancouver, was a recent caller on the trade in Toronto.

A. Fenton, assistant sales manager of the Riordon Sales Company, Ltd., Montreal, was a recent visitor to New York.

Aird Flavelle, of Thurston-Flavelle, Limited, Port Moody, B.C., spent a few days recently in Toronto and other points east.

H. Billingsley Poliwka, of the firm of J. Burstall and Co., lumber exporters, Quebec, is a patient at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

H. C. Campbell, of the Charles H. Russell Co., Ltd., wholesale lumber, Montreal, has been on a visit to Campbellton and St. John, N.B.

A. G. Wilmot, sales manager of the East Kootenay Lumber Co., Limited, Jaffray, B.C., was in Montreal and Toronto lately calling upon the trade.

Harry Mawson, of Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson, wholesale lumber merchants, Toronto, and Mrs. Mawson, are on an extended trip to the Old Country and France.

B. H. Stewart, wholesale lumber dealer of Cleveland, Ohio, formerly of Toronto and Woodstock, spent a few days recently in Toronto calling on old friends in the trade.

D. B. Jones, of Winnipeg, president and manager of the Community Lumber Yards and of the Moose Mountain Co., dealers in hardware and lumber, passed away recently.

Philip D. Gordon, of Mason, Gordon & Co., Montreal, is on the road to complete recovery after an illness of about a month, during which he was a patient in the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal.

R. H. Spencer of Gill & Fortune, lumber merchants, Trenton, Ont., was honored by the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons at the recent annual gathering in London in being elected Second Grand Principal.

A. M. Knox of Knox Bros., wholesale lumber merchants, returned to Vancouver recently from a month's trip to eastern Canada, where his company is largely interested. They operate a re-sawing plant at Levis, P.Q.

Frank Oliver, of the Oliver Lumber Co., Toronto, who entered the General Hospital recently and underwent an operation, is making good progress, although it will be some time before he is able to leave the institution.

E. M. Stewart, of the firm of Robert Stewart, Limited, Guelph, Ont., has returned after a lengthy trip to the Pacific Coast, where he was getting in touch with the lumber situation at first hand among the British Columbia producers.

At the annual banquet of the Board of Trade, Bathurst, N.B., among the speakers was D. Champoux of the Chaleurs Bay Lumber Co., Restigouche, N.B. Mr. Champoux is also a director of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association.

Fire broke out recently in the kitchen of the Sheffield Lunch, corner Yonge and Adelaide Sts., Toronto. The flames communicated with the private office of L. L. Brown, B. C. Lumber Commissioner, doing considerable damage to the premises. Repairs are now being made.

After serving four years as secretary to the British Columbia Shingle Manufacturers' Association, Vancouver, F. L. Nash has resigned. His retirement from the position has created widespread regret among the members of the association as he had proven himself an active official.

Captain W. R. Maxwell, of Hamilton, Ont., has been appointed first pilot of the Laurentide Company's air squadron, Grand Mere, P.Q., in succession to Lieut. Stuart Graham, who has accepted a position with Price Brothers. The Laurentide Company own three seaplanes, for forestry work.

R. F. Logan, who for several years past has been connected with Dunfield & Co., Limited, Halifax, has joined the firm of F. J. Logan & Son, 8 Prince St., Halifax. The members of the firm are his father, Hon. Fulton J. Logan, and a brother. The latter has been devoting his time nearly altogether to manufacturing, having a mill at Musquodoboit Harbor.

Fred H. Lamar, Winnipeg, Secretary of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, has resigned to enter the wholesale and commission brokerage business in lumber, in partnership with Chas. Sine, Calgary. Mr. Lamar states that they have the exclusive sale of the Nicola Pine Lumber Company products and also a good connection in shingles and fir products on the coast.

Many friends in Toronto and other cities in Ontario will regret to learn of the death of L. A. Kelsey of the Kelsey Hardwood Lumber Co., North Tonawanda, N.Y., who passed away recently from an attack of apoplexy. Mr. Kelsey led an unusually active life and was busy up to the moment of his death. He was a representative and highly-esteemed manufacturer and wholesaler of hardwood lumber.

James Albert Cole of North Bay, died on March 6th after an illness of several months. Mr. Cole went to North Bay in 1906 and for several years conducted a successful planing mill business. He was foreman for J. R. Eaton & Sons, Orillia, for a quarter of a century and for the past year was superintendent for A. J. Young Lumber Co., North Bay. Mr. Cole leaves a wife and two daughters.

W. R. Elliott, of Windsor, Ont., has returned from an extended trip to the Pacific Coast. While in Vancouver Mr. Elliott was appointed eastern representative for the Apex Lumber Co., Ltd., and has formed a partnership with his brother, James Elliott, who returned with him to handle the agency. Mr. Elliott found conditions in the lumber industry out west on a sound basis, and believes that it will not be long before a decided improvement will be seen.

Edward W. Conners of the James W. Sewall forest engineering office, Old Town, Maine, and Washington, D.C., is in New York and Boston making calls on land owners and operators in the interests of the Sewall organization. Mr. Conners reports that general sentiment is optimistic for the future in both pulpwood and lumber, although present conditions are quiet. Another of Mr. Sewall's men who recently returned from an extended trip through the south reports much the same quiet confidence in a coming well-sustained business.

Wm. Clarke, 39 Beatty Ave., Toronto, passed away recently in New York where he went several months ago to seek special medical treatment. He had been ailing for some time. The late Mr. Clarke was, in his earlier career, in the contracting and building business in Toronto. In later years, in partnership with his brothers, he formed the Gulf Pulp & Paper Co., located at Clarke City near Seven Islands on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The mill has a capacity of about 150 tons a day of groundwood pulp. The brothers had acquired extensive timber limits in Quebec, and in founding the pulp mill, exercised much foresight and confidence in the future of the industry. Clarke Bros. some time ago sold their holdings to the Northcliffe interests of London, England. The late Mr. Clarke was a life-long resident of Toronto, was highly respected and leaves a wife, four sons and one daughter.

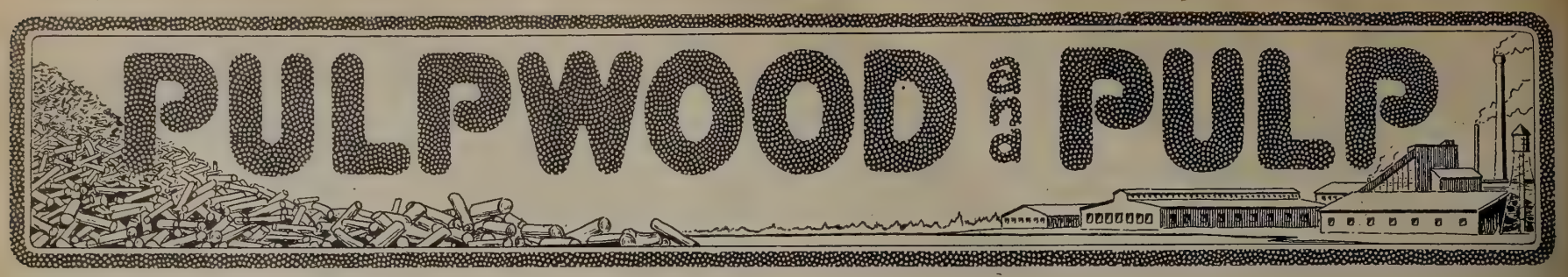
Joins His Brother in Timberland Company

One of the brightest of the many able young men who are devoting their energies and talents to the lumber industry in the west, Mr. A. T. Robson, has changed his field of activity somewhat and is now to be found as sales manager of the Timberland Lumber Company, Ltd., at the old Royal City on the banks of the Fraser River, New Westminster, B.C. Mr. Robson had possibly an extra incentive to make the change because of the fact that he has been on the board of directors of the company since its formation and the building of its mill on the south bank of the Fraser. Also, his brother, Mr. J. G. Robson, is president and general manager,—and in fact the whole works, so A. T. avers — of the Timberland Company, which makes for a pleasant association as well as close harmony in conducting the business.

Mr. A. T. Robson until the end of 1920, was manager of the Associated Mills, Ltd., of Metropolitan Building, Vancouver, B.C., the selling organization representing the combined output of seven of the leading mills of the mainland coast. That position he filled from the inception of the Associated Mills, and much of the success which has met the efforts of that organization has been due to his capable handling of the selling campaign the company carried on. Mr. Robson severed his connection with the best of relations still existing and his successor is now in charge in the person of Mr. A. J. Bannerman, who had been for some time his assistant. Mr. Bannerman is well known to the lumber trade in the Mountain districts, where he spent a number of years before coming to Vancouver.

Re-opening of many logging camps which have been closed since November 30, relieving Vancouver of a large proportion of its unemployment problems, has been announced. It is said that 4,000 men will be given work.

The Laurentide Company, of Grand Mere, Que., have purchased 404 square miles of timber limits in Saguenay County, 145 miles below Quebec city. These contain about 1,500,000 available cords of pulpwood, and this season 10,000 cords will be cut. The pulpwood will be shipped first on barges to St. Augustin, twenty miles from Quebec, then shipped by National Transcontinental to the Black River, and thence by water down to the Laurentide mills.



Systematic Cutting of Quebec Timber

The Chicoutimi Pulp Company of Chicoutimi, Que., has made a request to the Hon. Honore Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests, asking him to inaugurate with the co-operation of his department an inventory of the province's forests, so as to organize its wood-cutting. With this system, the engineers of the department and those of the company will prepare a programme of lumber cutting for a number of years, showing the location and the quantity of timber to be cut down each year. This cutting will be done according to what is thought best to preserve the forest and leave it with an increased value, instead of destroying it.

By this system the company will only be able to exploit each year wood equal to the new production of the forest; in other words, only the interest on the whole forest can be consumed.

The Laurentide and several other companies are to apply for the same co-operation by the department.

* * *

New Pulp Plant for Prince Rupert

Application was made recently to the city council of Prince Rupert by E. F. Duby on behalf of the Prince Rupert Pulp and Paper Co., Limited, for a free supply of water and a fixed rate of taxation for fifteen years as an inducement to that concern to establish a pulp mill at Seal Cove within the city limits.

This is the company recently incorporated to take over the Emerson mill together with a large block of timber limits with the purpose of establishing a pulp and paper plant in or near Prince Rupert, the understanding being that if no privileges are granted by the city the plant will have to be established outside.

The lumber mill was established at Prince Rupert three years ago by the late J. S. Emerson, but for some time past has been under the direct charge of his son, John Emerson, of Vancouver, with Mr. Duby as manager. The new concern is capitalized for four million dollars. The sulphite mill proposed will have a capacity of fifty tons a day, and will be the first unit of a larger concern to include a big paper mill.

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Would Regulate Cutting in Quebec

Hon. Honore Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests for Quebec, has received a request from the Chicoutimi Pulp Co. of Chicoutimi, asking him to inaugurate with the co-operation of his department, an inventory of the province's forests so as to organize its wood-cutting. With this system the engineers of the department and those of the Chicoutimi Company would prepare a programme of lumber-cutting for a number of years, showing the location and the quantity of timber to be cut down each year. The cutting will be done according to what is thought best to preserve the forest and leave it with an increased value instead of destroying it.

It is interesting to note that by this system the company will only be able to exploit each year wood equal to the new production of the forests or, in other words, only the interest on the whole forest can be consumed. The Laurentide and several other companies are also applying for the same co-operation of the Department of Lands and Forests for Quebec.

* * *

Pulpwood Production May Be Curtailed

Speaking of the pulpwood situation, the present market conditions, prices and outlook for the coming year, it may be said that the pulpwood production in Canada in 1920 was in much larger volume than usual, owing to the high prices prevailing. In the fall there developed a general industrial depression, which naturally made itself felt sooner or later in the paper and allied industries. The mills in New York and other states greatly curtailed production and the demand for pulpwood was suddenly eliminated. As a result stocks accumulated in large quantities in the producing territories, including what was already at the sidings when the requisitions ceased. Considerable wood has been hauled to the sidings during the present winter and is there waiting shipment.

"The lack of orders on the part of the mills at the present time and the financial pressure on the producers to realize on their pulpwood stocks has naturally brought about serious adverse effects in pulpwood values for the time being," says a well-known traffic manager of a leading pulpwood company.

"Obviously such values at the production end will continue to be so affected until such time as the surplus stocks have diminished, and the demand for paper has increased (coincident with the liquidation of warehouse and mill stocks on hand) to the extent of equalizing or exceeding the available supply. How long this liquidation process will consume is, of course, problematic.

"The fact remains, however, that, as a result of natural economic forces, the pulpwood producers, who have invested in a large cut for shipment this season, must sacrifice an appreciable percentage of their value. This applies particularly, of course, to the smaller producers. The larger producers, who have already contracted for a substantial proportion of their production at covering prices, and who are able to finance the balance until such time as the demand is increased are, of course, better able to protect the intrinsic value of their production, considered from the standpoint of operating cost.

"In our opinion, the result of the present slump in values, as affecting the small producers, will be largely to curtail this next season's production. Consequently, there will be a substantial shortage available for shipment next year in the fact of an increased demand, brought about by the undoubted improvement in the general industrial situation which will have taken place by that time, thereby causing another period of high prices."

* * *

Much Canadian Pulpwood Consumed

Writing to the "Canada Lumberman," George B. Oberton of Canton, N.Y., says the local prices for pulpwood in this locality are $20.00 per cord for hand-peeled spruce at the bank of river. The wood is cut 16 feet long, hand-peeled and mixed runs 80 per cent. spruce and the rest, hemlock and balsam, which sells at $1.00 or $2.00 less.

"In regard to the supplies we get from Canada, we will say that taking the group of mills on the Black River from Carthage to Dexter, N.Y., inclusive, it is quite safe to say that 75 per cent. of the wood that is used in these plants comes from Canada."

The outlook for newsprint is good. There is no doubt that pulpwood in the years to come will be more expensive and paper will follow pulpwood prces.

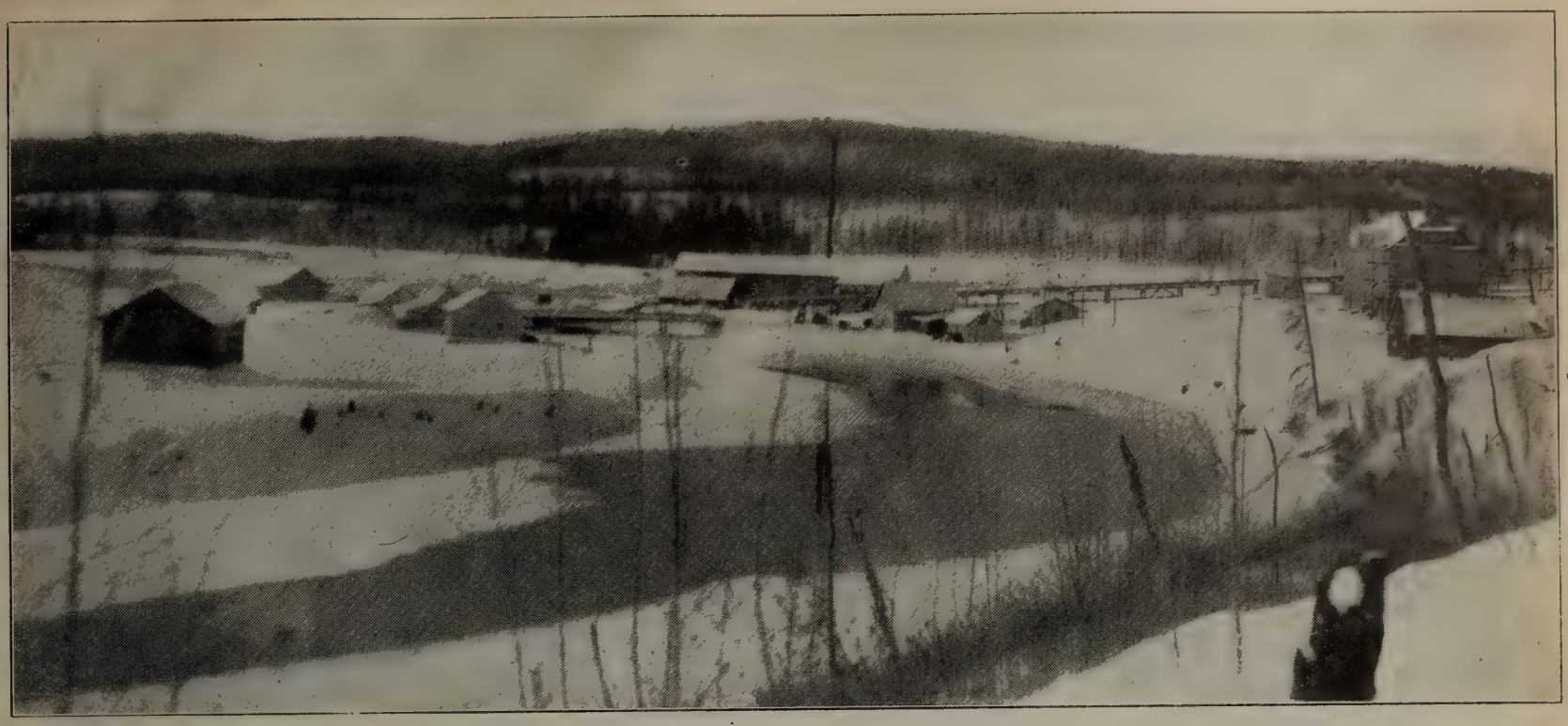
* * *

Too Much Pulpwood Exported

In Quebec political circles it is said that the Quebec Government is alarmed at the enormous quantity of pulpwood exported from the province to the paper mills in the United States, and that Premier Taschereau has under consideration a government bill to be brought down during the present session of the legislature, dealing with this question. It is said that it is the intention of the Quebec Government to place an embargo on pulpwood from the province of Quebec into the United States. The Prime Minister, who has been giving this question serious study, does not see why Quebec raw material should be transported to a foreign country for manufacture into the finished product at the expense of the resources of the Quebec forests, and the people. He has in mind that the finished article should be manufactured at the base of supply, and if the United States paper manufacturers desire Quebec wood, they should erect their mills in the province of Quebec and thus give Canada and the Canadians the benefits of the profits that are accrued from the heritage of Canadians. Should the American paper manufacturers come to Quebec and erect mills, they will be treated with all the fairness that is given Canadians at home industries.

It is said that Premier Taschereau is also considering legislation on the same basis in regard to the export of Canadian asbestos. The province of Quebec produces and supplies 85 per cent. of the raw asbestos shipped to the world, and he aims that the raw product shall be developed and manufactured into the finished product at the base of supply.

Hon. Mr. Taschereau, who is a tireless worker, is at the same time a thorough patriotic Canadian, who believes that Canada has passed the age of wearing swaddling clothes, and is old enough in age, experience and scientific capability to take care of herself, and be independent of any and all foreign countries. Possessed of the greatest possibilities in raw material, she can and must establish



The Laurentide Company's logging depot at Gatico, Quebec, 200 miles from Grand Mere, one of its most important stations. The log conveyor is at the right with the engine house in the centre. The conveyor can load 28 cars daily and the company expect to move 40,000 cords this summer. The cut is presented in this issue through the courtesy of "The Digester."

her own manufacturing interest, and henceforth depend on the energy and brains of the Canadian people. Mr. Taschereau is proving himself an able administrator and fast gaining the confidence of the people.

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How B. C. Forest Wealth Grows

The total value of forest products of British Columbia for 1920 is placed at $92,628,807, against $70,285,094 for 1919, according to annual figures made public to-day by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands.

Last year's total is practically twice the total of the forest production of the province three years ago, the minister points out.

The value of the lumber cut has advanced by nearly $16,000,000 over last year, while the increase in the value of pulp and paper produced amounts to more than $9,000,000.

"The pulp and paper output again shows an increase, both in volume and value, compared with the previous year," said Hon. Mr. Pattullo, in making public the returns.

"During the year the department has had many enquiries regarding pulp and paper possibilities of the province and a very considerable increase in capacity in this industry is looked for."

* * *

Pulpwood Pile Nearly 500 Miles Long

The pulpwood cut of Northern Ontario last year would, if gathered together, stretch out in a line four feet high from Iroquois Falls to Toronto, so Public School Inspector Wilson told the pupils of the Haileybury High School recently. The distance between the points mentioned is approximately 460 miles. Pulpwood is cut in four-foot lengths.

* * *

Urges Conservation of Pulpwood Stocks

"What the Pulp and Paper Industry Means to Ontario," was the subject of an address given by Mr. Edward Beck, of Montreal, at the annual dinner of the Foresters' Club of the University of Toronto recently. The industry represented a capital investment of $95,281,040 and a total of 38 establishments in Ontario, he said.

Something of Ontario's pulpwood resources, their consumption and the means that were being taken to replenish the stocks were outlined by the speaker. The estimated annual consumption was 1,200,000 cords, and allowing for all waste, it was estimated that the present supply may last for sixty or seventy years.

In 1919 Ontario produced approximately 498,792 tons of paper of all descriptions, 246,430 tons of chemical pulp and 351,572 tons of mechanical pulp, or approximately 50 per cent. of all the paper, 34 per cent of the chemical pulp and 35 per cent. of the mechanical pulp produced in Canada. The value of the paper produced in Ontario amounted to $39,930,474, the largest item being 342,254 tons of newsprint, valued at $23,958,566.

Against the practise of exporting unmanufactured logs, the speaker uttered a word of warning. The United States was confronted with the necessity of stopping the practise and Canada would have to follow in their footsteps. "We are just as tardy as they have been in coming to a realization of the limitations of our forest wealth, and to a knowledge that we cannot continue indefinitely slaughtering and wasting our forests without an intelligent effort at renewal and replacement unless we want to encounter ruin," Mr. Beck said.

* * *

Pulpwood Men Object to High Freights

The lumber and pulpwood interests of the Abitibi district on the line of the Transcontinental Railway are up in arms against the excessive charges that are bing imposed by the C. N. R. management on transportation. A deputation, composed of some thirty settlers from Amos and Abitibi, arrived in Quebec recently to interview Sir Hormisdos Laporte, vice-president of the C. N. R. Board of Directors, respecting the high cost of freight on lumber and pulpwood being charged on the Transcontinental Railway, which is calculated to ruin the wood business. The Abitibi District, which was a wilderness some five or six years ago, is now peopled by 15,000 new settlers, who have been encouraged to settle there by the Quebec Superintendent of Colonization, and have done wonders in the development of that northern section of the province within such a short period of time.

The makers of pulpwood complain that they are charged $9 per cord by the railway for its transportation to the paper mills at Three Rivers, and $10 per cord to La Tuque, and owing to the drop in the price of pulpwood, only receive $16 from the mills for their product. They request that the rate of freight charges be reduced by one-third; otherwise they will be forced to stop making the wood.

The executive officers of the Quebec Board of Trade formed part of the deputation that waited upon Sir Hormisdos Laporte, and in a memorandum read, backed the Abitibi deputation in their demand. Mr. Norman Brown, of the Brown Corporation, with mills at La Tuque, informed the vice-president of the C. N. R. Board of Directors, that unless the railways came down in their prices of transportation, the pulp and paper mills would have to stop rail shipments, and obtain their supplies by water. He pointed out that Norway and Germany were now supplying paper to the United States for 2½c per lb., which was a vital factor which the Canadian mills would have to contend with, and unless the railways curtailed their prices for transportation, they would lose the haul of freight.

Sir Hormisdos Laporte expressed his sympathy with the Abitibi settlers, and, though he offered no encouragement as to an amelioration of their grievance, said he would place the matter before the next meeting of the C. N. R. Board of Directors. He pointed out the difficulties the railways were meeting with these days to overcome the exigencies of deficit and the intention of the C. N. Ry. executive in its new schedule to cut off train services that were not paying expenses. He instanced several trains on the Transcontinental Railway and the Canadian Northern running from Shawinigan to Quebec.

The Lake Jolly Mills of Clarke Brothers, Limited, Bear River, Nova Scotia.

Hardwoods Used for Clothes Pins and Dowels

During the season of 1919-1920 the lumbering activities of Clarke Brothers, Limited, of Bear River, N.S., were confined principally to hardwood, to be used in the manufacturing of clothespins and dowels. The total cut amounted to approximately two million feet, from which were produced about sixty thousand boxes of clothespins—5 gross each—and two million hardwood dowels.

In addition, a small cut of exceptionally high grade pine was made, totalling about three-quarters of a million feet.

These hardwood products are manufactured at the Lake Jolly Mills, about nine miles from Bear River. Transportation between the two points is carried on by means of motor truck, and at Bear River the dowels and clothespegs are shipped on the steamer "Bear River," which is also owned by the company, for transportation to St. John, N.B., at which port direct ocean connections are obtainable for all the leading United Kingdom, West Indian and Australian ports. At Bear River ample warehouse accommodation is available for the accumulation of large shipments.

The forest policy of the company for the next few years will be largely one of conservation. No more soft wood will be cut and hardwood will be logged as a by-product for the purpose of increasing the acreage available for the growth of soft wood.

It is anticipated that the timber requirements of the new kraft pulp mill which is now nearing completion will be provided for by neighboring timber limits for the next ten years at least.

At the end of this period the timber limits of Clarke Brothers will have been rejuvenated so as to permit of their supplying the needs of their pulp mill indefinitely.

The capacity of the mill will be fifty tons a day, and it is the only kraft mill in Canada located at tidewater with an open port all the year round.

Big Increase in British Columbia Timber Sales

The value of timber sold on Crown Lands during 1920 is estimated at $1,799,039.03 as against $654,372.99 in 1919, or nearly treble the amount of the previous year. Some idea of the growth of the timber business of the Forest Branch is gathered when one notes that the total for 1916 was but $259,769.12.

That the value is not entirely due to increased stumpage and royalty is evident from the fact that the total acreage covered by new Timber sales was 121,690 as against 61,809 acres the previous year and only 23,318 acres in 1916.

The largest gains are shown in saw-timber with 440,649,755 board feet, as against 245,209,300 feet in 1919 and 136,345,000 feet in 1916; in posts with 149,300 as against 5,000 in 1919 and none in 1916, and in railway ties with 6,415,349 as against 957,804 in 1919 and 92,000 in 1916.

594 sales of Crown Timber were made in 1920, against 356 the previous year and 133 in 1916.

This enormous increase of business entails much extra work on the Forest Branch of the Province.

Appended is detailed statement of Timber Sales for the past five years.

B. C. Timber Sales Awarded by Districts

	No. of Sales	Acreage	Saw-timber (Ft. B.M.)	Poles & Piles (Lineal ft.)	No. of Posts	Shingle Bolts & Cordwood No. of Cords	Now of Rly. Ties	Estimated Revenue.
Cariboo	6	436	260,000			317		$ 953.55
Cranbrook	47	6,232	9,142,000	21,500	50,650	3,622	75,284	36,156.55
Fort George	52	9,136	72,798,000	255,450	1,300	3,434	65,752	264,979.12
Kamloops	50	24,971	55,360,000	290,290	97,350	343	5,736,950	478,812.82
Nelson	63	10,395	12,543,800	1,233,680		2,915	211,584	80,402.93
Prince Rupert	93	13,238	93,620,000	690,200		200	261,829	264,061.08
Vancouver & Island	258	49,742	171,960,655	194,575		74,450	29,200	600,464.92
Vernon	25	7,540	24,965,300	125,400		1,445	34,750	73,208.06
Totals 1920	594	121,690	440,649,755	2,811,095	149,300	86,726	6,415,349	$1,799,039.03
Totals 1919	356	61,809	245,209,300	2,899,000	5,000	52,557	957,804	654,372.99
Totals 1918	227	34,257	159,659,000	378,080	20,000	18,478	701,654	380,408.33
Totals 1917	255	44,914	240,307,057	1,517,450	40,000	43,756	381,200	483,281.50
Totals 1916	133	23,318	136,345,000	435,810		26,666	92,000	259,769.12

Wholesalers Consider Many Timely Matters

Coming Conference of Industry on Sales Tax Problem—Committees Appointed for 1921—Ample Food Supply for the World for Many Years to Come

At the regular monthly meeting of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, which was held on February 28 at the Albany Club, Toronto, there was a large and representative attendance. A. E. Eckardt, chairman, presided, and a number of important matters came up for discussion. A communication was read from the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, which will hold its annual convention at the New Drake Hotel, Chicago, on March 29 and 30, extending an invitation to the members of the Toronto association to attend. R. McDonagh announced that it was his intention to take in the Chicago gathering. A motion was unanimously passed to the effect that H. Boultbee, secretary of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, be sent as a delegate from that body.

Standing Committees for Year

It was announced that the standing committees of the association for the year had been appointed as follows:—

Transportation—A. E. Clark (chairman), D. C. Johnston, R. Halliday.

Trade Relations—F. H. Bigwood (chairman), W. C. Gall, R. G. Chesbro.

Admission and Membership—J. P. Johnson (chairman), H. J. Terry, R. McDonagh.

Bureau of Information—H. G. McDermid (chairman), G. E. Spragge, Frank Kent.

Fire and Marine Insurance—A. E. Cates (chairman), W. C. Laidlaw, Alex. Read.

Arbitration—J. B. Jarvis (chairman), E. C. Parsons, F. Horning.

Legislation—A. C. Manbert (chairman), A. E. Gordon, J. L. Campbell.

Inspection—Alex. C. Gordon (chairman), Maurice Welsh, John McBean.

Audit and Finance—W. J. Lovering (chairman), W. A. Walker, J. L. MacFarlane.

Terms of Sale—A. H. Leak (chairman), C. G. Anderson, Hugh Rose.

Entertainment—A. K. Johnson (chairman), D. C. Johnston, D. Barclay.

Committee on Attendance—H. G. McDermid (chairman), W. A. Walker, Maurice Welsh.

Change Suggested in Sales Tax

A. E. Masuret, of Toronto, who represents Tomlinson & Mitchell, of Winnipeg, wrote Mr. Eckardt, the chairman, calling attention to the advisability of the Wholesale Lumbermen's Association sending a delegation to Ottawa to act in conjunction with the wholesalers from the Coast, Winnipeg and Montreal. The main object of the meeting was to interview Sir Henry Drayton to have him make certain changes in the sales tax. F. H. Mitchell, chairman of the Sales Tax Committee of the Winnipeg Lumbermen's Association, on February 18 wrote Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

The communication of Mr. Mitchell called attention to the fact that Sir Henry had wished the wholesalers to consider a suggestion re sales tax, viz., that all manufacturers pay 2 per cent. on their turnover and all wholesalers pay 1 per cent. The wholesalers of Winnipeg went on to state that as far as they were concerned, they could not pay 1 per cent. on the turn-over for the reason that their net percentage of profit on turn-over runs about 1.5, and, consequently if they had to pay 1 per cent., it would take about 75 per cent. of their net profits and leave them practically nothing in the way of net profits. Continuing, Mr. Mitchell, on behalf of the Winnipeg Lumbermen's Association, said: "We cannot see after a thorough discussion in our Wholesalers' Association here, that by having the manufacturer pay 2 per cent. and the wholesaler pay 1 per cent., that the wholesaler would be at all benefited, as the 1 per cent. would come out of our profits. In view of this, we cannot but see our complete elimination from business if the tax is applied as suggested by you."

The Winnipeg association also pointed out that the wholesaler works on such a small margin of profit that a 1 per cent. tax on turnover could not possibly be paid by him. The wholesaler has to sell at the same market price as the manufacturer, and it is impossible for the former to add any tax in his price for the reason that he could not get the retailer to pay any more than the mill price would be, and with the mills now being able, under the act, to assume 1 per cent. of the tax, it could readily be seen that the proposal of the Finance Minister places the wholesaler in an unfair position as to competition.

The communication concluded: "We might suggest that if the Government gives the lumber wholesaler who does not carry any stock but buys and sells in car lots only, a classification of wholesale lumber agents, it would take us out of the list of those under the present act, who have to pay the sales tax, and consequently relieve us of the 1 per cent. which we now pay."

Hold Conference on the Subject

A. E. Clark, of Toronto, first vice-president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, wrote, calling attention to the conference that had been held between the Finance Minister of Canada and the Winnipeg Wholesale Lumbermen's Association in regard to the sales tax problem. Mr. Clark said: "In view of the fact that a great many organizations are sending in statements to the Minister on the tax problem, which might conflict, I offered a suggestion to the Montreal trade recently that the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and all the other organizations and lumber interests in Canada send representatives to the meeting to discuss this question in its entirety and prepare a statement to present to the minister. The Montreal lumber trade has passed a resolution along this line."

The matter was thoroughly discussed by the members present and a resolution was carried along the line suggested by Mr. Clark, being moved by A. C. Manbert and seconded by A. E. Gordon. It was to the effect that the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of Toronto was in sympathy with the proposal for a conference to be held under the direction of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and that the secretary of the C. L. A. be so notified.

Wants Stamp Tax Abolished

The following was moved by Hugh A. Rose:—Resolved that this association is opposed to the Graduated Stamp Tax on trade acceptances for the following reasons:—

(1) Drafts are often unaccepted through some little differences arising, and accepted drafts are returned unpaid at maturity date with the stamps cancelled without any resultant benefit. It is frequently found necessary to re-draw time and again with new stamps attached before payment of the original account is realized.

(2) An excise tax has already been paid on the transaction which the draft covers, and the Stamp Act therefore becomes a second tax on the merchandise.

(3) The amount of revenue derived by the Government is small in comparison with the irritation and trouble that the tax causes.

(4) The continuance of the tax has a tendency to do away with the present method of collecting accounts by trade acceptances which have been recognized as a strong factor in Canadian banking and have given great satisfaction to the trade and commerce of the country.

After some discussion the matter was referred to the Legislation Committee.

High Freight Rates Discussed

E. C. Parsons read a letter which he had received from the West. It was to the effect that the C. P. R. had had a man investigating lumber trade conditions in Ontario with a view to attacking the statements made by the Railway Committee of the B. C. Lumber Association that yellow pine was now displacing fir in the Ontario market because of the present high freight rates. The letter concluded: "Now we wish that you would make up for us a statement, showing just what price yellow pine is being sold for to the trade that have been buying our common lumber, and if you could get letters from any of these people, showing that they are now buying yellow pine because of the increased cost in the freight rates on fir, it would be very good information for us to have."

After some discussion it was decided that the association should not take any action at the present time in the matter of railway freight rates as they affect Ontario and the east, but wait until the result of the agitation in the west against the present high carriage charges is definitely known.

The Food Supply of the World

Prof. G. A. Cornish of the College of Education, University of Toronto, spoke on "The Food Supply of the World," and treated the topic in an interesting and original way which was much appreciated.

He said that this question had first come prominently to the front during the great war when so many nations were fighting instead of producing. There had been regulation of the supply of the things that we eat in the interest of conservation and the success of the Allies. With the increase in population of the world there naturally had to be development of the food supply. Predictions had been made in the past that the supply would give out and one authority had set the time at one hundred years, but the number of inhabitants on the globe had multiplied many times and there was no immediate or remote danger, so far as the speaker was able to discern, of a famine in any line of foodstuffs. Prof. Cornish told of how the Eskimo gets his light, heat, clothing and food from one animal and that was the seal. The food supply of the world, of course, depended on vegetation. On the latter three things depended, the amount of warmth, the amount of moisture and the character of the soil. The first two were most important, as where they existed, the soil generally produced abundantly. The densest forest existed in those parts of the world where there was the greatest rain fall. In China three thousand people lived to the square mile, and in Japan, which country was smaller than Great Britain, and with only one-tenth of the soil cultivatable, a population of sixty-two million people flourished. There, two or three acres cultivated with intensity and producing two crops a year, yielded more on the average than twenty or thirty acres in Canada. In the Dominion much of the land was not half cultivated.

It was estimated there were in the United States and Canada 100,000 square miles of swamp land which could easily be drained and produce crops double to that of the ordinary arable land. The speaker touched upon the necessity of making agriculture more intensive and extensive. He referred to the wonderful possibilities opening up in Siberia and how by pushing into the dry belt available quantities of food could be augmented. Scientists had done the most to improve our food supply in the production of new varieties by the breeding process and the process of selection in both plants and animals. In this relation the expansion of the sugar beet industry was called and the development and propagation of the rubber plant, which had in fifteen years, increased the world's supply of rubber, at least, one hundred times what it was. Thus the work of the scientist in hunting out new plants to be brought under cultivation and in the creation of certain substances, chemically made, was proceeding steadily.

By the synthetic process, indigo and camphor had been produced in abundance in laboratories. No longer was the world dependent for these upon the blue coloring matter obtained from the stocks of the indigo plant and upon the whitish substance with a bitter taste and pungent smell, which came from the camphor trees. As these trees were cut down there was more land available for the supply of food. Prof. Cornish in passing observed that it was within the realm of possibility that wood waste, chemically treated, might be used as food for animals in the future. In the temperate zone more was raised from trees than grass or herbiage. The nutritive value of trees were not fully known. As yet little had been done in such exploitation, but there was much more which might be done. At the present time we were not consuming half the food of the sea. There were many varieties of fish which were not used either through ignorance or prejudice.

In the tropics there was intense fertility and rapid growth and many kinds of trees flourished while a great number of the finest cabinet woods, in the rich valley of the Amazon, were as yet untouched. The speaker ventured the assertion there was more timber there in a single acre than could be found in several thousand square miles in Northern Ontario. As time went on it appeared as if we would have to look more and more to the tropics for our food requisites as the countries of temperate zone would go more and more into industries. The tropical zone was not a white man's country. While the population of the world had possibly doubled in the last hundred years, the food supply in that time had increased seven or eight times. To produce food there must be fertility of soil created and sustained in the way of fertilizers, and here again science had come to the rescue.

The speaker closed with a review of what had been done in this direction by the scientist and said that when a want had arisen in the world, man had always been able to meet it. From an economic, productive and every other standpoint, Prof. Cornish declared that there was little to fear regarding the future food supply of the inhabitable globe.

At the close Chairman Eckardt expressed his thanks to the speaker for his able and lucid address.

J. J. Linehan of the Mowbray-Robinson Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, was called upon for a few remarks. He conveyed his greetings and expressed pleasure at the interesting character of the meeting.

Answering Criticisms of Lumber Business

As a result of the depression in the building field, which has affected adversely the lumber industry and others, a meeting was held in Chicago early in the new year under the auspices of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association to discuss plans for the revival of building, says "Class."

It is now announced that the association has completed plans for advertising in behalf of the entire lumber industry, and will shortly put into effect a campaign which is intended to stimulate construction work and relieve the housing shortage. In addition, it is hoped that institutional advertising of lumber will create good-will for the industry and all of those engaged in the manufacture and distribution of the product.

The advertising is intended to dissipate the criticisms that have been leveled at the lumber business in the past few years as the result of increases in the price of various kinds and grades of lumber. It is pointed out that prices have now declined to a large extent, and that the high cost of building is not the result of lumber price conditions. A better attitude on the part of the public toward lumber and its use in building is hoped for as a result of the advertising.

The amount which is recommended will be raised for lumber advertising is approximately $400,000. This is based on a contribution of two cents per thousand feet of lumber manufactured in 1920 by members of the associations making up the national body. The approval of the recommendation by all the associations of softwood and hardwood manufacturers is believed to be assured, so that there is little doubt of the campaign going through as planned.

All types of advertising mediums will be employed in the proposed campaign. The lumber papers are already being used to spread the news of the campaign throughout the industry and inject courage and "pep" into everybody connected with the business. In addition to newspapers and farm papers, industrial and business papers in practically all fields where lumber is used will be employed on a liberal scale.

In connection with the revival of building, which it is conceded is dependent to a large extent upon the attitude of other manufacturers of building material and of labor, it is hoped that the efforts of the lumbermen will lead to similar undertakings in allied lines, so that all of the interests concerned with the situation will play a part in bringing about a revival of building. One of the factors which may be affected by public opinion is the present insistence of some of the labor unions on the maintenance of the high level of wages which were established during the war.

The campaign was launched with page announcements in the lumber trade publications directing their attention to the possibilities of the farm market at this time with expert dealer helps.

"The Farmer is the Buyer! Go Get 'Im!" is the heading of this copy, which described the plans which have been completed for advertising to farmers and developing increased building activity on the farm, where new buildings of all kinds are needed as a result of inactivity in construction work during the past few years. The fact that the farmer can supply much of his own labor is one reason why this field is believed to be a logical one for prompt action.

The retail dealers have been asked, through the trade paper advertisements, to co-operate in a "Build Now" campaign by the use of copy prepared by the association for insertion in the local newspapers. In connection with the plans of the national body to assist the dealer move the stock, the following slogan is being used: "We'll help sell for you before we try to sell to you."

An interesting thing about the present campaign, the first undertaken for lumber as such, is that it was suggested as long ago as 1911. Two years before that the Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association and the Gum Lumbermens' Association undertook individual campaigns for their own woods, and members of these pioneer lumber advertising bodies are among the leaders in the new campaign.

Picturesque Logging Methods on Pacific Coast

Close-up View of Many Interesting Stages from Cruising the Stand to Piling the Product Interestingly Described by Lively English Visitor

Having spent some time at three of the principal logging camps in British Columbia, it has occurred to me that a close-up picture of the many interesting stages from "cruising" the "stand" in the natural forest to connecting the timber at the sawmill might be of interest, says A. D. Webster, in the "Timber News" of London, Eng.

The Canadian lumber industry is one of the oldest and most important, and as Great Britain is the largest consumer of timber, she has therefore a keen interest in what Canada is able to accomplish in the matter of lumber production. Having secured the cruise from the Government, the first procedure is to get an estimate of the quantity and quality of timber on the stand that it is proposed to cut, this being carried out by what is known as a "cruiser" or trained forest engineer, whose duty it is not only to estimate the quantity and quality of timber, but to advise on logging conditions generally and also to furnish a topographical map of the tract to be stripped of its merchantable timber. Estimating the quantity of timber may be carried out in several ways, the usual procedure being to mark off an acre or part thereof in several districts of the forest, and by count- the number of merchantable trees and taking an average of their dimensions a fair estimate can be arrived at. In other cases the cruiser by dint of long experience and a practised eye can make a fairly accurate mental calculation of the contents of the trees over a given area, for the diameter and length of a log being obtained reference to the log book, with which the measurer is provided, shows the number of board feet that it contains, while flaws, crooks, knots and other defects are noted at the same time. Aided by the cruiser's report the foreman or ganger and contractor will carefully survey the ground and draw out a sort of working place for felling, skidding and hauling the trees, at the same time noting the best position for camp and roadways.

The location of the camp and its several buildings, which usually consist of brick houses, cook shop and food stores, dining-room, office, stables, tool house and a blacksmith's shop must be with special reference to a dry and sheltered situation, general accessibility, water supply and situation, as well as being within easy reach of operations. The buildings are single storey, constructed of timber that is usually sawn on the sopt, the roof being of cedar shingles, any cracks between the boards being rendered weather-proof by using strips of tarred paper. The dining tables and benches are of stout planking, the former being neatly covered with white wax cloth, while suitable cupboard accommodation is provided around the room.

Miscellaneous Collection of the Logger

In the camp stores will be found a miscellaneous collection of such necessary outfit as loggers' spiked boots, overalls, socks and gloves, all being specially designed for the rough wear and tear to which they are subjected, while the tool house and saw-sharpening sheds are well equipped with the most modern and up-to-date requirements. The cooking or camp kitchen is usually separated from the dining or eating room, while the brick houses with their comfortably-fitted interiors, the beds whether of wood or metal, usually the former, being as well as the racks for clothing, arranged around the room. In most of the larger camps, notably that of the Capalino Lumbering Co., there are single and married quarters, very comfortably arranged and fitted, and after with plant decorated windows and borders of flowers. Food is of the best quality and most varied description, abundant and served to the minute; indeed, fortunate is he who is invited to share a logger's meal.

The whole of the lumbering gang, which, according to the extent of logging operations, varies from 80 to 100 men, assist at clearing the camp site, erecting the buildings, providing water supply and constructing suitable roadways, after completion of which a general sub-division of the men takes place, one gang being allocated for tree felling, another for skidding and haulage, while another is erecting the necessary cables and placing the donkey engines in position for removal of the trees from the forest. In felling the trees usually two sawyers and an axeman form a gang, the latter, who is known as a "notcher," preceding the sawyers, and after carefully deciding in which direction the tree should fall, cuts out a deep notch on that side of the stem, usually at a distance of 5 ft. or 6 ft. from the ground. In order to do so a smaller notch is first cut out, about 10 in. deep and at 2 ft. or 3 ft. from the ground level, into which a spring board, which is simply a maple plank 5 ft. long and 15 in. wide, shod at one end with iron, is inserted and on which the axeman stands when cutting out the deeper notch. The sawyers work from the opposite side of the stem towards the bigger notch until the tree crashes to earth, iron wedges, if found necessary, being inserted to keep the saw from jamming. Branches are first removed, after which the tree is sawn into pre-arranged lengths. From five to seven trees of fairly large dimensions are considered a fair day's cut for each gang of three, but much will depend on situation and condition of the trees.

Daring and Spectacular Feat

Removing the top of a tree at 150 ft. from the ground, called "top rigging," is one of the most daring and spectacular feats that the lumberman is called upon to carry out, and one that requires the utmost sangfroid and a nerve of iron that is possessed by few. With a climbing stirrup attached to each leg and a strap around his waist to which a saw and axe are attached, the top rigger mounts the tree and at the desired height makes himself secure by passing the body belt around the tree. After due consideration and the most careful manipulation and undercutting, so as to avoid cleavage of the stem after the top falls away, which would be sure death to the operator, about 50 ft. of the tree top bends gradually away from the trunk and falls crash to the ground 150 ft. below. Top rigging is only necessary where a high load for sky-line haulage is adopted.

Removing the logs by the skidways, which are formed by placing 10 ft. lengths of poles 4 ft. apart on the previously cleared roadway, to the main or principal road and thence to the waterside or other loading station, is the next operation, which, in most modern camps, is carried out by the employing of steam power machinery for feet and inches, convey but a poor idea of the contents of some of these giants of the forest. Overhead carriage of the logs, by suspending these from a cable by means of a trolley carrier that is supported between two stout trees, is the usual method adopted; but there are other ways such as by dragging the logs along a prepared wooden V-shaped trough that is formed by placing three trees side by side, the middle one being about a foot below the level of the other two, thus forming a groove along which the logs are hauled to the water side. When sufficient logs are got together they are formed into a "boom" which is a collection of logs placed close together and held so by means of chains that are passed along and securely fastened to the outer or circuit logs, and conveyed to their destination by steam or motor tugs.

Sky-line System of Collecting

In the case of logs that, as at the Capilano camp, are to be loaded direct into private railway trucks for delivery at the base, the overhead or sky-line system of collecting is adopted, which consists of an endless wire rope worked by one or two donkey engines, and an interesting and unusual sight it is to see huge logs of the Douglas fir or cedar passing along the wire suspended high up in the air. Having arrived at the sawmill, which is usually conveniently situated by the waterside, whether the sea or navigable lake or river, the floating logs are drawn by power machinery into the mill and there converted by circular or band saw into the desired specifications, whether as commercial lumber or for railway ties, boards and scantlings. Conveying some of the mighty logs of cedar or fir to the saw bench by means of iron carriers, placing and holding them in position, so that the exact dimensioned boards and scantlings may be cut off, and removing the converted timber to wharf or rail for dissimination to almost every part of the globe point out how up-to-date are the machinery and appliances in these well-appointed Canadian mills. When not required for immediate use, the converted wood is carefully stacked in the adjoining timber yard, each kind and size being placed separately, there to remain until a suitable order calls for their removal. Some of the Vancouver sawmills turn out about 130,000,000 ft. annually, and can deal with logs 100 ft. long and 6 ft. in diameter. Planing machinery is often an adjunct of the sawmill where flooring boards, doors, window frames and mouldings are made.

WINNING THE PRIZES OF LIFE

The prizes of life can only be won by energetic action, earnest application and forceful initiative. If you are not giving everything in you to your work—you are cheating yourself. The result is weakening to your character as well as dwarfing to your ability.

What Loggers Were Up Against This Winter

Operators Had to Put Up with Vagaries of Weatherman in Addition to Labor and Financial Handicaps—Wages May be Lower on Drives This Spring

By Everett Andrew, Ottawa, Ont.

To accurately determine production, prices, cost of supplies, stocks, and the demand for the next five years, or even to predict the final history for the year of 1921, one would need to be possessed of the supposedly supernatural powers.

Back in 1915 and 1916 efforts were made by some of the far-sighted lumbermen—whose foresight was better than their hind-sight—to curtail on production. They did it and sold what stocks they had on hand at particularly good prices. That was before the cost of labor jumped. Some of them are regretting it now. Then came the labor shortage, which later entered into the operations of the 1919-1920 season.

The year of 1920 has with the trade in general been one that can in the future be referred to as a "bad" year. To begin with, wages for woods labor, together with the cost of camp supplies, reached the highest peak they have ever attained in Canada. This year, the cost of labor is somewhat lower, and the prospect is that the cost of camp supplies will decline. Any reduction, however, that will occur in woods operations, will not in the case of most companies reflect itself on the sale price of lumber to the public for twelve months or more.

At the start of 1920 there was a great scarcity of labor in the woods of the Ottawa Valley companies, and wages were about thirty-five per cent. higher than they had been the previous year. In the supply arena for the conducting of the operations pork was costing around fifty-eight dollars per barrel; hay, thirty dollars per ton; oats around ninety-five cents per bushel; and flour around eleven dollars per barrel. Canned goods were on an average twenty per cent. higher than in 1919.

All of which to the everyday public does not mean anything, because not one person out of one hundred stops to consider the cost of woods operations, the difficulties that have to be encountered, the expenditure of real money that has to be made, and lastly, where the cut that is to be taken out has to be disposed of. All the public looks at is the price of lumber—something that it sees in front of it in the manufactured article, but, beyond that, they do not give a tinker's cuss,—outside of its effect on their pocket books or bank accounts, when they come to buy it.

Still the old cry goes forth condemning the high price of lumber and the manufacturers in general are all rated as being profiteers. The only answer to those who will not believe what it costs to produce lumber is to let them try operations themselves. Probably even with the high prices prevailing to-day, they will get enough of it in about six months or a year.

The past year without a doubt has been one of the most trying in the history of Ottawa Valley lumbermen. From woods operations down to the selling end, everything connected with the operations of companies has been disturbed, thrown out of its usual course, and in short a period of readjustment, following the period of the war made itself felt in the trade.

Wondering What Was to Happen

Economic and financial laws asserted themselves, with a vengeance, which at the end of 1920—and even into March, 1921, left the trade generally wondering what has happened, what was going to happen, and what it was going to do about it?

Hampered greatly at the start of the year by a shortage of woods labor which was on the whole only "fair" in efficiency, the operators last July and August set themselves about getting out a bigger cut. They didn't know then that the bottom of the market was going to drop out in United Statess, but they went ahead on the assumption that business was going to be as good for the remainder of the year as it had been for the first six months.

New and more numerous camps were to be established, and stocked. In many cases they were, and in September and October the call went forth for men. The help did not come until late, and when it did come, it was after the time of its arrival, to the operators, had ceased to exist. The consequence was that camps that would be producing logs to-day are not in operation simply because labor laid down on the job, at the time that it was most needed. The result will in all probability be a lowered cut, which means a stronger demand, and higher prices than if the market were flooded with lumber, and the price cutting system was evoked to increase sales. Though it has cost the operators thousands of dollars which will in all probability be charged up to "loss," these thousands will have to be charged up as so much per thousand on the lumber that was taken out of the other camps. Labor in its share will have to contribute both from the industrial and buying ends to make good these losses. The general public will have to carry the rest.

On top of labor and financial difficulties, also entered Old Man Weather, who last season seemed to have absorbed a grouch which he has to all appearances retained and has carried into this year's operations. In the 1919-20 operations companies were badly handicapped by a lack of snow. This year the early season operations promised most favorably and were ideal for getting logs out of the woods, but when the time came for getting severely cold weather for roadmaking and iceing the roads, the weather man wasn't around.

On top of this came the very light fall of snow, which lumbermen are still worrying about in connection with the spring drive. From the receipt of reports from companies to the writer, it appears a safe assumption to predict that the number of logs piled on skidways, ready for the streams to open up, is not as great as at a corresponding period last season, despite all that has been done to increase production. Now the question is, has there been sufficient snow to cause the usual amount of drainage of water into the streams to bring the logs down?

If there is not the high-priced logs will stay on the banks or get stranded and lay up for another year, with resultant loss to the company that owns them. On the other hand, if there is sufficient water to get the logs into the drive, there is every indication that there is plenty of labor to handle the spring drive. And the wages of labor for this year's drive should not be as great as last season.

Money, beyond question has been very "tight," and this has had the effect of curtailing a great amount of building activity, with a consequent loss of sales to the wholesaler and the retailer. Money and labor, perhaps, are the two chief factors, which have caused the stagnation of the lumber market to-day.

Still, woods operations are going on, and they are going to go on, and the lumber trade in general within a year or eighteen months from now should be back with itself. In other words, the outlook is good, for the reason taht there is no over surplus of stocks, American and European markets have got to buy again, building must increase, and when it does the chances are that there will be one of the old-time scrambles to get stocks to sell. Hang on!

Big Gain in Wood Products Exports

The export of lumber, laths, pulp wood, shingles, spruce piling and wood pulp to the United States during the year 1920 from the port of St. John, N.B., shows a decided gain over the preceding year, as follows:—

	1919	1920
Laths	$ 264,967.97	$ 374,925.45
Lumber	1,216,279.32	2,325,169.80
Pulp wood	134,266.55	296,001.32
Shingles	16,534.10	15,362.25
Spruce piling	13,609.50	20,264.10
Wood pulp	1,006,278.92	1,827,680.61
	$2,651,936.36	$4,859,403.53

Newsy Jottings of the Industry

The Harris Wood Products Company, of Streetsville, Ont., will be re-started under a new directorate with doors and sashes as the staple output.

Last year 380,000 acres of timber, or 236,000,000 feet, valued at $299,000, was destroyed by fire, according to the report tabled by the Minister of Lands in the British Columbia Legislature. Damage to young growth and range is placed at $186,000, as the total damage to forests amounts to $485,000, as compared with $393,000 in 1919.

Robinson Lumber Co., Limited, Fort William, Ont., was recently incorporated to conduct a general lumber business as sawmillers and manufacturers of wood products. Capital, $100,000. H. W. Robinson and M. Cochran, both of Fort William, Ont., are two of the incorporators.

Shackleton Pulp and Lumber Co., Limited, Toronto, has been incorporated to deal in all kinds of lumber and pulp products. Capital $50,000. Two of the incorporators are A. M. Moffat and W. L. Bland, both of Toronto.

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ST LAWRENCE & THE SAGUENAY

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber—Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

Wanted—White Pine

One or more cars 4 and 5/4 stained, good good short white pine. Mell & Sons Lumber Company, Philadelphia, Pa. 6-9.

Wanted

Rock elm 3¼" thick suitable for bending purposes. Quote prices to the St. Mary's Wood Specialty Co., Limited, St. Mary's, Ontario. 5-6

Wanted Lath

Prices on Hemlock, Pine and Spruce lath; delivered Detroit rate. Brewster Loud Lumber Co., No. 1307 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich. 3-8

Lath Wanted

Will buy any quantity, White Pine, Spruce or Hemlock. Please quote your best cash price f.o.b. Toronto. C. W. James Jr., 358 Greenwood Ave., Toronto. 6-13.

Pulpwood

We are open to buy a limited quantity of rough and peeled spruce and balsam pulpwood for immediate and future delivery; cash on shipment. Log Export and Import Co., 241 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. 5-6

Wanted—Timber Lands

Large or small tracts of softwoods and hardwoods in Ontario. Address Lock Box 262, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. 4-7

Wanted

15,000 No. 1 railway ties. Can be supplied in Cedar, Jack Pine, Tamarac, or Hemlock. Must be up to standard specifications. Also 2,000 No. 1 railway cross and section ties in hardwood. State what you can supply, giving point of shipment and when shipment can be made, with prices for each kind. Box 478, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4t.f.

Lumber For Sale

FOR SALE—Hickory dimension squares and flitches. It is true economy to purchase our stock sawn to your net dimension. J. Murchison & Son, Dickson, Tenn. 6.

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

FOR SALE—3000 Cords of Mixed White Birch and Tamarac, ready for shipment 10th December, 1920, at Stone Siding, A.E.R., 28 miles west of Sudbury. For further particulars apply to C. G. Hyett, Worthington, Ont., Soo branch C. P. R. 24-5

Cedar and Maple

We offer at attractive prices two cars cedar squares 6 x 6, and 4 x 4 running largely 16 ft. long. 2 cars 1" and 2" cedar edged; 2 cars 1" hard maple No. 1, 2 and 3 Common.

Peterborough Canoe Co., Limited.,
4-7 Peterborough, Ontario.

For Sale

1 million feet No. 1 and 2 common fir and larch lumber partly cut dimensions, boards and shiplap, balance to be cut to suit buyer. Also in the rough 30,000 feet inch Jack pine mill run. 3 cars inch clear No. 1 and 2 larch with about 15% fir mixed and 1 car No. 1 and 2 shelving. Michael Dumont, Bridesville, B. C. Ship anywhere. Rates to Alberta and Saskatchewan 4 cents advance of C. P. R. Grand Forks rate. 5-6

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

For Sale

300,000 feet Birch in logs ready to start sawing under National rules. Offered as No 3 common and better. Apply P.O. Box 6, Victoriaville, Que. 6-tf.

Crating Spruce

About 500 M. feet of 1 in., 2 in. and 3 in. cull spruce, also one million laths. J. P. Abel. Fortin Limited, 379 Desjardins Ave., Maisonneuve, Montreal, Que. 6.

Saw Logs For Sale

About 15,000 sawlogs, pine, spruce and hemlock, for sale by piece or feet B.M. on Vermillion River near White fish Station, C.P.R. or will give job of sawing. Con. McGuire, Whitefish, P.O., Ont. 6-9.

Machinery Wanted

WANTED—Two heavy log or lumber trucks. Box 257, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-t.f.

WANTED—Pulpwood barker (Moreau) of recent model in first class condition. H. E. Goodhue, Sherbrooke, Que. 5-8

WANTED—One friction feed nigger and one 32" double edger. Must be in good condition. State price and manufacturer's name. Apply to Box 500, Canada Lumberman. Toronto. 5-6

Wanted

Inserted tooth circular saw standard gauge 54 in. or 56 in., to fit 2 in. arbor. Box 240 Tory Hill, Ont. 6.

Wanted

One 4 wheel slab dump cart, also 2 lumber truck wagons. Second hand in good condition. Address Anglo Canadian Tie & Timber Co., Stackpool, Ont.

Wanted—Portable Sawmill

to cut 2,000,000 feet of lumber, district near Englehart. Apply Box 526, Canada Lumberman. 6

WANTED; 1 only six saw edger. Must be in excellent conditions. Also one circular saw grinder. Give name of manufacturer and price in first letter. Apply Box 459, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5-6

Wanted

Double drum steam log jammer or steam hoist. Will buy or rent. Advise size, condition, price, etc.

F. STANLEY KNIGHT,
5-8 Meaford, Ontario.

Machinery For Sale

FOR SALE—Complete saw mill equipment, including three horizontal boilers, Corliss engine, Buckeye engine, double edger, circular saw with top saw, steam carriage and nigger and extra heavy transmission complete. Box 503, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5-8

FOR SALE—Guaranteed rebuilt filing room machinery. Send for monthly mailing list. Ge Bott Mfg. Company, Big Rapids, Mich. 6-9.

For Sale

One covel automatic band saw grinder for double cutting saws; a bargain; immediate shipment. The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ont. 6-9.

For Sale—Locomotive

One 28 Ton 3 Cylinder 8 x 10 Standard Gauge Lima Geared. Located in Canada. Box 376, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19tf

For Sale

One 12 in. x 16 in. slide valve engine with heavy belt wheel 14 x 72 ins. in good condition; good sawmill power. Geo. Craik, R.R. No. 2 Mossley, Brampton, Ont. 6-7.

For Sale

1 four-saw Filer & Stowell edger, 1 ten-inch steam feed, complete with valves and piston rod, 1 used Waterous carriage, 1 friction clutch coupling, 14 in. diameter, 3 7/16 in. bore. Apply Bishop Lumber Co., Ltd., Nesterville, Ont. 3-6

One 12 x 12 centre crank engine, 60 h.p.; one centre crank engine with sub-saw, 75 h.p.; one centre crank engine, 30 h.p.; one side crank engine, left hand, 20 h.p.; one 27 h.p. portable engine on wheels, also new portables on wheels or skids 24 to 60 h.p. The Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co., Ltd., Seaforth, Ont. 6-11.

For Sale

One pair 12 h.p. twin engines Waterous make, feed for saw carriage with rope and piping and connections complete in good running order. Price f.o.b. cars $200.00. Open for inspection. Apply to Parker Bros., Parkersville, Ontario. 6.

I Offer for Quick Shipment the Following Machines

Subject to Prior Sale

Please give me an inquiry if you do not find the machine you want among those listed below as I have about two hundred additional woodworking machines of various types.

Matcher and Sizer, 30 x 12 American.
Matcher, Hardwood Berlin, No. 89.
Matcher, American No. 77-B Double Profiler.
Matcher, Woods 24 in. x 6 in.
Matcher, Hardwood American No. 229.
Matcher, American No. 22 24 x 6.
Moulder, Hermance 10 in. wide open side.
Moulder, Greenlee Bros. 6 in. open side.
Moulder, C. B. Rogers 6 in. outside.
Moulder, Berlin 10 in. No. 118 inside.
200 prs. Moulding Knives ground to shape.
Band Resaw, Mershon 44 in.
Band Resaw, Connell & Dengler 60 in.
Band Rip Saw, American No. 1 Roll Feed.
Band Rip Saw, Fay & Egan No. 202 chain feed.
Circular Resaw 44 in.
Circular Saw Mill, Hoosier Pony.
Circular Saw Sharpener, Rogers 40 in.
Fan., 30 in. Brand New Clarage Single.
E. B. Hayes Dowell Gluer and Driver.
E. B. Hayes Dowell Rod Machine.
E. B. Hayes Standard Power Door Clamp.
Planer, Buss 30 in. Single Cabinet.
Planer, Whitney 24 in Single Cabinet.
Planer, Berlin 30 x 6 No. 182 Double.
Jointer, 24 in. Buss Machine Works.

C. J. ANDERSEN,
e.o.i.-t.f. 15 W. Swan St., Buffalo, N. Y.

One Mitts & Merrill No. 2-C Hog in first class condition. The Laberge Lumber Co., Limited, Sudbury, Ontario. 5-8

For Sale

500 to 600 h.p. Harris Twin Corliss Engine, drive pulley 18 ft. dia. x 52 in. face; also main drive belt 90 ft. long; complete with or without condenser; will sell cheap before moving. Laurie Machinery Co., Ltd., 335A Craig St. W., Montreal, Que. 3-6

For Sale

No. 6 Linderman Automatic Dovetailer and Glue Jointer, heavy 4-side planer and matcher, 12-inch moulder, 4-side sash and door moulder, shaper, jointer, trim saw, power feed saw, planer, drum sander, band saw, other machinery. A J. Lindsay, 42 Gloucester St., Toronto. 3-6

For Sale

Sash, door and planing mill machinery. Boilers, engines, motors, pulleys, gears, machine shop and moulding machinery, 8 feet Linderman glue jointer. Full printed list on request to Cargill Limited, Cargill, Ontario. 5-8

For Sale

One 100 H.P. engine, slide valve, in good condition. One 75 H.P. boiler, 75 lbs. steam, good condition. One smoke stack, 36" x 65', good screen on top, all good repair. Kindly give us a price. Box 476, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-7

For Sale

One 40" Inserted Tooth Circular Slab Resaw, sturdy construction. Spare bits and shanks. Condition fair. This machine was used until replaced by a band machine. Just the thing for small mill. Make money out of your slabs. F. Stanley Knight, Meaford, Ontario. 5-8

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam binder rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

Second Hand Machinery

We have over $250,000 worth of used machinery of all kinds for sale. Suitable for mines, quarries, railroads, pulp and lumber mills, etc.

Everything carefully overhauled at our shops before shipped.

Send us your inquiries.

R. T. GILMAN & CO.,
19tf Montreal.

Situations Wanted

Circular filer wants position for coming season. Best of references. Will go anywhere. Box 474, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-6

Wanted position as sawyer on left hand rig. Long experience on both bands and circular. Prefer a fast rig. Box 495, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5-6

Man with 12 years' experience in the Quebec lumber and pulpwood business, speaking both languages, wishes position as superintendent in a better location for a company doing business in pulpwood or lumber. Has thorough knowledge of office work and is competent to take charge of any operation. At present manager of an American company on North Shore, but wishes to make a change. Address replies or enquiries to Box 512, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-t.f.

A first class band saw filer wants position for the coming season. Address R. H. Milford, Foleyet, Ont. 6.

WANTED—Position to manufacture lath or pickets by day or thousand. Best of references. Box 597, Sudbury, Ont. 6-9.

Live young man desires to better his position with Lumber or Millwork firm where he would have some correspondence to handle. Four years' experience Millwork. References Box 522 Canada Lumberman. 6.

SAW MILL ENGINEER wants employment for coming season. Can do all own repairs on engine or boilers. Go anywhere. R. Cornthwaite, 213 Dease St., Fort William, Ontario. 4-7

Young Married Man wants permanent position with lumber firm. Ten years' experience in handling camp supplies and correspondence. Can use typewriter. Best references. Box 520 Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont.

Sawmill foreman open for coming season. Good millwright on installation of machinery or repairs. Twenty years' experience in saw, pulp barker and paper mills. With good recommendations. Box 490, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-5

Young man, 27, several years general office and accounting experience, desires employment in lumber camp, preferably where his duties require him outside, such as scaling and working in the bush. Box 432, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 6.

WANTED: Permanent position by young man who desires to better his position with lumber firm. Four years' woodworking office experience. Like place where he could handle some of the correspondence. Excellent references. Box 492, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-5

Experienced millwright and lath mill contractor open to contract to cut lath by M. Twenty-fiye years' experience cutting lath, pickets and basket bottoms. Have good rerences from the companies for whom I have worked. Box 489, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-5

WANTED

to commence work April 15th, a sawyer, for a left-hand circular mill, gunshot feed, steam nigger and loader. Box 464, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3-6

WANTED—By a qualified lumber surveyor and shipper, a position in the lumber industry, have had two years' experience as grader and shipper. One year teacher in lumber scaling, and one year as cruiser with the N.B. Forest Service. Apply Box 518, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 6.

A married man having 15 years' experience in lumber business, wishes a position in the country for a lumber mill Firm as taking charge of culling and shipping lumber, also can handle men, both languages, best of references. Ready about 1st of April. Write to J.A.P. 610 St. Hubert St., Montreal 6.

Young Scotchman, thirty, married, abstainer, wishes permanent, progressive position immediately as book keeper and stenographer. Has several years' experience in lumber office, also six years' banking experience. Best references. Willing to go anywhere. Salary $125.00. Address Box 519, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 6.

Situations Vacant

WANTED

Sawmill men, filer, sawyer, setter, lath sawyer, edger and trimmer men. Apply Box 491, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-9

WANTED—Assistant sawmill foreman, excellent opening for hard-working, capable experienced man, able to handle men efficiently. Give age, nationality, past experience and salary wanted. Box 498, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5-6

WANTED

Live man to take charge of lumber and cooperage mills in Ontario, one preferred who could take third or half interest. Box 508, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5-8

WANTED—Chief engineer, with second class papers for sawmill, applicant must have had sawmill experience, be a capable machinist and have some knowledge of electricity. Give experience, age, nationality, and salary desired in first letter. All applications treated confidentially. Box 499, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5-6

WANTED—Sawyer, filer, and edgerman for six-foot band mill in Central Ontario. Box 524 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 6.

WANTED—Engineer, circular filer, blacksmith, and sawyer for season's cut commencing in April. Box 504 Canada Lumberman. 5-tf.

WANTED—One first class band sawfiler for a double cut mill, cutting all white pine stock. Apply to Box 475, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-7

WANTED—A competent man to grade lumber. Must be thoroughly conversant with National Hardwood Association rules. Apply P.O. Box 632, Magog, Que. 6-7.

WANTED—Manager for lumber operating bush to mill, experience stump to lumber for northern Ontario town apply stating experience and salary requested to Box 527, Canada Lumberman. 6.

WANTED—Sawmill foreman for mill in northern Ontario town, state experience, references and salary. To commence about August 1st. Box 528 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 6.

WANTED—Lumberman to look after bush operations. Jack Pine and Spruce. Must be experienced in taking out logs, driving and handling men. Apply Box 529, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 6.

WANTED: Chief Draftsman by concern manufacturing very extensively, Sawmill and Pulpmill Machinery, Boilers, Engines, etc. Only those with suitable experience need apply.

Waterous Engine Works Company, Limited,
2-5 Brantford, Ontario.

WANTED—Sawyer for circular mill, capacity 30 M. Steam feed; steam nigger. Must be able to file saw. References required. State wages wanted. Six months season. Also want millwright to maintain machinery in above mill. Box 523 Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 6.

WANTED—Thoroughly experienced sawmill men for large, fast mill, for coming season, including foreman, millwrights, band saw filer, sawyers, setters and trimmermen. Only thoroughly experienced and capable men need apply; state age, experience and wages expected. Address 460, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3-6

WANTED—Experienced sawmill men. Two right hand band sawyers, one left hand band sawyer, also setters, edgermen, trimmermen, lumber pilers, graders and lumber handlers.

The Pas Lumber Co., Limited, The Pas, Man.
(Formerly Prince Albert Lumber Co., Ltd., and Ladder Lake Lumber Co., Ltd.) 6-8.

Business Chances

Wanted

Wood working industries for the Town of Massey, Ont. 1,000 population. Gravity water system. Situate junction of Sable and Spanish Rivers. On C. P. R. Soo line 58 miles west of Sudbury. Unlimited Raw Material for Box Lumber, Veneer and Hardwood Workings. Telegraph and local and long distance telephone service. Four passenger trains daily. Ideal building sites. Unlimited water power awaiting development. Three water powers within the town limits.

Interested parties communicate with Board of Trade for further information regarding concessions on taxations, water supply and building sites.

A. A. HALLETT,
4-7 Sec'y. Board of Trade.

Pulpwood 1921-1922

Firm in Northern Ontario is in a position to offer from 20,000 to 40,000 cords Spruce pulpwood yearly, both Winter and Summer delivery, for a number of years. Also large quantities of Poplar pulpwood. All exportable. Would consider proposition as Agents for U. S. Mill. References.

Apply Box 470,
c/o Canada Lumberman,
Toronto.

FOR SALE.—Retail lumber yard, saw and planing mill, good business established for 20 years, in an excellent village of Southern Ontario. Would sell sawmill separate. R. S. Robinson, Waterford, Ontario. 4-6

For Sale—Pulpwood Rights

We control several high-class freehold properties on rivers entering into the Atlantic Ocean, containing large quantities of Spruce Pulpwood. We would sell outright, or stumpage rights and agree to deliver the wood on vessels. Address Box 458, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 3-6

Lumber Property For Sale

About 8,000 acres (held in fee) of lumber lands estimated to contain about 30,000,000 sp. feet of merchantable soft wood.

As a pulp wood proposition, this property should contain 60,000 cords or more.

Included with the lands, is a saw mill, equipped with Dutch furnaces, Waterous edger, planer and lath machine, and situated along the line of the C. N. Railway, the port lies within three miles of the mill, so that water shipments may be made as well as rail.

All the lands are within easy distance of the river, and stream driving does not exceed a distance of more than six miles.

For further information apply to

E. A. SMITH,
23t.f. Shediac, N. B.

Sale of Lands

Under the instructions from The Honorable the Secretary of State for Canada, the Custodian of Alien Enemy property, there will be offered for sale by public auction, by Mr. G. R. Duncan, Auctioneer, at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, in the City of Fort William, in the District of Thunder Bay, in the Province of Ontario, on Monday the fourth day of April, 1921, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, a large number of parcels of land, said to contain in all about 17,000 acres, and situate in the Townships of Blake, Crooks and Pardee, in the Municipality of Neebing, in the said District of Thunder Bay. Each parcel of land will be put up for sale separately.

The lands are said to be valuable for the timber thereon and for mining and agricultural purposes.

The lands were formerly owned by alien enemies, but are now vested in the Custodian by virtue of The Treaty of Peace (Germany) Order of 1920.

Each parcel will be offered for sale subject to a reserve bid.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Terms: Ten per cent. cash at time of sale and balance within thirty days.

A list of the lands and acreages, with terms and conditions of sale, may be seen at the office of the under-named Solicitor, and the above named Auctioneer, and at the office of the Deputy Custodian, Ottawa.

W. F. LANGWORTHY,
Port Arthur.
Solicitor for the Custodian.

Dated March 3rd, 1921. 6-7

Miscellaneous

"When you have any transit cars and cannot find a home for them, ship them to us. We will unload, store, insure and reload them when you desire, at reasonable charges. Write for full particulars." The Forest Products Co., Canton. Ohio. 6.

Sale of Red and White Pine

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Wednesday, the 20th day of April 1921, for the right to cut the Red and White Pine Timber on parts of the townships of Afton and Sheppard, in the Temagami Forest Reserve, in the district of Sudbury, having an area of 22 square miles.

For further information, Maps, etc., apply to the undersigned, or to Mr. J. T. McDougall, Crown Timber Agent, North Bay, Ontario.

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.

Toronto, March 3rd, 1921.

N.B. No unauthorized publication of this Notice will be paid for. 6-8.

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE

We have many attractive properties listed with us, for sale, in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, in both Freehold and Crown lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

NEW BRUNSWICK
Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

NEWFOUNDLAND
More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

ONTARIO
Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

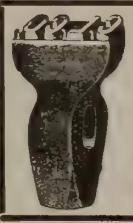
QUEBEC
Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

Cruiser's reports and blue prints, where available, will be sent to Principals or their accredited agents.

R. R. BRADLEY
4 Hospital Street,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

All Kinds of Insurance for
LUMBERMEN
H. B. WARREN, Registered
232 St. James St. Montreal

MODERN MARINE MACHINERY
Automatic Steam Towing Machines, Ship Windlasses, Cargo and Deck Winches, Steam Capstans, Dock Gypsies, Steering Engines, Hydraulic Freight Hoists, etc.
Manufactured by
The Corbet Foundry and Machine Co. Limited, Owen Sound, Canada.



LOG STAMPS
Write us for particulars and prices
Superior Mfg. Co., Ltd.
93 Church St., Toronto

RAILS
New and Relaying also Frogs, Switches, Spikes, Etc. All sizes in stock. Also used
Locomotives, Logging, Box and Flat Cars, Hoisting Engines, Chain, Wire, Rope, etc.
R. T. GILMAN & CO.
MONTREAL, QUE.

Sale of Timber

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including **Saturday, the 5th day of March, 1921**, for the right to cut timber in the Township of Childerhose, in the Porcupine Mining Division in the district of Temiskaming.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, or to Mr. W. G. A. Wood, Crown Timber Agent, South Porcupine, Ontario.

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.

Toronto, February 1st, 1921. 4-9

Sale of Timber

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including **Wednesday the 16th day of March, 1921**, for the right to cut the timber on the south half of the township of Shackleton, in the District of Temiskaming.

Terms and conditions of sale and further particulars may be obtained upon application to the undersigned or to Mr. Dalton Spence, Crown Timber Agent, Cochrane, Ontario.

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.

Toronto,
February 19th, 1921. 5-6

TENDERS FOR PULPWOOD and TIMBER LIMIT

Tenders will be reecived by the undersign- up to and including the **4th day of July, 1921**, for the right to cut pulpwood and pine timber on a certain area situated in the vicinity of Long Lake, District of Thunder Bay.

Tenderers shall state the amount per cord on pulpwood, and per thousand feet, board measure, on pine, that they are prepared to pay as a bonus in addition to dues of 80 cents per cord for spruce and 40 cents per cord for other pulpwoods, and $2.50 per thousand feet, board measure, for pine, or such other rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, for the right to operate a pulp mill and a paper mill on or near the area referred to.

The successful tenderer shall be required to erect a mill or mills on or near the territory and to manufacture the wood into pulp and paper in the Province of Ontario.

Parties making tender will be required to deposit with their tender a marked cheque, payable to the Honourable the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario for fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), which amount will be forfeited in the event of the successful tenderer not entering into agreement to carry out con ditions. etc.

The said $50,000 shall remain on deposit until the pulp mill, as provided by terms and conditions of sale, is erected and in operation. Any timber cut in the meantime shall be subject to payment of dues and bonus as accounts for same are rendered. After the said pulp mill is erected and in operation, the deposit of $50,000 may be applied on account of bonus dues as they accrue, but the regulation dues as mentioned above shall be paid in the usual manner as returns for cutting of wood and timber are received and accounts rendered.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For particulars as to description of territory, capital to be invested, etc., apply to the undersigned.

All tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelope and marked plainly on outside "Tender for Long Lake Pulp and Timber Limit."

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, January 24th, 1921.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. e.o.i.-4-13

Sale of Timber

Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received for the purchase of approximately 531 M. fbm. timber and 518 poles up to noon **April 4th, 1921.**

All of the timber was purchased new in the latter part of 1920 and has never been used. Ninety per cent. of the stock is No. 1 Common B. C. Fir of good merchantable quality and the balance is of B. C. or Ontario Hemlock. It is all in the Toronto yards, conveniently located on railway sidings for loading.

Detailed list giving dimensions and further information may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

WEDDELL & SAUNDERS,
Engineers & Contractors,
312 McKinnon Bldg.,
March 7/21. Toronto.
6-7

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Leasing of Water Powers and Timber Limit

Notice is hereby given that on **Wednesday, June 1st, 1921**, at 10.30 a.m., in the sales room of the Department of Lands and Forests, at Quebec, the following will be offered at public auction:

1. Different water power sites on the Megiscane and Bell Rivers, in the County of Temiscamingue;

2. A timber limit 400 square miles in area in the projected township of Louvicourt, Narrias, Tiblemont and Vauquelin, in the upper part of the Bell River watershed.

For fuller details and information please apply to the Department of Lands and Forests at Quebec.

ELZ MIVILLE DECHENE,
e.o.i.4-10 Deputy Minister.

TENDERS FOR PULPWOOD and TIMBER LIMIT

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including the **15th day of June, 1921**, for the right to cut pulpwood and pine timber on a certain area situated on the Nagagami River and other territory adjacent thereto, in the District of Algoma.

Tenderers shall state the amount per cord on pulpwood, and per thousand feet, board measure, on pine, that they are prepared to pay as a bonus in addition to dues of 80 cents per cord for spruce and 40 cents per cord for other pulpwoods, and $2.50 per thousand feet, board measure, for pine, or such other rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for the right to operate a pulp mill and a paper mill on or near the area referred to.

The successful tenderer shall be required to erect a mill or mills on or near the territory and to manufacture the wood into pulp and paper in the Province of Ontario.

Parties making tender will be required to deposit with their tender a marked cheque, payable to the Honourable the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, for fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), which amount will be forfeited in the event of the successful tenderer not entering into agreement to carry out conditions, etc.

The said $50,000 shall remain on deposit until the pulp mill, as provided by terms and conditions of sale, is erected and in operation. Any timber cut in the meantime shall be subject to payment of dues and bonus as accounts for same are rendered. After the said pulp mill is erected and in operation the deposit of $50,000 may be applied on account of bonus dues as they accrue, but the regulation dues, as mentioned above, shall be paid in the usual manner as returns for cutting of wood and timber are received and accounts rendered.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For particulars as to description of territory, capital to be invested, etc., apply to the undersigned.

All tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelope and marked plainly on outside, "Tender for Nagagami Pulp and Timber Limit."

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, January 24th, 1921.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. e.o.i.-4-11

What is Dry Rot?

The term "dry rot," the Forest Products Laboratory finds, is applied by many persons to any decay which is found in wood in a comparatively dry situation. Thus loosely used the term actually includes all decay in wood, since wood kept sufficiently wet can not decay.

In the more limited sense in which pathologists use the term, "dry rot" applies only to the work of a certain house fungus called Meruluis lachrymans. This fungus gains its distinction from the fact that it is frequently found growing in timbers without any apparent moisture supply; in reality it does not grow without moisture and is as powerless as any other fungus to infect thoroughly dry wood. Given moist wood in which to germinate, it is able to make its way a surprisingly long distance in dry timbers, drawing the water it needs from the moist wood through a conduit system of slender, minutely-porous strands.

Wood in the typical advanced stage of dry rot is shrunken, yellow to brown in color, and filled with radial and longitudinal shrinkage cracks, roughly forming white felty mass, the interwoven strands of the fungus. The decayed wood is so brittle and friable that it can easily be crushed into powder.

BRINGS HAPPY EASE

Don't Endure Pain—Apply

MINARD'S

—The remedy your grandmother used to get sure relief.

On Sale Everywhere

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Yarmouth, N.S.

A GOOD THING RUB IT IN

9

FOR SALE

Wholesale Lumber Business

Owing to the death, recently, of Mr. Jas. G. Cane, the business heretofore carried on by him and Mr. Geo. A. Anderson, as Jas. G. Cane & Co., is hereby offered for sale as a going concern.

The stock on hand consists of White Pine and Norway Lumber and Lath: approximately 4,000,000 ft. of lumber and 1,500,000 pcs. of Lath, piled at the following points: Victoria Harbour, Midland, Peterboro, Callander, Spanish Station, and Pakesley.

Further information can be had at the office,

201 Stair Building
Toronto

View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres. F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr. W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario

There is not much change in the general lumber situation which, in some respects, is growing more satisfactory although sales are by no means numerous. Considerable discussion is heard regarding the prospects for building during the coming season, and so far the outlook is not disappointing. It is not believed that there will be many extensions made in 1921 to industrial plants as these were carried out on a large scale during 1920. That was a year of expansion with most industries. There is, however, likely to be an increased volume of residential work which will translate itself into active requisitions for lumber and woodwork of all kinds.

Figures issued by MacLean Building Reports Limited, show that during January and February, 1921, contracts were awarded, in Canada, for residential work to the value of $4,212,500 as compared with $3,810,000 for 1920 and $2,096,000 for 1919, and that the residential work reported during the same two months as being contemplated, but for which contracts have not been awarded, totals $7,123,300. For business buildings, such as stores, warehouses, etc., but not industrial plants, the figures are $13,335,400 for January and February, 1921, as against $9,880,500 for the corresponding period of 1920. Using these figures as a criterion or business barometer, it would appear as if the prospects for 1921 for the whole woodworking industry are fairly bright.

In regard to lumber prices, various opinions are expressed. Some predict that quotations will take another drop within a month or six weeks, but the majority adhere staunchly to the belief that fluctuations have about reached rock-bottom. This declaration of view is no doubt founded upon the high cost of production, as many operators claim that labor and manufacturing outlays on the new cut will be fully equal to those of last year, while others affirm that the disbursements will be 10% higher. Some producers contend that current market prices are to-day 20% below the basis of replacement costs.

A good general idea of conditions which are likely to rule in the industry during the coming year is furnished on other pages of this edition. It will be noticed that the cut will be reduced considerably at practically all important centres, and while there is a quiet confidence and feeling of hopefulness existent in the lumbering arena, there are no such exuberant utterances as prevailed last spring, and no one believes this will be a "banner year" or a "record-breaking era." It is felt, however, that the last six months will likely be better than the first six months, but it will take a longer period than was at first anticipated to equalize production and demand and to stabilize price conditions.

Word received from the West is to the effect that a number of sawmills and shingle mills in British Columbia are resuming operations after a shut-down of several weeks. While none of them are operating to capacity, still the renewal of activity is a hopeful sign. There has not been very much improvement in the market demand but in order to make operation possible without sustaining heavy losses, there has been a radical reduction in wages. It is stated that some mills are paying only $2.50 a day. The operators were forced to put the issue straightforwardly to their employees and to let them know that it was either a case of accepting this or closing down the plant for an indefinite time. Most of the employees who had been out of work for several weeks have accepted. Lumbermen on the coast claim that the increased rail rates, and stiff competition being offered in the eastern markets by southern pine, makes it necessary that production costs should be considerably curtailed. It is also stated that some prairie lumber dealers have decided to take a loss on present stocks in order to speed up turn-over and encourage retail buying.

Everyone in the lumber business is disposed to move cautiously at the present time, and usually at this period many millmen have sold their output for the coming season. This year very few sales have been made. Some of the smaller operators are looking around for purchasers but wholesalers are disposed to hang back and let the manufacturer "carry the load." Those wholesalers who have only small stocks at the present time consider themselves in a good position and are not anxious to load up at this juncture.

In the hardwood market there is a great scarcity of 4x4, 5x4 and 6x4 birch in first and seconds. The numbers of enquiries received of late are encouraging but the market is variable. One day wholesalers believe that conditions have picked up materially and the next day there is a lull, so that it is impossible to state what will transpire in the trading line for a few weeks yet. Most dealers are, however, optimistic and believe that the outlook is fair.

It is gratifying to learn, however, that there is a slow but gradual improvement in industrial conditions, and many plants in the woodworking line, such as furniture factories in which business has been at a low ebb for the last couple of months, the majority being closed down, have the wheels running once more and are producing about half of their normal capacity. This would indicate that the low point in volume of output and demand has been passed and that the trade current is now running in the opposite direction. Business is not likely to come back with a rush but there is no reason to despair so far as the future is concerned. It is felt that a better demand will assert itself before the new lumber cut is ready to go into consumption some months hence. Confidence in the stability of prices is the great essential factor to increased activity in the market, and judging by the gradual increase in sales, such a feeling is more in evidence to-day than it has been for some little time past.

United States

With the inauguration of the new administration at Washington and many new policies of trade and commerce, it is felt that business may pick up considerably. No sudden revival is looked for but it is hoped that the tone will be upward and conditions become more stabilized as the weeks go round. So far there is little disposition on the part of large consumers to commit themselves to purchases except for immediate need. Normal conditions are returning, however, slowly but surely. Stocks are being reduced and there is an increasing feeling of confidence contrasting with the policy of doubt and hesitation which has prevailed for many months.

One question which looms large at present is—Have prices reached bottom? The view exists in some quarters that there may be a further cut. It is difficult to quote prices on many lines of lumber as no two mills furnish the same figures. Variations run all the way from $10.00 to $20.00 per M from different reliable plants, showing that there is no uniformity. Writing to the "Canada Lumberman" a leading eastern firm say, "We are undergoing a good deal of reduction and will, perhaps, see further declines during the summer and up to next winter, but we are in hopes that before 1921 has passed, conditions will be more stable and regular and that labor and other costs, which enter into the production of goods, will have found a proper level. While selling prices have sagged in many instances, the cost of production has not dropped as it should. Labor is slow to work up or down but labor prices have got to drop to conform to present conditions. We think we will all have to be patient for some little time yet."

In the hardwood arena, the larger industrial consumers state they find business conditions better. True it is that many of them have good sized stocks on hand, and until these stocks are broken or used up will not be in any hurry to place orders. Careful investigations reveal, however, that this spring, even at the present volume of business, these stocks will become broken and a volume of buying of a size considerably in excess of the present rate of production must be the result. In the East and in the South an improvement in the hardwood situation is to be noted. The volume of inquiry has increased appreciably and some stiffening in prices is evident, with fewer bargains available. The furniture factories continue to book reasonable volume of business and while there is keen competition it is very evident that this important division of hardwood consumers is going to need a considerable volume of lumber. Production in the South as well as in the North remains on a low basis.

In southern pine conditions are far from being stable and the market has its ups and downs. It is reported that the railways have been cancelling some large orders lately. The volume of sales seems to have shown little change. Production has increased somewhat and now slightly exceeds the orders booked. Retailers wherever possible are simply filling out holes in stock and consequently some orders calling for a large amount of items are received.

There has been no noteworthy change in the Douglas fir market. Restricted as it is on account of the high freight rates and the consequent advantage of southern pine, it remains weak, and the future is rather obscure. The only feature in the Douglas fir trade appears to be a recent strengthening in the price of timbers, but this has been more than offset by continued declines in the prices of such items in heavy supply as dimension, common boards and slash grain uppers. Vertical grain uppers show greater firmness and it is thought that another month will see substantially better prices on this class of stock, especially as it is in quite low supply.

Cedar Shingles—All Grades

Can Ship Promptly in Following Brands:

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CEDAR PRODUCTS, LTD.

Selling Agents

AMHERST, N. S.

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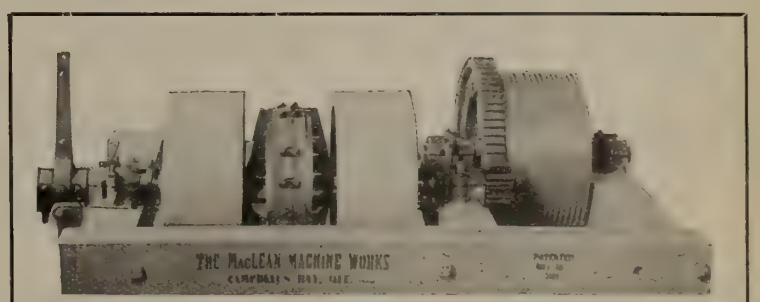

The MacLean Friction Feed Works is mounted on two bearings, left and center. It is a shaft on which is rigidly keyed a casting carrying the interchangeable center friction blocks. Loosely mounted on the shaft and on either side of center friction are two belt driven frictions driven in opposite directions.

The forward and reverse directions of carriage are obtained by engaging center friction with either of belt-driven frictions, which transmits the power through shaft and gear to drum.

The end-thrust is taken care of by bearings between end of side friction sleeve and main bearings. Any wear on blocks is followed up by adjusting main bearings in that direction. Frictions are engaged by shift lever at the right. Each friction has 188 square inches of contact surface engaged, thus insuring long life of blocks.

The feed is governed by the tension the sawyer puts on the lever. In many instances and conditions this machine has stood out and proven itself adaptable to all conditions.

THE MACLEAN MACHINE WORKS

CAMPBELL'S BAY, QUEBEC

Great Britain

The number of buyers increases each week but it is also stated that there are also more sellers and that the policy seems to be not to buy until an order is secured. Competition is so keen that prices generally are cut very fine and profits are down to a meagre basis. There are, however, several encouraging features of the trade and each week conditions are a little brighter in some lines, at any rate. One of these is the repeal of the excess profits duty made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The "Timber Trades Journal" announces that the tax in its incidence, fell heavily upon the wage industry as the three years prior to the date in which it came into force were exceptionally lean, and in the absence of more satisfactory records quite a large number of concerns were obliged to fall back upon the statutory percentage originally fixed, namely six per cent. in respect of companies and seven per cent. in the case of other traders, as the datum line above which they had to divide their profits with the State.

The same journal also in a recent issue says: We heard a good deal last year about a consumers' strike in America, and of its wonderful effect a little later on its reducing commodity prices. Timber agents in Great Britain are almost beginning to think that there is a buyer's strike here, so universal is the refusal to make any contracts except for goods for special orders. We do not suggest that there is any organized plan to this effect in the timber trade. It is really a consensus of opinion that, in order to put trade on a healthy basis, prices must be forced down. We can see a stubborn fight between buyer and seller before the 1921 values are fixed, and also a very dragging market indeed, unless the shippers considerably modify their present ideas.

Recent advices from Liverpool stated that business continues quiet although there is a lively expectation that conditions will soon revive. Everyone hopes that this will be the case, but optimism at the moment is difficult to cultivate owing to the extreme slackness in every industry throughout the land. The demand for timber will arise only when circumstances permit; in other words, as soon as the general trade of Great Britain commences to revive, so will the demand for timber become strong again.

At the same time, there is not much hope of a great revival in business until the market conditions are settled on a firm basis. The present trend in values is downwards, but no one can safely say that the bottom has been reached, and so long as prices continue on the downward grade, so will the demand suffer accordingly. The brokers are firm in their conviction that prices cannot fall any further without shippers in the U.S.A. losing money, and even the wealthiest concerns cannot go on shipping at a loss, so that perhaps the present moment may prove favorable for buying future deliveries. On the other hand, if shippers are still loaded with heavy stocks, it may suit their convenience to go on selling even at lower values than those now ruling. But the main factor to be taken into consideration is this: that if trade in America revives sooner than it does here, then prices are sure to rise again to the detriment of the export trade to England as well as to the Continent.

Market Correspondence

SPECIAL REPORTS ON CONDITIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD

Ottawa Prices Hold Firm—Spruce is Weaker

Indications that the number of logs to reach Ottawa sawmills from this year's wood operations, would be considerably reduced as compared with last year, continued to show themselves with several of the Ottawa Valley companies during the opening period of March. From March 4th to 10th mild weather set in, and in some cases was accompanied by rain, which seriously handicapped companies in getting their logs out of the woods.

"It will be very difficult if we can squeeze through this year. The snow in the woods is rapidly disappearing and it will be exceeding hard work if we can get out as many logs as last year. Then again if we do get them to the streams it appears doubtful if there will be sufficient water to float them down," was the remark of the head of one of the largest companies operating in the Ottawa Valley.

The market for the first part of the month remained pretty much as it was during February. The demand did not increase and the lull which set in late last year continued. The general impression in the trade was that business would not pick up till around the middle of April. Prices continued to hold firm, though reports were received that spruce might weaken still more.

Labor and rail transportation conditions showed little, if any, change. In the bush there is reported to be more labor than is now needed to handle the drive and those who have been in since the start of the operations, are either getting ready to come down on the spring drive or else come out of the woods.

The trade at the present time is chiefly concerned in the getting the logs out of the woods, and is not worrying much over the prospect of a labor shortage occurring when the sawmills open up. The general trade, wholesale and retail, as well as the manufacturing end, promises to continue quiet until the end of the month, if not longer.

Montreal Looks for Early Revival in Volume and Price

The montreal market remains quiet. There is as a rule very little business passing at this time of the year, but just now orders are unusually scarce. A few cars are being sold, or to put in the phrase of a wholesaler, "not sold, but given away." This is perhaps too emphatic a description of the condition; but it indicates the slowness of trade and the tendency to accept lower values. At the same time there is a very strong opinion that with anything like a demand, prices will quickly respond.

Right through the dull period wholesalers have preserved a stiff upper lip, in the belief that we shall soon see a revival both in the volume of business and in prices. That is still the attitude, generally speaking, although on occasion one comes across a Doubting Thomas who believes that the entire lumber position is bound to lead to still further declines.

With regard to building prospects, a great deal depends upon whether costs will decrease to any appreciable extent. It is admitted that certain basic materials will not decline, but reductions in iron and steel and paints and oils are announced. The former are, of course, the more important, particularly as regards large buildings. Besides this, the Builders' Exchange have put into operation a new schedule of wages, representing a cut of a little over 10 per cent. At the meeting it was stated that men are working for considerably less than the rates adopted, and that there is not likely to be any labor troubles as the result of the cut. It was also stated that the contractors desired to reduce costs as far as they could, with the object of stimulating construction. It would look as if there is a prospect of building costs being lower, although one must not look for a very substantial decline.

Exports of pulpwood to the United States continue to increase, although for the moment the mills are stated to be out of the market. A very large amount of wood is being offered to dealers. During January the shipments were 155,752 cords, valued at $2,271,363, compared with 59,789 cords, valued at $615,181, in January, 1920. For the ten months of the fiscal year the exports totalled 1,243,112 cords, of a value of $16,396,940, the comparison being with 738,477 cords and $7,417,390 in the corresponding months of the previous year. In January paper gained $1,969,440, chemical pulp lost $881,214, and mechanical pulp $576,438. The ten months' trade shows a total increase of $59,002,875, the gain in chemical pulp being the feature.

Gone Are the Big Water Shipments

In days gone by many ports in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were scenes of activity so far as the shipment of lumber is concerned. In Statistical Editions of the "Canada Lumberman" it was customary some years ago to publish the amount of lumber shipped from each eastern port and there was a friendly rivalry between Chatham, Campbellton, Sackville, Albert, Bathurst, Buctouche, Newcastle, Dalhousie, Richibucto, and Shediac. Now nearly all the lumber that leaves these districts is shipped by rail, and in some of the ports mentioned, no vessels have called for years, while in others only one or two or, at the most, half a dozen have sailed away with cargoes of forest products. One harbor master writes that there has been no lumber shipped from his port during the last four years with the exception of one small consignment to the United States. Everything goes by rail. Another master of a port remarks, "No lumber has gone out of here by water in the last five years. We used to have 50 or 60 vessels enter this harbor annually, but there has been only one schooner in here during the last three years, and it was not loaded with lumber." Another New Brunswick man observes. "No lumber has gone out of here except some shipments in pulpwood in the vicinity of 20,000 cords which was sent to Portland, Me." Two or three of the ports, such as Chatham, Campbellton and others, are still doing business. From Chatham there went forth, in 1920, eleven cargoes of deals, etc., totalling nearly 8,250,000 superficial feet. There was also one cargo of birch spoolwood of 1,325,000 feet.

LUMBERMAN'S TENTS

For the Spring Drive

COOK TENTS—
SLEEP TENTS
STORAGE TENTS

TARPAULINS—

HORSE and WAGGON COVERS

Wholesale Manufacturers

Woods Mfg. Co. - Ottawa

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg

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California White Pine
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Best Stock for Factory and Pattern Lumber

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WHOLESALE LUMBER
SANS-DIEU-RIEN
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ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER
SPRUCE, PINE, HEMLOCK
HARDWOODS
First Class Planing Mill Equipment
SHIPMENTS—C.P R. and CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
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Manufacturers and Dealer
White Pine, Red Pine and Yellow Pine
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Excellent Planing Mill Facilities. Prompt Shipments

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1 car each 2x4, 5, 6, Spruce 4th Quality & Better
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at prices well within the market. We solicit your enquiries for above. We have other stocks in SPRUCE and BIRCH.
GOOD STOCKS PROMPT SHIPMENTS SATISFACTION
C. A. SPENCER, LIMITED
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EDGINGS

Richard A. Saunders of Carleton Place, Ont., is erecting a new planing mill.

The Red River Lumber Co., Limited, Shellbrook, Sask., was recently incorporated with a capital of $5,000.

The sawmill of Eugene Fortin, St. Lerc, Que., County of Dorchester, was recently destroyed by fire. The loss was $5,000.

The Emmerson interests will erect a pulp mill at Seal Cove, Prince Rupert. Engineers recently visited the site preparing the way for the plant.

Mackenzie & Graham's woodworking factory and saw mill at Bible Hill, near Truro, N.S., were recently destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

The Monarch Lumber Co., Limited, of Winnipeg, recently increased its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 by the creation of 10,000 new shares of $100. each.

The Atwood Coal, Wood and Cartage Co., Limited, Atwood, Ont., has been incorporated to conduct a retail yard in lumber, shingles, cement and other building materials. Capital $5,000.

Restigouche Agencies, Ltd., Dalhousie, N.B., have been incorporated to deal in all kinds of lumber and pulpwood products. Capital $10,000. J. Wallace and D. McGregor, both of Dalhousie, N.B., are two of the incorporators.

S. L. Lambert's planing mill at Welland was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $25,000. Extraordinary work by the volunteer firemen and a heavy fall of snow prevented the blaze from spreading to the lumber yards and adjacent property.

The pulp division of the Bathurst Lumber Co., Bathurst, N.B., which was closed down for several weeks, has resumed operations. The pulp market is still quiet. Wages of the employees have, as a consequence been reduced twenty per cent.

The 2 N.E.P. mill camp of Gilbert Stockford, who is lumbering at Burton, several miles from Gagetown, N.B., was entirely destroyed by fire, with its contents, including blankets, bedding, supplies and extra clothing of the men employed at the camp, together with several sums of money, which the employees had on hand.

A lumber firm in Sydney, N.S., announced a few days ago that a twenty per cent. cut would be made in building material of all kinds. This news was hailed with delight by citizens throughout the province who are anticipating building operations.

A policy of timber conservation designed to ensure a perpetual supply of raw materials for milling and pulp and paper manufacture, is a feature of amendments to the Forest Act brought down in the Legislature lately by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands for British Columbia.

Keenan Bros., Limited, of Owen Sound, Ont., who were recently granted a new charter will be both a holding and operating company. Keenan Bros. have four companies—Keenan Bros., Limited, Keenan Woodenware Mfg. Co., Ltd., Keenan Towing Co., Ltd. and Eureka Refrigerator Co., Limited.

St. Lawrence Lumber Company, Limited, Quebec, P.Q., was recently granted a provincial charter to conduct a general lumber business, manufacturing and dealing in all kinds of forest products. Capital, $1,000,000. G. Proteau and J. Coulombe, both of Quebec City, are two of the incorporators.

It is reported that the Ocean Falls Pulp & Paper Company will commence soon, construction of a line of railway from their mill at Ocean Falls to a junction with the G. T. P. near Fort Fraser, near Prince George, B. C. In order that the valuable pulp areas along the route may become tributary to the big paper plant.

P. L. Baldwin & Sons, Limited, Coaticook, P.Q., were recently granted provincial incorporation to take over the concern of A. H. Cummings & Sons, Ltd., and to manufacture and deal in all kinds of forest products. Capital, $99,000. Two of the incorporators are P. L. Baldwin and P. T. Baldwin, both of Coaticook, P.Q.

It is unofficially announced that the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company of Three Rivers, which closed down their mills a month ago for repairs, will resume operations shortly. It is understood that the output of the company will be doubled as soon as the mills work full time. Large additions are being made to the present mills.

A mill-man operating in the Prince George, B.C. district is authority for the following figures on cost of operating: During the war, stumpage price ran from 75c to $1.00 per thousand, and the royalty was 50c to 65c per thousand. The stumpage price in the same districts is now generally 300 to 350 per cent. higher than it was in 1917 and the royalty has increased 37 per cent., while the price of lumber is now lower than it was in 1917.

The Brown Corporation of La Tuque, Que., has bought the Dansereau Island, in the mouth of the St. Maurice River, where preparations will be made to receive and saw the wood floated down the river. The building of the mills of this company at Ste. Angele, across the St. Lawrence will begin this spring.

Building in Prince Rupert, B.C., for 1920 reached a total of $406,650, which was a fair record considering the year, though it was less than 1919, when the total of new buildings reached $508,804. The large new school at Hayes Cove, costing $175,000, and still under construction, was the largest single item. The biggest previous year's record in the history of Prince Rupert was 1914, when the total was $601,675. In that year the drydock was built.

The Power Lumber Company, Limited, have completed negotiations by which they have acquired all the properties, rights, etc., of the River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Company of St. Pacome, Quebec, and have taken over the business as a going concern. They have retained the services of the personal of the former company, and state that they can assure the clients the same close attention to their interests in the future, as they enjoyed in the past.

Provincial Forester G. H. Prince of Fredericton, N.B., was recently in Quebec City, where he was in conference with J. A. Morrison, general super-

intendent of the C.N.R., in connection with better forest fire protection along the transcontinental sub-division of the C.N.R. Mr. Morrison was favorably impressed with suggestions made regarding fire protection and stated that they would receive every consideration.

Chapeau Lumber Company, Chapeau, P.Q., were recently granted a provincial charter to conduct a general lumber business, manufacturing and dealing logs, lumber, timber and other forest products. Capital $45,000. W. R. McDonald and A. Lemieux, both of Chapeau, P.Q., are two of the incorporators.

An important recent development in forestry is the inauguration of a Department of Forestry in the Faculty of Science, University of British Columbia, under Prof. H. R. Christie. A five-year course will be given, during the first two years of which the instruction will consist of general arts and science subjects, as in the courses in chemical, mechanical, mining and civil engineering. During the lat three years, the student will specialize in forestry, this being definitely recognized as a branch of the engineering profession. Prof. Christie was for a number of years in the British Columbia Forestry Branch, also with the Canadian Engineers in France. He is a graduate of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto.

It is announced that the Fraser Companies, Limited of Edmunston, N.B., who are well-known pulp manufacturers and lumber operators are issuing $2,000,000 general mortgage bonds through well-known eastern financial corporations. The purpose of the issue is to reimburse the treasury of the company for large capital expenditures made during the past two years. Such outlay was for the extension of plant and limits, and was provided for almost entirely out of earnings. It is understood that when effect is given to the new financing the working capital position of the company will be exceptionally strong, net liquid assets totalling practically 100 per cent. of bonds outstanding.

Building Inspector E. H. Rodgers forecasts in a preliminary estimate recently that building valued at $11,000,000 or $2,000,000 more than in 1920 will be constructed in Winnipeg this year. He said his estimate might be raised considerably when he obtained more information about prices and general building conditions. Early last year he predicted that operations before winter would exceed $8,000,000. The final total for the year was $8,370,150. Prices for building material, Mr. Rodgers said, are declining and many large business structures are contemplated. If the estimate is realized more than 3,000 buildings and alterations will be constructed. The 1920 record listed 2,501 buildings.

At the annual meeting of the North West Boom Company, held recently in Newcastle, N.B., the former directors and officers were re-elected. The lumber prospects were looked upon by every one present as unpromising. All of the piling grounds are full of lumber, and there is no demand for it at any price. The Fraser mill is not to start till July. Last year's cut was 40 million and this year's only 17 million, and the probability is that part of this will be left on the landings instead of being driven down to the booms. No boom-master was appointed, and the lumber that comes down-river may be held there and not rafted. It will be cheaper by far to keep the logs in the boom than to saw them and hold the lumber, as there would be no insurance.

Messrs. Peers & Anderson, shingle manufacturers, Vancouver, have an interesting case before the exchequer court, B.C. Admiralty district, against the Alfred Holt Steamship Company, alleging that the S. S. Tyndareus, of the Holt line, struck a crib of shingle bolts owned by the plaintiffs, while the timber was being towed into Vancouver Harbor. Many of the shingle bolts were lost and the crib damaged. Allegations are made that there was no lookout on the Tyndareus at the time, that the steamer did not comply with the rules of the road, and that the navigation was faulty, also that the vessel was going full speed and was being assisted by a six-knot tide. The defense is that there was no proper lights on the crib, nor on the tug which was towing it.

During the past few weeks there have been but few companies applying for certificates of incorporation in British Columbia allowing them to engage in the lumber or timber industry. Until there is a more active market and a more promising outlook, there is not much encouragement for enterprise in the direction of new incorporations. Among those registering, to whom the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies at Victoria has issued certificates, are the following: Willow River & Stoney Creek Timber Co., of Canada, Ltd., with $250,000 capital, office Victoria. McRae Timber Co., Ltd., Revelstoke, capital $20,000. McDonald, Murphy Logging Company, Limited, Vancouver, capital, $50,000. Kitwanga Lumber Co., Ltd., $225,000 capital authorized, Kitwanga, B.C. Northwest Logging Company, Limited, Vancouver, capital stock, $10,000.

Good Timber Does Not Grow in Ease

The tree that never had to fight
That stood out in the open plain,
For sun and sky and air and light,
And always got its share of rain
Never became a forest king
But lived and died a scrubby thing.
The man who never had to toil,
Who never had to win his share
Of sun and sky and light and air,
Never became a manly man
But lived and died as he began.
Good timber does not grow in ease;
The stronger wind the tougher trees,
The farther sky the greater length,
The more the storm the more the strength;
By sun and cold, by rain and snow,
In tree or man good timber grows—
Where thickest stands the forest growth
We find the patriarchs of both,
And they hold converse with the stars
Whose broken branches show the scars
Of many winds and much strife—
This is the common law of life.

The Beck Lumber Company
PENETANG, ONTARIO
We handle the famous
Horse Shoe Brand White Pine
Manufactured by C. Beck Mfg. Co.
Have a complete stock of Dry White Pine, Hemlock, and Lath.
A planing mill in connection.
Prompt attention given all enquiries.
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Basswood Wanted
We are open to buy from 1 million to 1½ million ft. of
Winter Sawn Basswood
for 1921 delivery.
We have ready for immediate shipment, Spruce, Lath, and Hard and Soft Wood Lumber of all descriptions.
G. M. STRONG Office : 211 McGill St.. Montrea
Saw Mills at : Cambria, P.Q.

H. BOURGOUIN
Dominion Express Bldg., 145 St. James St., Montreal
We have ready for shipment at Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.
4ths AND BETTER SPRUCE

1 x 4 x 10/13	40,000 ft.	1¾ x 7 x 10/13	60,000 "
1 x 5 x "	40,000 "	1¾ x 9 & up	100,000 "
1 x 6 x "	40,000 "		
1 x 7 x "	20,000 "	2 x 4 x 10/13	25,000 ft.
1 x 8 x "	10,000 "	2 x 5 x "	80,000 "
1¾ x 4 x 10/13	25,000 ft.	2 x 6 x "	80,000 "
1¾ x 5 x 10/13	50,000 "	2 x 7 x "	90,000 "
1¾ x 6 x 10/13	65,000 "	2 x 8 x "	75,000 "

WE ALSO HAVE "B" & "C" GRADE IN 1", 1¾" & 2"
200,000 ft. 1 x 3 and up, 2, 3, and 4 ft. long. No. 1 and 2 Box Boards.
60% SPRUCE 40% RED PINE
500,000 1½" Mill Run Spruce Laths.—Dressing Facilities at Mill.

"By-Pass" Blower Systems
for green saw dust and wet stringy material
Material that usually clogs the ordinary Blower is handled easily and continuously by our "By-Pass" Blowers. No material passes through or around the fan. That is the big secret of "By-Pass" success. Slow speed and minimum power are other strong features. Write for literature and all details.
We manufacture and install complete systems
Toronto Blower Company
156 Duke St., Toronto

Withstands Severe Wear and Tear in Sawmills

"Gripoly" is made in Great Britain by Lewis & Tylor, Limited

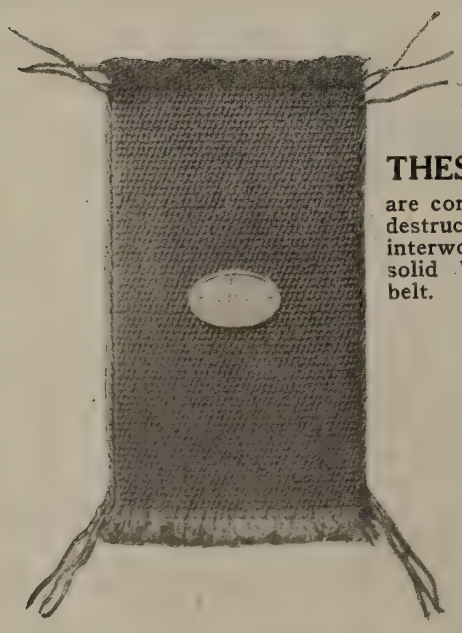
In Sawmills the very best belting is expected to deteriorate in time, on account of the atmospheric conditions and the extreme hard usage it is often subjected to.

"Gripoly" Belting is the strongest woven belting made, and is composed of 85% pure camel hair and 15% best long staple cotton—consequently—

It is strechless, non-slipping and will stand the wear and tear of sawmill service.

"Gripoly" is not affected by oil, grease, acid, steam, water or changes of temperature.

The triple twisted, non-fraying indestructible edges are a feature only met with in "Gripoly" Belting.



THESE EDGES
are composed of indestructible strands interwoven with the solid body of the belt.

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FURNACE LINING

Replaces Fire Bricks for all purposes
SAVES LABOR. Your own men can apply

MILL SUPPLY DEPT.

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Boilers

1—72″ dia. x 16′ long H.R. T. Type, 125 lbs. W.P.
1—66″ dia. x 16′ long H.R. T. Type, 80 lbs. W.P.
2—60″ dia. x 14′ long H.R. T. Type, 120 lbs. W.P.
1—60″ dia. x 14′ long H.R. T. Type, 80 lbs. W.P.
1—54″ dia. x 14′ long H.R. T. Type, 80 lbs W.P.
1—42″ dia. x 14′ long H.R. T. Type, 130 lbs. W.P.
1—42″ x 18′ Loco. Boiler, 100 lbs. W.P.
1—175 H.P. Scotch Dry Back, 2 furnaces, 120 lbs. W.P.
2—Scotch Marine, 11′ x 12′, 2 furnaces, 135 lbs. W.P.
1—500 H.P. Geary Water Tube, 200 lbs. W.P.

Steam Engines

Partial List

1—450 H.P. Armington Sims Cross Compound 210 R.P.M. Fly Wheel, 86″ dia. x 44″ face.
1—16″ x 38″ Goldie McCullough Jerome Wheelock 90 R.P.M. Fly Wheel, 12″ x 22″.
1—14″ x 36″ Reynolds Corliss 110 R.P.M. Fly Wheel, 10′ x 21″.
1—13″ x 12″ Leonard "Peerless" Centre Crank "Class B" 225-250 R.P. M. Pulley, 42″ x 15″.
1—Sturtevant High Speed Vertical 8″ x 8″ 350 R.P.M. Fly Wheel, 36″ x 8″, Pulley 30″ x 10″ Type V.S.5.
1—30 H.P. Frost Slide Valve, 8″ x 13″ 250 R.P.M. Fly Wheel, 54″ x 10″, Pulley 32″ x 8″, Auto Governor.
2—Double Leather Belts "Endless' 13″ wide 50′ long each.

Hoists

1—8″x12″ Beatty Double Drum Hoist with Boiler.
1—6″x12″ Beatty Double Drum Hoist with Boiler.

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509 Lumsden Building, Toronto, Ont.

ACT PROMPTLY — MAIN 5185, ,, 630, Nights N. 3750 — AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY

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FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS
Repair Work a Specialty Brass Foundry in Connection
NEW GLASGOW, - NOVA SCOTIA
MANUFACTURERS OF
Portable Saw Mill Machinery
Patent Gang Edgers for Light Mills
A Good Line of Used Machinery always in stock, For Sale
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS

Examine the Grain!

Break a bar
of the babbitt you are using—

If you find the grain irregular—
if it shows a mixture of fine
and coarse particles—
if it shows a separation of layers—
one dark and one light in color—

then you may know
that it is poorly alloyed—
and that you can get far better
wear from

Lionroyal

Produced by the STANLEY PROCESS of alloying

Lionroyal is clean—uniform—dense grained—and durable.

It is copper-hardened and tin-toughened. Bearings lined with it carry the load evenly—every inch of bearing surface equally durable.

It has no hard spots

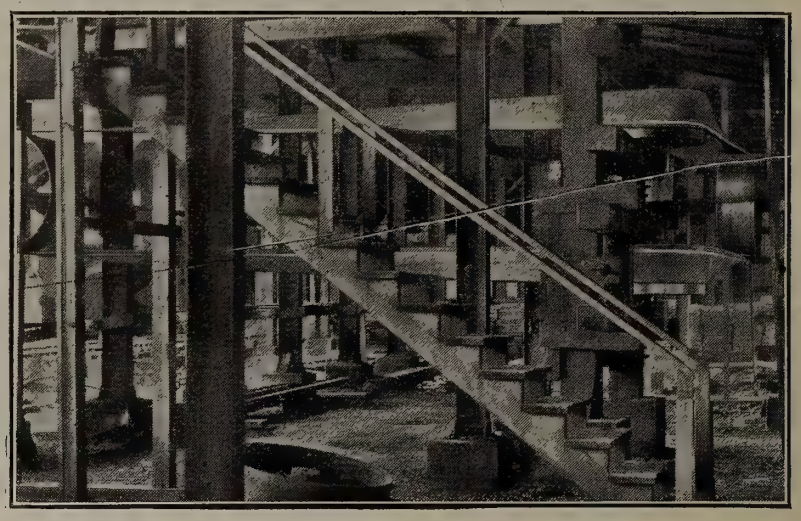
of copper or antimony, because the hard elements are thoroughly amalgamated with the tough elements. This fact bespeaks steady service and long wear.

Write for booklet "AB" to know more about pouring and using babbitt

BRITISH SMELTING & REFINING COMPANY LIMITED
MONTREAL

AROUND THE CORNER!

The Mule Drive is interesting because it's a bit different. It looks as if it might be "rough on belts" but when a good flexible belt is used there's nothing to worry about. That's why you find Condor on so many Mule Drives. Specify Condor, the Original, Red, Friction Surface Belt and end your Belt Worries.



Condor BELT

SPECIFICATIONS OF THIS DRIVE.

Drive Pulley 48 inches in diam.

Speed 350 R.P.M.

Driven Pulley 48 inches diam.

Idler Pulley 36 inches in diam. Speed of belt 4400 ft. per min.

This belt is a 12 inch 6 ply Condor, Red, Friction Surface, 82 feet long. It has been running 14 months with the original lacing. It drives two large timber sizers and a 60 inch high speed Sturtevant fan. When fully loaded requires from 100 to 110 horse power.

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OTTAWA MONTREAL TORONTO NORTH BAY WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

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YOUR ONE BEST BET

BECK'S

PINE, HEMLOCK, LATH, BOXES, BOX SHOOKS

Ask your Dealer for Horseshoe Brand

The C. BECK MANUFACTURING CO., Limited

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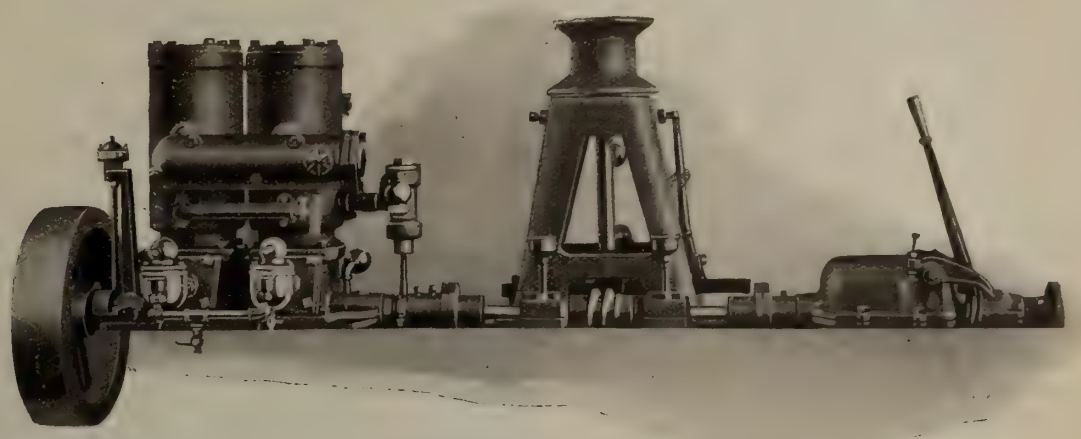
"We aim to serve you with the best."

Adams Gasoline Alligator Pointers

Lumbermen find it quicker and easier to work with an Adams Pointer. It is a powerful and efficient gasoline boat that has given satisfaction to the lumber industry throughout the Dominion.

Adams Pointers are made by expert workmen at Penetang. They are easier and safer to use than alligators and tugs. They have a strong, well built, easy running engine and a powerful reverse gear and towing winch that render them equal to the heaviest work, and can be handled by one man.

An Adams Pointer should be included in your equipment. Send for further particulars and blue prints, which will give you full details.



Above cut shows machinery that is installed in a 26'-6" x 6' Special Lumberman's Pointer.

Adams Engine Co., Penetang, Ont.

J. T. PAYETTE, Proprietor

The Machine That Made a Record in a Recent Lath Cutting, 10 Hour Test

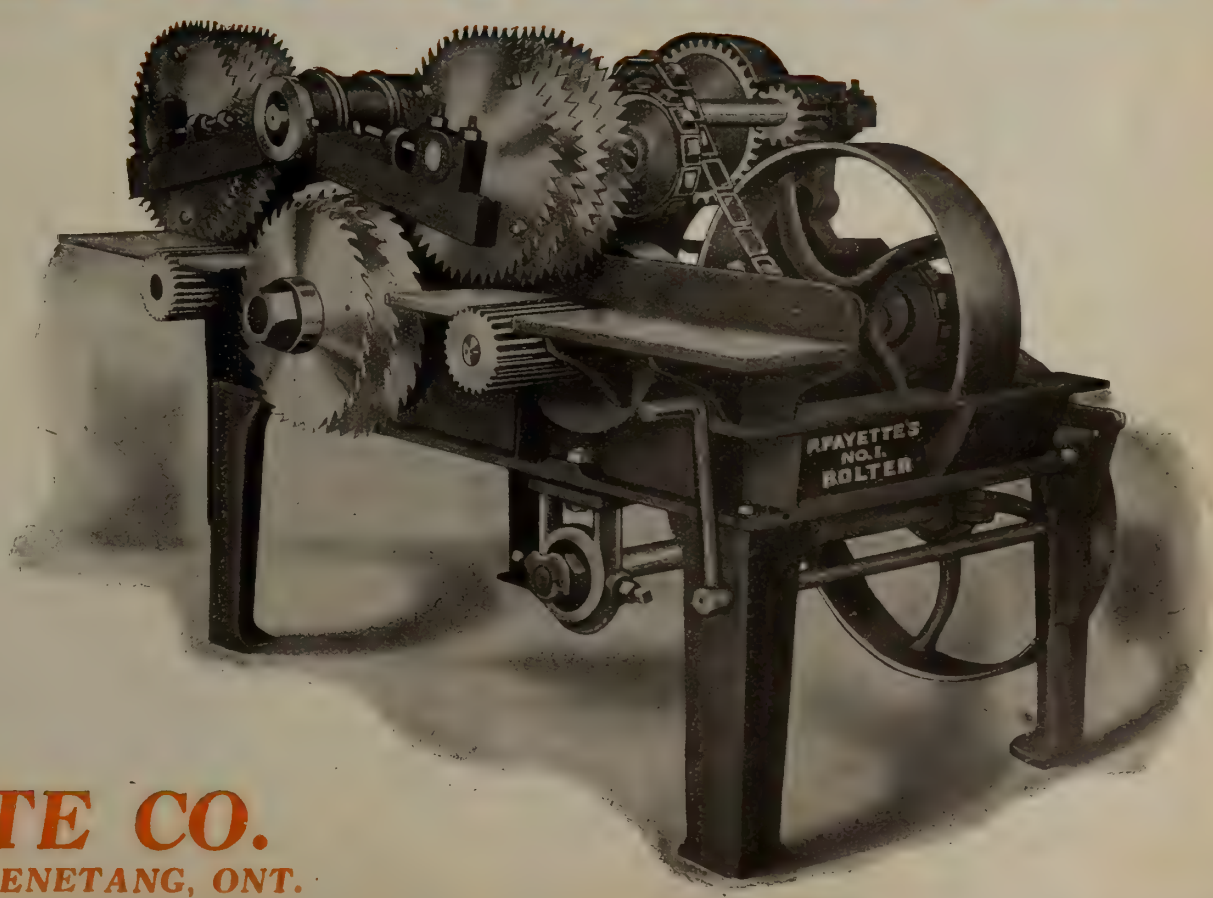
Four Hundred Sawmills in the Dominion are to-day using this machine.

It has all the latest improvements and for quick, clean, heavy duty work has no equal.

The Payette No. 1 Bolter and No. 2 Lath Mill will cut, count, tie and pile 128,350 laths in a period of ten hours. The above consisted of 4 foot laths, 1½ by ⅜ inches, and constitutes a record in rapid lath cutting.

If you are not using a Payette No. 1 Bolter you should be.

Shall we send you full particulars and prices?



P. PAYETTE CO.

J. T. PAYETTE, Proprietor PENETANG, ONT.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

Prices in Carload Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto

White Pine:		
1 x 4/7 Good Strips	$120 00	$125 00
1¼ & 1½ x 4/7 Good Strips.	125 00	130 00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	150 00	160 00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	130 00	135 00
1¼ and 1½ x 8 and wider Good Sides	175 00	176 00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides.	180.00	190.00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	100 00	110 00
5/4 & 6/4 No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	105 00	115 00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	105 00	115 00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	68 00	70 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	69 00	71 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	69 00	71 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	75 00	77 00
1 x 12 Mill Run	78 00	80 00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	68 00	70 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	70 00	72 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	75 00	77 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	82 00	84 00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	48 00	50 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	50 00	52 00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	52 00	54 00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	52 00	54 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	38 00	40 00
1 x 10 x 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	42 00	44 00
1 x 4 and up 6/10 No. 3 Mill Culls	28 00	30 00
Red Pine:		
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	60 00	62 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	62 00	64 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	64 00	66 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	62 00	64 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	63 00	64 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	64 00	65 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	66 00	68 00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	90 00	95 00
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	90 00	95 00
Spruce:		
1 x 4 Mill Run	50 00	52 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	52 00	54 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	55 00	56 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	60 00	62 00
1 x 12 Mill Run Spruce	64 00	66 00
Mill Culls	44 00	46 00

HEMLOCK (M R)

(In car load lots f.o.b. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	40 00	42 00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	42 00	44 00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	45 00	47 00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	46 00	48 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	45 00	47 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 12 and 14 ft.	42 00	44 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 18 ft.	47 00	49 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 20 ft.	49 00	51 00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft.	36 00	38 00

FIR FLOORING

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2 Edge Grain	No definite prices yet prevail on B. C. forest products generally.
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2 Flat Grain	
(Depending upon widths)	
1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	
1¼ x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	
3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	
1 x 5 & 6 Fir Casing	
1 x 8 & 10 Fir Base	
1¼ & 1½ 8, 10 & 12" E. G. Stepping	
1¼ & 1½, 8, 10 & 12" F. G. Stepping	
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S.	
1¼ & 1½ x 4 to 12, Clear Fir, D4S	
XX Shingles 6 butts 1 to 2", per M.	
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in., per M.	
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2 in., per M.	

LATH

	F.O.B. Mill
No. 1 White Pine, 4 ft.	$13.50
No. 2 White Pine, 4 ft.	12.50
No. 3 White Pine, 4 ft.	9.00
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in.	6.00
Merchantable spruce lath, 4 ft	8-9.00

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for carloads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

The prices quoted on imported woods do not include American exchange.

ASH, WHITE

(Dry weight 3800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$120.00	$ 70.00	$ 40.00
1¼"	125.00	80.00	45.00
1½"	125.00	80.00	45.00
2"	140.00	100.00	50.00
2½" and 3"	165.00	120.00	60.00
4"	165.00	120.00	60.00

ASH, BROWN

4/4	$130.00	$ 70.00	$ 40.00
6/4	140.00	80.00	45.00
8/4	155.00	80.00	45.00

BIRCH

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$130.00	$ 85.00	$ 45.00
5/4 and 6/4	140.00	95.00	55.00
8/4	145.00	100.00	55.00
10/4 and 12/4	155.00	115.00	70.00
16/4	160.00	120.00	75.00

BASSWOOD

(Dry weight 2500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	$110.00	$ 80.00	$ 50.00	$ 35.00
5/4 & 6/4	110.00	90.00	55.00	40.00
8/4	120.00	90.00	60.00	50.00

CHESTNUT

(Dry weight 2800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1"	$120.00	$ 80.00	$ 50.00
1¼" & 1½"	130.00	90.00	55.00
2"	140.00	100.00	55.00

ELM, SOFT

(Dry weight 3100 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	$105.00	$ 75.00	$ 45.00	$ 30.00
6/4 & 8/4.	140.00	105.00	70.00	50.00
12/4	155.00	130.00	85.00	

GUM, RED

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	Plain		Quartered	
	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	$100.00	$ 65.00	$120.00	$ 90.00
1¼"	110.00	75.00	130.00	100.00
1½"	110.00	75.00	130.00	100.00
2"	125.00	100.00	150.00	105.00

Figured Gum, $10 per M. extra, in both plain and quartered.

GUM, SAP

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	55.00	$40.00
1¼" and 1½"	70.00	55.00
2"	75.00	60.00

HICKORY

(Dry weight 4500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$115.00	$ 65.00	$ 50.00
1¼"	140.00	95.00	60.00
1½"	140.00	95.00	60.00
2"	155.00	110.00	65.00

MAPLE, HARD

(Dry weight 4200 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Com. No. 1	Com. No. 2	Com. No. 3
4/4	$130.00	$ 60.00	$ 40.00	$ 20.00
5/4 & 6/4	130.00	80.00	65.00	
18/4	130.00	85.00	70.00	
12/4	140.00	90.00	85.00	
16/4	160.00	120.00	165.00	

SOFT MAPLE

The quantity of soft maple produced in Ontario is small and it is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices.

PLAIN WHITE & RED OAK

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$105.00	$ 70.00
5/4 — 6/4	120.00	80.00
8/4	130.00	90.00
10/4	150.00	100.00
12/4	150.00	100.00
16/4	170.00	110.00

WHITE OAK, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$160.00	$ 90.00
5/4 & 6/4	170.00	100.00
8/4	180.00	120.00

QTD. CUT RED OAK

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$140.00	$ 85.00
5/4 & 6/4	150.00	95.00
8/4	160.00	105.00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	$150 00	
1¼-in. and 1½-in., 8-in. & up	190 00	
2-in. x 7-in. and up	200 00	
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up.	95 00	
Pine good strips:		
1-in.	125 00	
1¼-in. and 1½-in.	145.00	
2-in.	150 00	
Pine good shorts:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	135 00	
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.	110 00	
1¼-in. and 1½-in.	135 00	
2-in.	140 00	
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	80 00	
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	95 00	
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	90 00	
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	75 00	
Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips	72 00	
Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips	73 00	
Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips	74 00	
Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips	74 00	
Pine, 1 x 8-in., s.c. 12 to 16 ft.	48 00	76 00
Pine, 1-in. x 10-in. M.R.		78 00
Pine, s.c. sidings, 1¼ and 2-in.		75 00
Pine, s.c. strips, 1-in.		65 00
1¼, 1½ and 2-in.		70 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.		60 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5		62 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6		65 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11', 1"x10"		68 00
Pine box boards:		
1"x4" and up, 6'-11'		52 00
1"x3", 12'-16'		60 00
Pine, mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-ft. and up		55 00
Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.		45 00
O. culls r & w p	38 00	40 00

RED PINE, LOG RUN

mill culls out, 1-in.	36 00	52 00
mill culls out, 1¼-in.	36 00	52 00
mill culls out, 1½-in.	38 00	52 00
mill culls out, 2-in.	40 00	52 00
mill culls, white pine, 1"x7" and up		45 00

MILL RUN SPRUCE

1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	45 00	47 00
1"x4" and up, 12'-16'	45 00	47 00
1"x9"-10" and up, 12'-16'	49 00	51 00
1¼" x 7, 8 and 9" and up, 12'-16'	49 00	51 00
1¼ x 10 and up 12'-16'	49 00	55 00
1½" x 12" x 12" and up, 12'-16'	49 00	55 00
Spruce, 1-in. clear (fine dressing and B)	55 00	58 00
Hemlock, 1-in. cull	30 00	32 00
Hemlock 1-in. log run	40 00	42 00
Hemlock, 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'	48 00	53 00
Tamarac	29 00	31 00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	52 00	56 00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out	54 00	58 00
Birch, log run	48 00	50 00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2-in.	60 00	70 00
Ash, black, log run	62 00	65 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57 00	62 00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51 00	56 00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47 00	52 00

Lath per M:

No. 1 white pine, 1½-in. x 4 ft.	Open
No. 2 white pine	Open
Mill run white pine	Open
Spruce, mill run 1½-in.	11 00
Red pine, mill run	14 00
Hemlock, mill run	12 00 13 00
White Cedar Shingles;	
XXXX, 18-in.	12 00
Clear butt, 18-in.	10 00
18-in. xx	7 00
Spruce logs (pulp)	20 00 28 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Foot
First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. average, according to lineal	100
19 in. and up average	110 120

SPRUCE DEALS

(At Mill)

	Per M. Ft.
3 in. unsorted Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	$35 00 $37 00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	38 00 40 00
3 in. unsorted Quebec, 9 in. wide	48 00 50 00

OAK

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.
According to average and quality 55 ft. cube	1 25 1 30

ELM

(At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet, cube	1 00 1 20
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 feet	90 1 00

BIRCH PLANKS

(At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft.	35 00 40 00

SARNIA, ONT.

PINE, COMMON AND BETTER

1 x 6 and 8 in.	$110 00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	130 00
1¼ and 1½ in. and up wide	180 00
2 in. and up wide	180 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	125 00
5/4 & 6/4 and up No. 1 and better	150 00
8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	150 00

No. 1 CUTS

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	115 00
1¼ in., 8 in. and up wide	125 00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide	125 00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide	130 00
2½ in. and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide	175 00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide	185 00

No. 1 BARN

1 in.; 10 to 16 ft. long	$80 00	90 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	85 00	95 00
2½ to 3 in., 10/16 ft.	90 00	100 00

No. 2 BARN

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	75 00	82 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	75 00	85 00
2½, 1½ and 3 in.	85 00	95 00

No. 3 BARN

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	68 00	74 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	72 00	75 00

BOX

1 in., 1¼ in. & 1½ in., 10/16'	60 00	62 00

MILL CULLS

Mill Run Culls	
1 in., 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft.	$50 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	51 00

ST. JOHN, N.B.

From Yards and Mills

ROUGH LUMBER

Retail Prices Per M. Sq. Ft.

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh. Merch. Spr.	$47 00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge	49 00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 4 sides	52 00
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough	48 00
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6	50 00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7	55 00
2x10, 3x9	60 00
2x12, 3x10, 3x12, 8x8 and up	65 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4 & 5.	45 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x6	48 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x7 & up.	50 00
Refuse Bds., Deals & Setgs.	32 00

Above random lengths up to 18-0 long. Lengths 19-0 & up $5.00 extra per M.

For planing Merch. and Refuse Bds. add $2.00 per M to above prices.
Laths, $8.00.

SHINGLES

	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	$8 50
" Clears	7 75
" 2nd Clears	6 50
" Extra No. 1	5 00
Spruce	5 00

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

No. 1 SPRUCE

Dimension	S.1.S and 1.E 10 ft.	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.
2 x 4	$36	$35	$35	$36
2 x 6	37	35	35	36
2 x 8	38	36	36	37
2 x 10	39	37	37	38
2 x 12	40	38	38	39

(Continued on page 126)

Showing No. 2 Power Machine

Strict Economy

You apply this principle when you install a

Cyclone Vegetable Peeler

15 Years on the Market

Cut down waste, labour and material. This machine pays for itself within a year and will last a lifetime.

That's Economy

JOHN BURNS & CO., 5 Bleury St. Montreal

WESTERN REPRESENTATIVE:
J. Campbell Munro & Co., 151 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.

TENTS

ALL STYLES

Tarpaulins—Straw Ticks—Oiled Clothing
Pack Sacks — Horse Covers

PROMPT SHIPMENTS

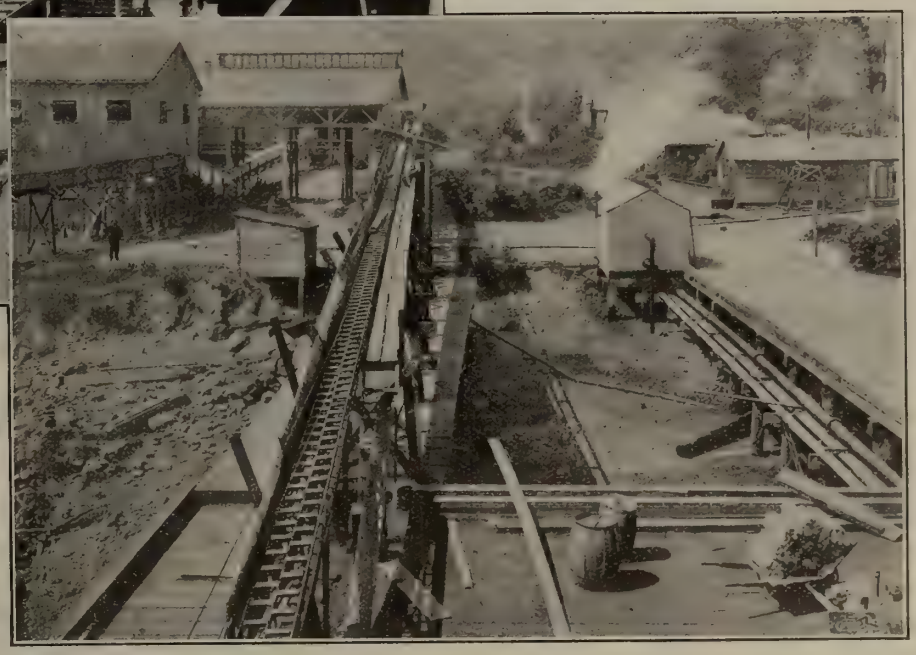
J. J. Turner & Sons, Ltd.

— Manufacturers —

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

Illustrating portable unit of Mathews Conveyor for unloading cars.

Photo by courtesy of Windsor Lumber Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.



Illustrating permanent installation of Mathews Lumber Conveyor, between mill and shipping and distributing platform.

Photo by courtesy of Vancouver Cedar Mills, Roche Point, B.C.

Write for Catalogue L.

MATHEWS GRAVITY CARRIER COMPANY, LIMITED
PORT HOPE - ONTARIO

CLIMAX GEARED LOCOMOTIVES

ARE BUILT FROM 12 TO 90 TONS

Get Catalogue "K"

CLIMAX MANUFACTURING Co., CORRY, PA.
CLIMAX LOCOMOTIVE CO., 67 COLUMBIA ST., SEATTLE, WASH.
VANCOUVER MACHINERY DEPOT, LTD., VANCOUVER, B. C.

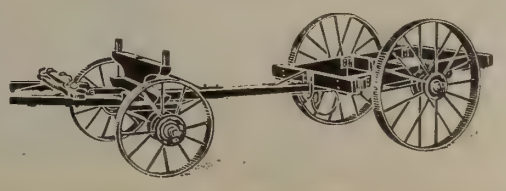
Tudhope-Anderson Detachable Lumber Trucks

Unequalled stand-up-ability on tough, rough and soft road-beds are the tests that explain the widespread popularity of these sturdy trucks among lumbermen. Cut shows Front Hauling Gear No. 41 coupled to Hind Gear No. 42. One or more Hind Gears may be attached or detached with ease.

Look at the wide tire steel wheels. They mean easy hauling. We guarantee them. Spokes may be renewed in case of accident—not so with others. Axles are high quality square steel ensuring many years' service. Wood parts are best oak, air-seasoned and kiln-dried. All parts well ironed and braced.

Built to the following specifications:—

No. of Truck	Size of Steel Axle	Tire Inches	Wheels Inches	Frame Length	width
41 Front Gear	1¾" square	4 x ½	26	....	....
42 Hind Gear	1¾" square	4 x ½	42	5 feet	40 inches



For descriptive circulars write

Tudhope - Anderson Co., Limited
Orillia - Ontario

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

For 2 inches, rough, add 50 cents.
For S1E only add 50 cents.
For S1S and 2E, S4S or D&M, add $3.00.
For timbers larger than 8 x 8, add 50c. for each additional 2 inches each way.
For lengths longer than 20 ft., add $1.00 for each additional two feet.
For selected common, add $5.00.
For No. 2 Dimension, $3.00 less than No. 1
For 1 x 2 and 2 x 2, $2 more than 2 x 4 No. 1
For Tamarac open.

FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE AND LARCH

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the market at present the following prices can only be regarded as nominal.

Mountain Stock

No. 1 Dimension and Timbers

2 x 4, 2 x 6 2 x 8, 12/16 ft., S1S1E	$35.50
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 10 ft. S1S1E	36.50
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 ft. S1S1E	34.50
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 18/22, S1S1E	37.50
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 24/32, S1S1E	39.50
2 x 10, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	37.50
2 x 10 ft., S1S1E	37.50
2 x 10, 18/22, S1S1E	38.50
2 x 10, 24/32, S1S1E	40.50
2 x 12, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	37.00
2 x 12; 10, 18, 20	39.00
2 x 12; 24, 26, 28, 30, 32	41.00

B. C. COAST FIR

Dimension S1S and E.

2 x 4 in. 6 ft.	34.00
2 x 4 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	35.00
2 x 4 in., 16 ft.	36.00
2 x 4 in. 18 and 20 ft.	37.00
2 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	39.00
2 x 10 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	36.25
2 x 10 in., 16 ft.	37.25
2 x 10, 18 to 20 ft.	38.25
2 x 10 in., 22 to 32 ft.	40.25
2 x 12 in., 8 to 14 ft.	37.75
2 x 12 in., 16 ft.	38.75
2 x 12 in., 19 and 20 ft.	39.75
2 x 12 in., 22 to 32 ft.	41.75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 8 to 14 ft.	39.25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 16 ft.	40.25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4, 18 and 20 ft.	41.25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4, 22 to 32 ft.	43.25
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 6 x 16 ft.	41.50
6 x 6, 6 x 8 and 8 x 8, 18 and 20 ft.	42.00
6 x 6, 6 x 8 8 x 8, 22 to 32 ft.	43.00

Above quotations are on mixed car lots. Straight cars can be bought for a little less.

Shingles, XXX B. C. Cedar, straight cars on 78c rate 4.50

Coast prices on Common listed, all current quotations f.o.b. 65c.

BUFFALO & TONAWANDA

WHITE PINE

Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/.	240 00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	240 00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	265 00
Selects, 4/4	215 00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	215 00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	215 00
Fine Common 4/4	165 00
Fine Common 5/4	175 00
Fine Common 6/4	175 00
Fine Common 8/4	175 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	125 00
No. 1 Cuts 5/4	135 00
No. 1 Cuts 6/4	135 00
No. 1 Cuts 8/4	140 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	85 00
No. 2 Cuts 5/4	110 00
No. 2 Cuts 6/4	115 00
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	120 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	72 00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	72 00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	74 00
Dressing 5/4	105 00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	110 00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	115 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	150 00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	150 00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	150 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	135 00
No. 2 Moulding 6/4	135 00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	140 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	90 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	84 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	86 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	74 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	74 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	76 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	54 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	56 00
Box 1 x 6 and up	47 00
Box 1 x 10	48 00
Box 1 x 12	49 00
Box 1 x 13 and up	50 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

MAPLE

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$ 85 00	$ 55 00	$ 35 00
5/4 to 8/4"	90 00	60 00	40 00
10/4 to 4"	95 00	62 00	40 00

RED BIRCH

1"	125 00	80 00	
5/4 & up	130 00	85 00	

SAP BIRCH

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	100 00	70 00	45 00
5/4 & up	110 00	75 00	50 00

SOFT ELM

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	60 00	40 00	25 00
5/4 to 8"	65 00	45 00	30 00

BASSWOOD

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	60 00	45 00	25 00
5/4 to 2"	70 00	50 00	30 00

PLAIN OAK

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	85 00	55 00	35 00
5/4 to 2"	95 00	65 00	40 00

WHITE & BROWN ASH

1"	95 00	60 00	30 00
5/4 to 2"	105 00	70 00	40 00
10/4 & up	120 00	85 00	50 00

BOSTON, MASS.

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian white pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in carloads.

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the market at present the following prices can only be regarded as nominal.

White pine uppers, 1 in.	210 00
White pine uppers, 1¼, 1½ in. 2 in.	220 00 230 00
White pine uppers, 2½, 3 in.	245 00
White pine uppers, 4 in.	255 00
Selectst, 1 in.	190 00
Selects, 1¼, 2 in.	**200 00**
Selects, 2½, 3 in.	220 00
Selects, 4 in.	230 00
Fine common, 1 in., 30 per cent. 12 in. and up	170 00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up	170 00
Fine Common, 1¼ to 2 in.	**190 00-200 00**
Fine Common, 2½ and 3 in.	210 00
Fine Common, 4 in.	215 00
1 in. shaky clear	85 00
1¼ in. to 2 in. shaky clear	90 00
1 in. No. 2 dressing	**95 00**
1¼ in. to 2 in. No. 2 dressing	**95 00**
No. 1 Cuts,, 1 in.	120 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	135 00
No. 1 Cuts, 2½ and 3 in.	170 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	95 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	100 00

Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	95 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	90 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	90 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	80 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	75 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	76 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	58 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	56 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	55 00

No. 1 Clear

Can. spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9 in.	90 00
1 x 10 in.	90 00
No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.	85 00
No. 1, 1 x 8 and 9 in.	85 00
No. 1, 1 x 10 in.	85 00
No. 2, 1 x 5 & 5 in. 52 00	48 00
No. 2, 1 x 4 & 7 in.	49 00
No. 2, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	51 00
No. 2, 1 x 10 in.	51 00
No. 2, 1 x 12 in.	53 00
Spruce, 12 in. dimension 53 00	56 00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension 52 00	55 00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension 51 00	54 00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension 50 00	53 00
2 x 10 in. random lengths, 8 ft. and dup 46 00	48 00
2 x 12 in., random lengths 47 00	49 00
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7	38 00
3 x 4 and 4 x 4 in.	40 00
2 x 9	42 00
All other random lengths, 7-in. and under, 8 ft. and up	38 00
5-inch and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s 40 00	42 00
1 x 2	42 00
1 x 3	40 00
1⅝ in. spruce lath 8 50	9 00
1½ in. spruce lath	8 00

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Extras	6 50
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Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in. 5 50	5 80
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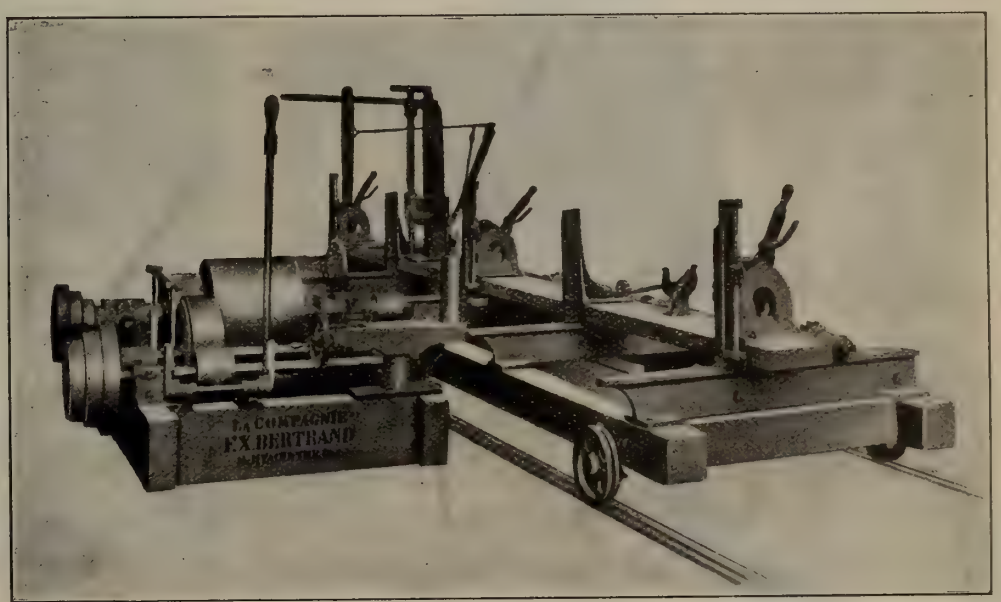

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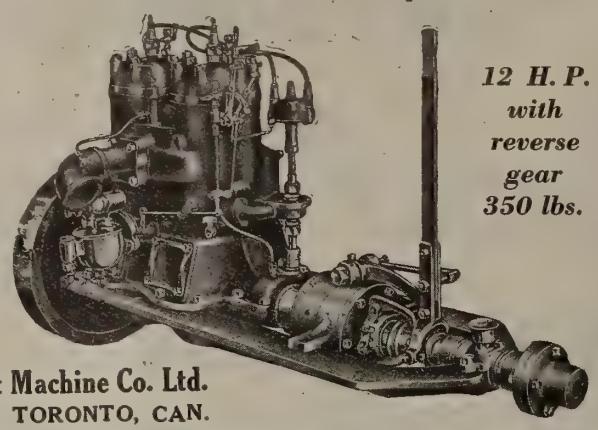

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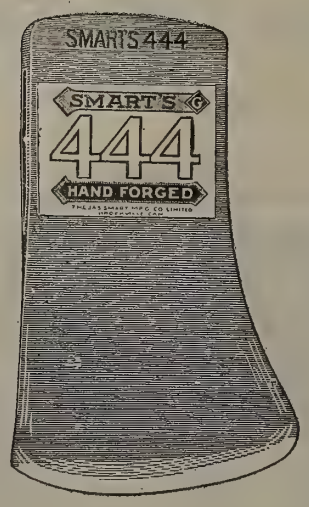

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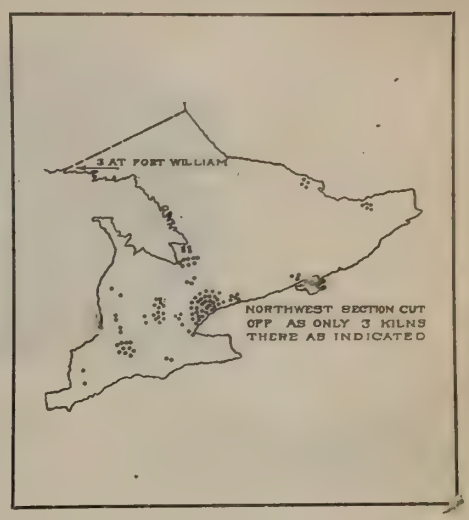

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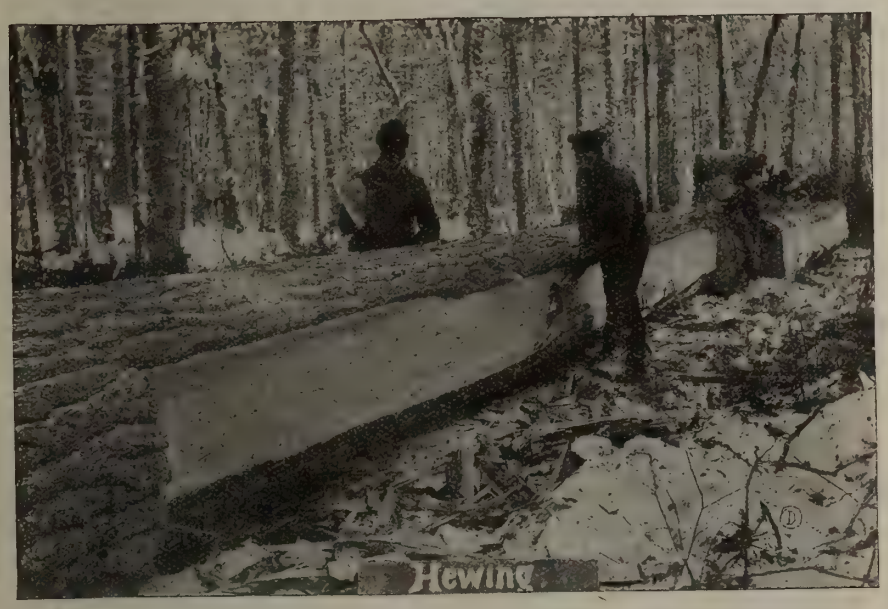

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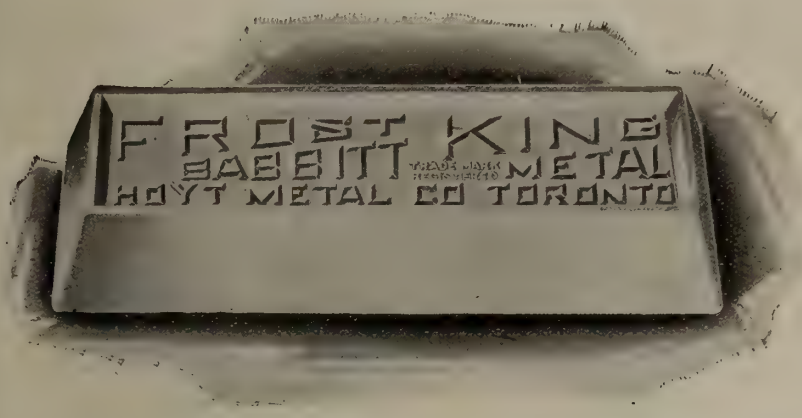

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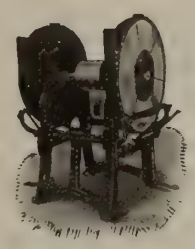

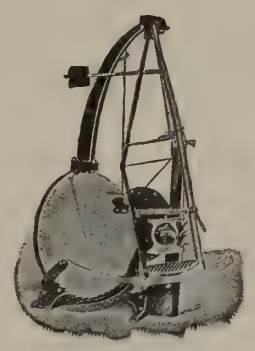

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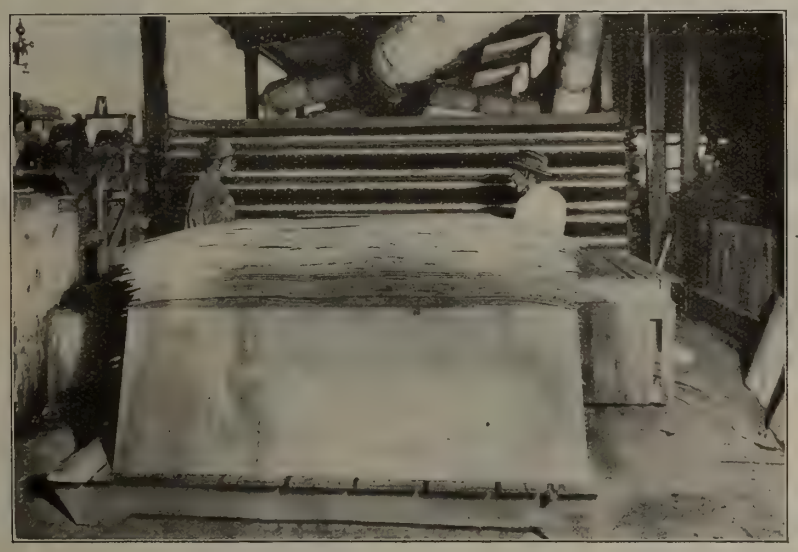

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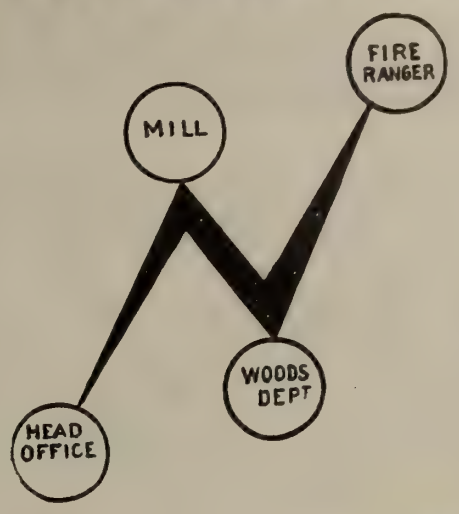

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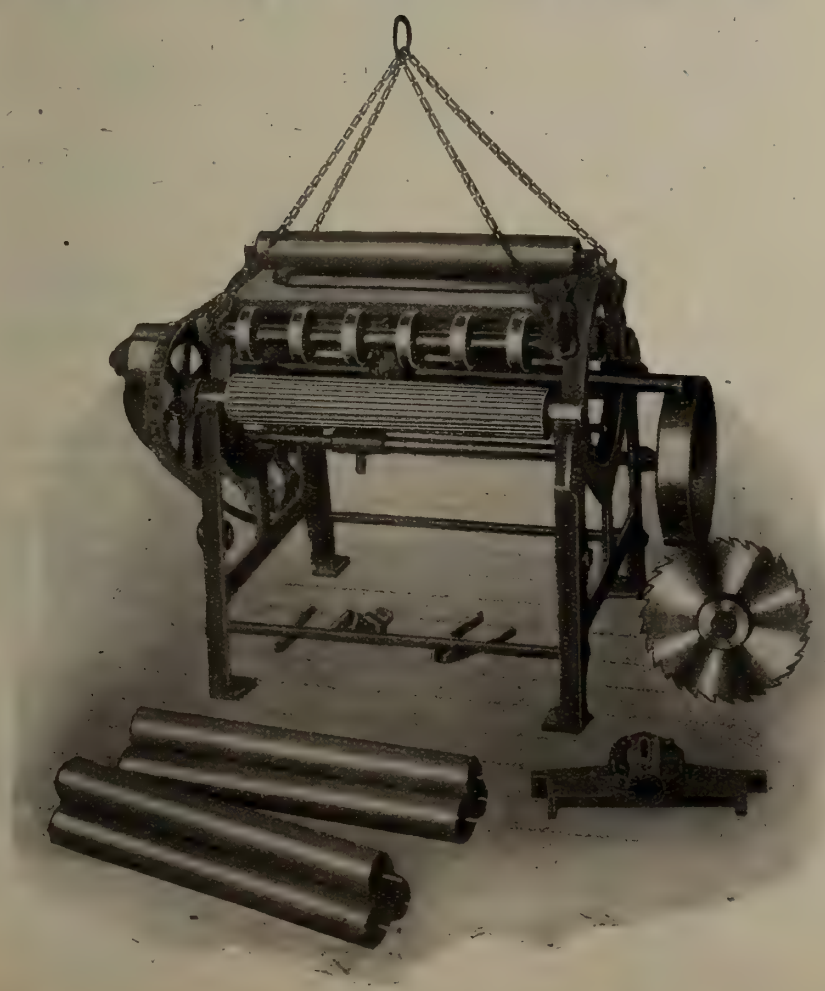

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Our new Double Edger is built on entirely new lines, and possesses many features that commend it to mill men. The saving in material alone will soon pay for the machine. The output of a mill with this machine can be increased by one-third. It is best adapted for medium-sized or portable mills that cut from 5,000 to 25,000 feet of lumber per day.

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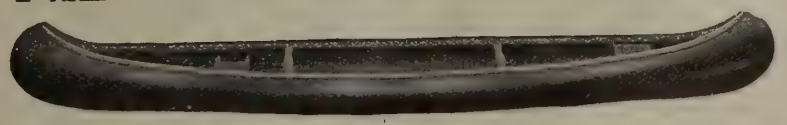

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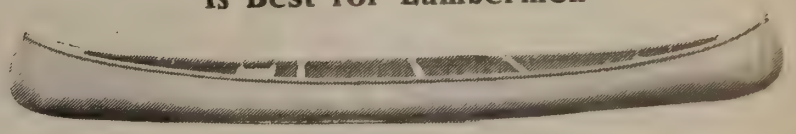

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Efficiency in the lumber woods depends greatly upon how the men are fed.

Do not let your supply of provisions run low.

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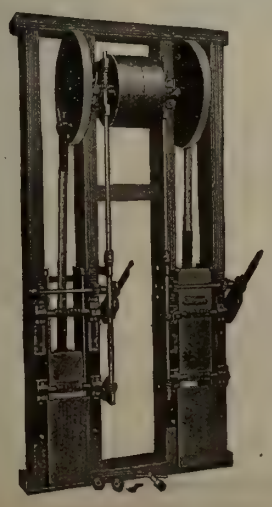

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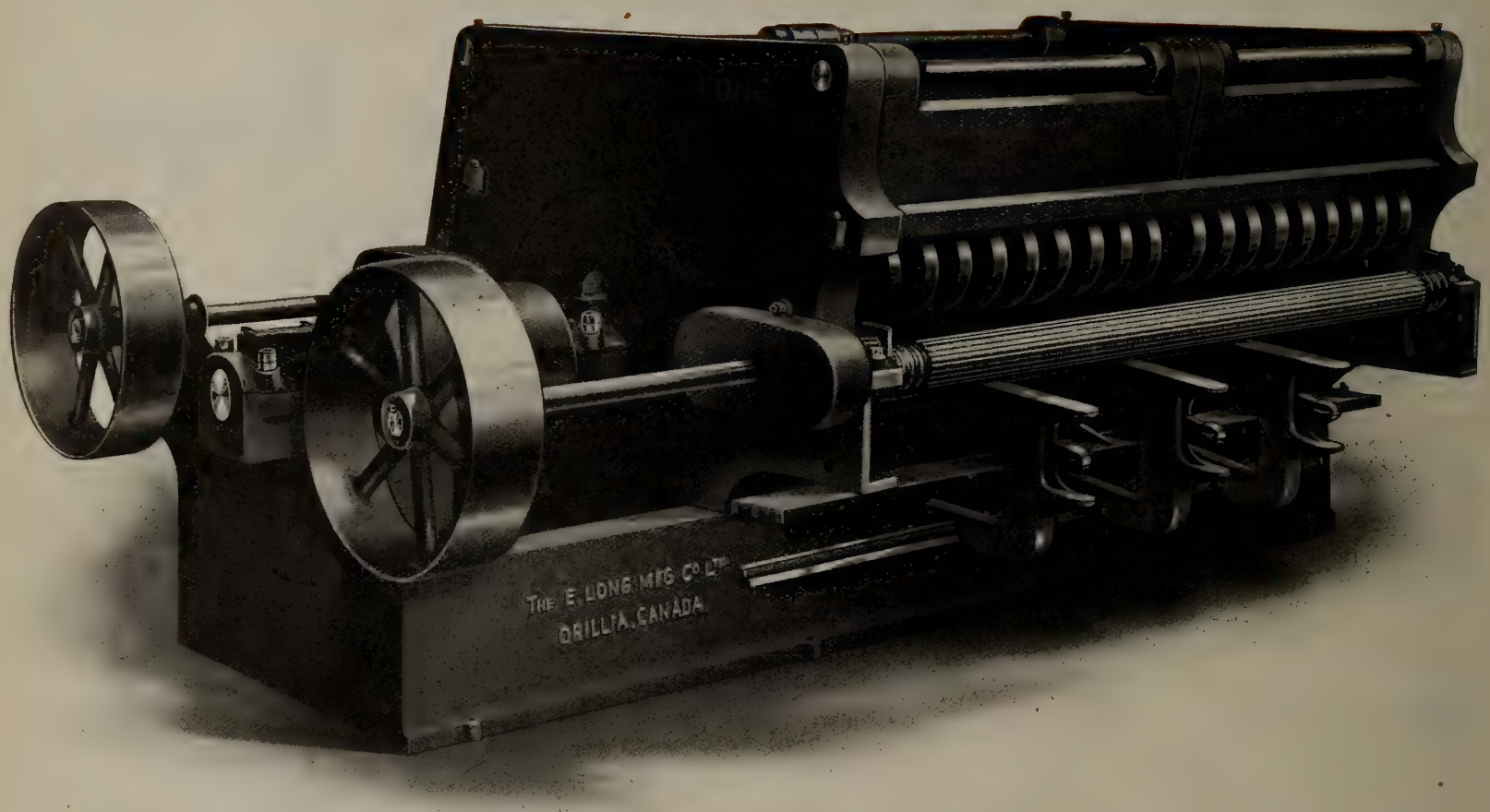

This Edger is just one of a number of really modern machines this company is preparing to offer to the lumber manufacturing trade. It marks a step in advance over any other Edger yet put on any market.

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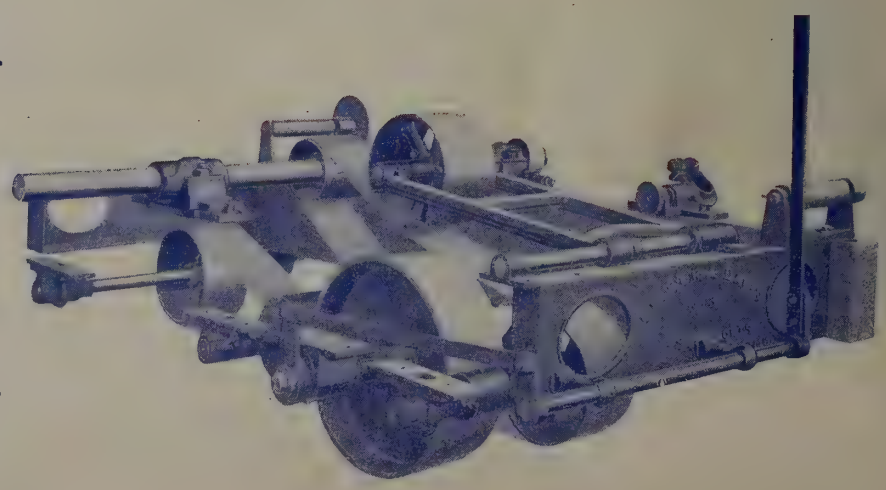

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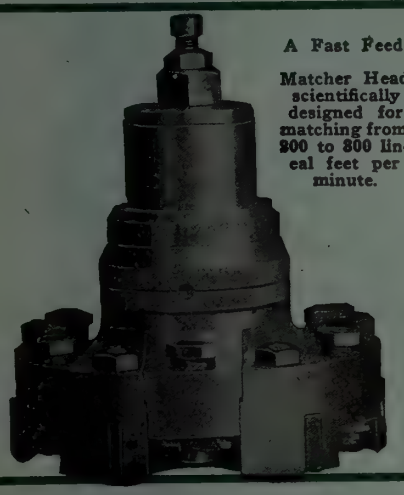

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The head is built heavy where the strain is and is devoid of all angles or openings, which lessen the wind resistance and cannot block with shavings.
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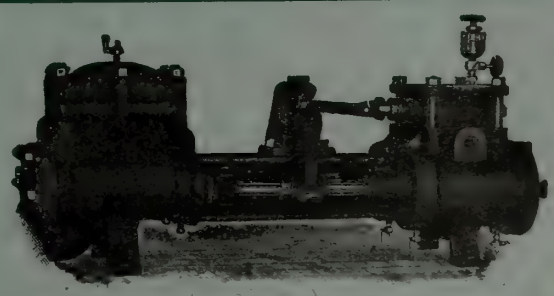

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The Pumps for Long, Hard Service

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A machine that converts narrow lumber into high grade box shooks at a minimum cost.
The machine takes rough boards and Planes, Dovetails, Glues, Joints, and makes up finished Box Sides and Ends to exact dimensions required.
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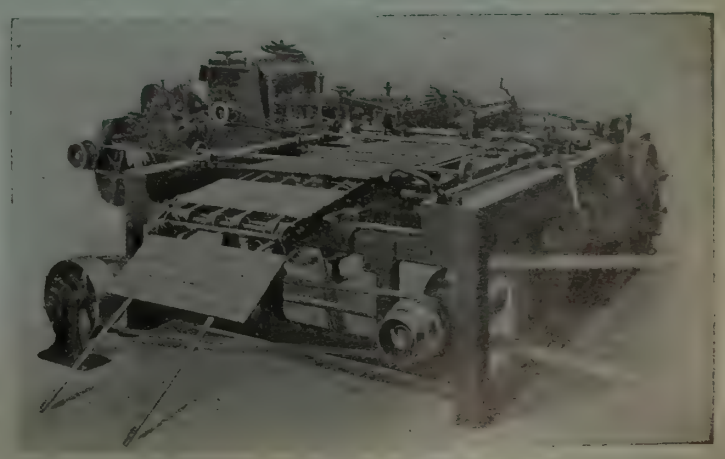
Swedish Steel and Importing Co., Limited
SHAUGHNESSY BUILDING, MONTREAL



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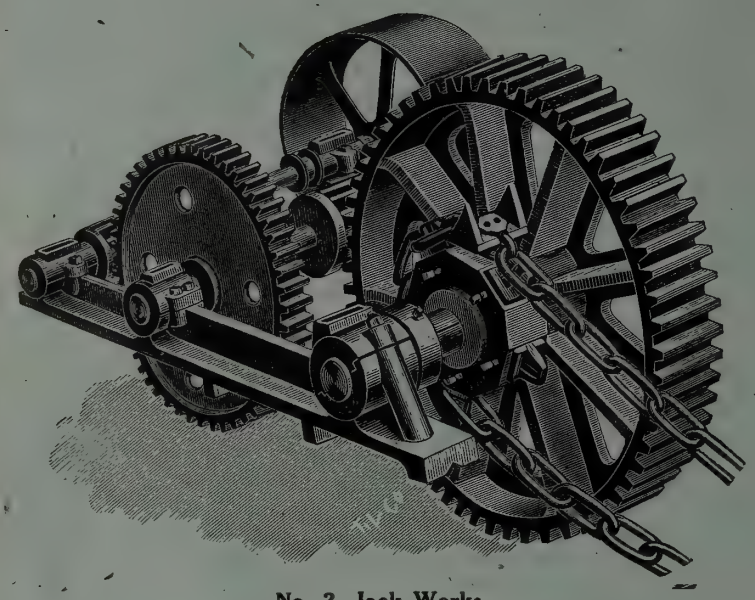
"HAMILTON" PRODUCTS



No. 2. Jack Works

"Hamilton" Machinery is built in a plant that has been specializing in **High Grade Dependable Saw Mill, Pulp Mill and Hydraulic Equipment** for over sixty years. We guarantee our products in material, design and workmanship to be the equal of any on the market, and to give perfect satisfaction wherever used.

"Quality First" Our Motto

SAW MILL

Boom Chains
Warping Anchors
Capstans for Warping
Log Jacks
Log Deck Equipment
Band Mills
Log Carriages
Set Works (steam & hand)
Edgers
Husk Frames
Live Rolls and Drives
Slashers
Trimmers
Cut-off Saws
Lath Mill Machinery
Shingle Mill Machinery
Filing Room Machinery
Resaws (circular)
Hogs
Drag Saws
Gang Circulars
Twin Circulars
Steam Feeds
Friction Feeds
Transmission Machinery
Haul-up and Transfer Chains

SAW MILL—Cont'd.

Refuse Burners
Conveyors
Engines (slide and piston valve)
Boilers
Feed Water Heaters

PULP MILL

Log Haul-Ups
Pulp Wood Slashers
Pulp Wood Conveyors
Barking Drums
Centrifugal Pulp Screens (horizontal and vertical)
Pulp Grinders
Centrifugal Pumps
Triplex Stuff Pumps
Slusher Tanks
Chippers
Chip Crushers
Chip Screens (rotary and flat)
Digester Fittings
Push Fans
Agitator Drives
Refuse Burners
Transmission machinery

HYDRAULIC POWER PLANT

Water Wheels
Water Wheel Governors
Head Gate Hoists
Stop Log Winches
Trash Racks
Butterfly Valves
Power Transmission
Hand Power Travelling Cranes
Steel Feeder Pipes
Surge Tanks

GENERAL

Gray Iron Castings
Brass Castings
Special Machines built to order
Patterns
Structural Steel Work
Transmission Machinery
Steel Plate Work
Tanks
Standpipes
Smoke Stacks
Boiler Breechings
Steel Pipe
Steel Bins and Hoppers

Centre Discharge Open Flume Horizontal Turbines.

William Hamilton Co., Limited

Agents: J. L. Neilson & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

Peterboro, Ontario

SPRUCE AND JACK PINE

Our stocks include all sizes in 1", 2" and 3".

WHITE PINE LATH

1½ x ⅜ x 4 ' Mill Run
1½ x ⅜ x 32" Mill Run

TAMARACK

1x3&up	Mill Run	11000′
2x4&up	"	12000′
3x3	"	38000′
3x3&up	"	14400′
3x5&up	"	6900′

Bartram & Ball Limited

511 St. Catherine St. W. - Montreal, Que.

We have at Vancouver the following quantities of Fir and Hemlock lumber manufactured by one of the largest and best mills on the Pacific Coast — a concern that enjoys the reputation of turning out the highest grades of lumber shipped from British Columbia.

The whole lot is in excellent shipping condition and can be shipped promptly. We have undertaken to move this stock quickly and we are able to quote prices that will allow us to move it.

If you are interested in Pacific Coast stock it will pay you to hold your orders until you get our prices. This block of stock is offered subject to prior sale; therefore, we would recommend that you wire us your inquiries.

10 cars	1x3	Fir V Joint No. 1 & 2	
8 "	1x3	Flooring No. 1 & 2	
16 "	1x4	V Joint No. 1 & 2	
11 "	1x4	Flooring No. 1 & 2	
5 "	⅝x3	& 4 Ceiling No. 1 & 2	
20 "	1x3	& 4 Ceiling & Flooring No. 1 & 2 all short lengths 3 to 7′	
6 "	1x6	Siding No. 1 & 2	
3 "	1x5	Casing B. N. Clear	
2 "	1x8	Base B. N. Clear	
22 "		No. 1 Fir Shiplap 6, 8 & 10"	
12 "		No. 2 Fir Shiplap 6, 8 & 10"	
27 cars		No. 1 sized boards 6" to 12"	
13 "		No. 2 sized boards 6" to 12"	
53 "	2x4	to 2x12 lengths, 12 to 20 sized side and edge	
5 "		No. 1 Hemlock shiplap 1x10	
2 "		No. 2 Hemlock shiplap 1x10	
5 "	1x3	Rough Clear Fir	
15 "	1x4	Rough Clear Fir	
17 "	1x6	Rough Clear Fir	
14 "	1x8	Rough Clear Fir	
23 "	1x10	Rough Clear Fir	
10 "	1x12	Rough Clear Fir	

WE CAN SHIP MIXED CARS

Knox Brothers, Limited

513 Drummond Building, MONTREAL

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

WHITE ASH

	1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	675	.....	2,100	1,800
1 in.	8,000	330	1,000	34,000
1¼ in.	120,000	4,500	120,000	22.000
1½ in.	16,900	800	43,000	71,000
2 in.	33,300	500	91,000	96,000
2½ in.	42,500	.....	51,000	37,500
3 in.	64,500	.....	24,500	38,500
4 in.	14,000	.....	14,000	10,500

TENNESSEE SCENTED CEDAR

1 in.	92,700'	No. 1 Com. & Btr.
1¼ in.	5,000'	

CHERRY

	1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	157,500	200	182,200	128,500
1¼ in.	3,500	.....	21,600	2,500
1½ in.	10,000	.....	37,700	26,300
2 in.	7,000	.....	21,200	64,900
2½ in.	6,500	.....	3,700	2,200
3 in.	28,700	.....	3,500	3,300
4 in.	5,900	.....	.....	500

CHESTNUT

	1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	S.W.& No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	1,000	.....	51,000	103,000
1 in.	.....	665	4,300	163,500
1¼ in.	171,800	300	89,200	199,200
1½ in.	51,500	.....	52,000	.....
2 in.	22,200	.....	17,300	126,200
2½ in.	4,000	.....	1,500	500
3 in.	2,100	.....	1,300	500
4 in.	1,500	.....	300	.....

CYPRESS

	1&2	Select	No. 1 Shop
1 in.	.....	.....	.....
1¼ in.	.....	8,800	.....
1½ in.	14,100	2,200	18,000
2 in.	2,000	.....	3,600
2½ in.	8,000	.....	.....
3 in.	69,400	23,100	12,000
4 in.	7,300	.....	.....

PLAIN RED GUM

	1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	25,300	13,000	15,500
1¼ in.	.....	325	.....
1½ in.	.....	4,300	9,500
2 in.	.....	.....	7,500

FIGURED RED GUM

	1&2	No. 1C
1 in.	7,800	700

QUARTERED RED GUM

	1&2	No. 1C	No. 2C
4/4	6,000	20,000	12,100
5/4	5,100	3,800	.....
6/4	3,900	4,500	.....
8/4	19,100	7,500	3,600

SAP GUM

	1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	3,400	6,000	200
1¼ in.	.....	400	.....
1½ in.	2,400	6,000	13,500
2 in.	.....	5,700	10,400
2½ in.	.....	.....	.....

QUARTERED SAP GUM

	1&2	No. 1C	No. 2C
4/4	.....	2,500	12,000
5/4	14,000	.....	.....
8/4	2,000	.....	.....
10/4	350	24,000	3,000

HICKORY

	1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	2,200	2,400	11,600
1¼ in.	500	1,500	2,050
1½ in.	3,600	9,300	25,000
2 in.	.....	20,200	16,200
2½ in.	7,000	13,000	5,700
3 in.	3,500	8,580	7,200
4 in.	600	400	375

PLAIN WHITE OAK

	1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
⅝ in.	10,150	.....	500	16,900
¾ in.	142,900	.....	251,000	83,000
1 in.	16,300	1,700	129,000	85,200
1¼ in.	28,300	.....	4,500	5,000
1½ in.	111,500	.....	72,000	18,000
2 in.	94,000	.....	131,000	65,000
2½ in.	176,800	.....	56,500	3,000
3 in.	106,800	.....	65,800	14,400
3½ in.	5,500	.....	3.000	1,500
4 in.	77,000	.....	22,500	6,000

PLAIN RED OAK

	1&2	No. 1C	No. 2C
⅜ in.	24,200	.....	.....
¾ in.	104,000	.....	124,000	33,200
⅝ in.	.....	.....	84,000	53,600
1 in.	95,200	3,550	133,000	142,400
1¼ in.	90,700	2,400	13,000	.....
1½ in.	168,900	4,300	68,200	40,000
2 in.	148,100	.....	180,800	71,000
2½ in	78,100	.....	24,000	3,700
3 in.	28,800	.....	20,500	7,000
4 in.	18,600	.....	8,900	.....

QUARTERED RED OAK

	1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	1,700	.....	9,700	400
1 in.	24,200	5,400	10,500	1,400
1¼ in.	3,000	.....	3,000	500
1½ in.	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 in.	1,000	.....	7,400	.....

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

	1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
½ in.	6,500	.....	.....	.....
¾ in.	550	300	23,600	9,000
⅝ in.	2,800	.....	5,500	800
1 in.	57,400	18,000	61,400	27,000
1¼ in.	700	.....	300	.....
1½ in.	3,500	.....	400	.....
2 in.	.....	.....	25,100	5,700
2½ in.	1,000	.....	.....	.....

POPLAR

	1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	Bright Sap
⅝ in.	10,800	41,300	600	20,800
1 in.	42,000	208,900	127,000	23,200
1¼ in.	4,300	700	30,000	4,000
1½ in.	.....	17,000	20,500	.....
2 in.	6,600	5,500	24,500	1,800
2½ in.	4,800	.....	.....	.....
3 in.	30,900	12,000	47,000	3,600
4 in.	.....	.....	450	.....

BLACK WALNUT

	1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	1,200	.....	14,400
1¼ in.	2,200	21,300	1,200
1½ in.	125	200	100
2 in.	100	4,500	1,900
2½ in.	.....	145	45
3 in.	110	50	250
4 in.	.....	500	1,200

Also large stock of Brown Ash, Basswood, Beech, Birch, Elm and Maple.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO. Inc.

310 MANNING CHAMBERS
TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER

Head Office: BOSTON, MASS. Yards: BUFFALO, N.Y. Mills: KNOXVILLE, TENN., FONDE, KENTUCKY

CABLE ADDRESS "PRICE"
CODES—A.B.C. AND LIEBERS.

P B
ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS

Price Brothers & Co Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

NEWSPRINT PAPER : PULPWOOD
CARDBOARD : SPRUCE LUMBER
SULPHITE : LATHS and TIES
GROUNDWOOD PULP : CEDAR SHINGLES
FOURDRINIER SPECIALTIES

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Sanguenay Kenogami
Jonquiere

Head Office.
The Price House, Quebec.

SAW MILLS
on North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence and The Sanguenay

Geo. Gordon & Co.

Limited

CACHE BAY - ONTARIO

White and Norway Pine

WRITE US FOR PRICES

You Do Not Need a Telescope

The high quality of our product can be easily seen, and our prices will appeal to you.

Let us quote on your requirements for

PINE
SPRUCE - HEMLOCK
LATH - SHINGLES and HARDWOOD
LUMBER

The Fesserton Timber Company, Limited

15 Toronto Street MAIN 795-6 **TORONTO**

Western Office - - Vancouver, B.C.

White Cedar Shingles

In pile, ready for quick shipment

Extras	**680,000**
Clears	**1,019,000**
2nd Clears	**1,343,000**

Your requirements in **Canadian Forest Products** can be looked after satisfactorily by us.

TERRY & GORDON LIMITED

Canadian Forest Products

Cable Address "Terigord"

Head Office - Toronto

Representing Exclusively in Province of Ontario
The British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Co. Limited
Vancouver, B. C.

Vancouver Branch
513 Metropolitan Bldg.
F. W. Gordon, Western Mgr.

Representatives in Eastern Canada
Nicola Pine Mills, Limited
Merritt, B. C.

Export Agents—
SPENCER, LOCK & CO.
LONDON, ENGLAND

We Specialize in High Grade

HEMLOCK

and

WHITE PINE STRIPS

Careful inspection and prompt shipment guaranteed

Write, or 'phone Main 3153

Hocken Lumber Co., Limited

630 Confederation Life Building
TORONTO

Our Future Business

—Depends entirely on the service we give you now.

We cannot keep on growing if we look to you for business to-day and someone else tomorrow.

Repeat orders from customers who are pleased with our lumber, is essential to our continued success.

A large percentage of our business to-day is from people who have been buying from us for several years.

We ship you what you buy.

UNION LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED

701 DOMINION BANK BUILDING

TORONTO CANADA

The Spanish River Lumber Co. Limited

LUMBER MANUFACTURERS

CUTLER - ONTARIO

WHITE PINE,
NORWAY PINE,
HEMLOCK

Shipments
by Rail
or Water

DUNFIELD & CO., Limited

Exporters of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Lumber

WE OFFER FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT:—

BOARDS	DIMENSION
Spruce Crating Bds.	2 x 4 Spruce
Hardwood Flooring Bds.	2 x 6 ,,
Hemlock Boarding in Bds.	2 x 8 ,,
Pine Factory Bds.	4 x 4 ,,
Matched Spruce Bds.	4 x 6 ,,
Cull Boards	6 x 6 ,,

YOUR WIRE FOR QUOTATION WILL RECEIVE PROMPT REPLY

Head Office: **8 Prince St., Halifax, N.S.** ***Branch Office:*** **8 Market Square, St. John, N.B.**

U. K. Brokers: Duncan, Ewing & Co., K21 Exchange Bldg., Liverpool. Telegraphic Address: Dunfield, Halifax. Codes: ABC 5th Ed. Western Union

C. E. HILL, Sales Agent, Room No. 667, 200 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

Get Our Quotation First

When you are in need of hardwood and softwood lumber the wise thing is to "get our quotation first." More than likely we can save you money, because we do a large trade both for local and export market and we always have large stocks on hand.

OUR SPECIALTY IS QUEBEC SPRUCE.

The Louise Lumber Company, Ltd.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

Head Office: 68 St. Peter Street, QUEBEC, P.Q.

Hardwood

—when you need it

—as quick as you need it

FROM our Logansport, Indiana, Service Yard (near South Bend) we are able to make hardwood delivery in half the time usually required because we have exceptional car facilities.

Our capacity at this yard is 5,000,000 feet —consisting chiefly of Ash, Elm, Maple, Oak, Poplar and Hickory. Delivery of any of these items—all of the highest quality— can be made just as you want them.

And by that we mean that we will fill your order to satisfy you absolutely—you to be the judge of satisfaction.

John I. Shafer Hardwood Co.

650 Farmers' Trust Bldg., South Bend, Ind.

Mason-Kimball Lumber Co.

212 McGill Street Montreal, Que., Canada

Wholesale only

SPECIALIZING IN

B. C. LUMBER, TIMBERS AND SHINGLES, HARDWOODS, YELLOW PINE, PINE—RED AND WHITE, SPRUCE

FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

1 Car Merchantable Spruce. Containing—
2" x 8". 43/16, 11/18, 1/20. 1,208'
2" x 10". 6/10, 126/12, 167/14, 361/16, 62/18, 19/20. 18,637' 19,845' at

$65.00 per M. Ft. B. M. F.O.B. Cars OTTAWA, ONT.

1 Car Merchantable Spruce. Containing—
2" x 6". DIS & 2E. & Chamford. Dressing 1/8" off only.
1/5, 1/6, 5/7, 1/8, 3/9, 2/10.
4/11, 8/12, 3/13, 5/14, 4/15.
71/16, 25/17, 503/18, 367/20.
9/22. 18,563' B.M. at

$65.00 per M. Ft. B.M. FOB Cars MONTREAL, QUE.
Both of these carloads are of very fine quality and well manufactured and are in DRY condition.

Please wire or 'phone us regarding same at our expense

MAIN 8713, 3566

G. S. LAY D. H. HAIGHT

LAY & HAIGHT

34 Victoria Street, Room 21
TORONTO, ONT.

White Pine Red Pine Jack Pine
Spruce Hemlock
AT WHOLESALE

We are in the market for any of the above stocks.
Correspondence solicited.

Milling in Transit

A Well Equipped Mill

C.P., G.T., & C.N. Railway Connections

Special Mill Work Prompt Service

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited

ORILLIA, ONT.

We have a large Stock of Quebec Spruce ready for shipment at St. Moise, P.Q.

Mill Run 700,000 ft.
Separated 1500,000 ft.

Also N.B. and Quebec Cedar Shingles

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Wholesale and Export Dealers in Lumber and Pulpwood
704 Drummond Bldg. Montreal P.Q.

Watson & Todd Limited
OTTAWA

WHITE PINE
RED PINE

Registered T Trade Mark

(Our New Address)
Rideau Club Building
Cor. Wellington and
Metcalfe Sts.

Registered T Trade Mark

We are always in the market to buy Soft Elm, Maple, Birch and other Hardwoods. Also Spruce, Pine, Poplar or Balm for crating.

Established Twenty Years

Liberal Prices Fair Inspection
Prompt Payment

Advances to reliable parties if needed, send us list of anything you have to sell.

The Manufacturers' Lumber
Company Limited
Stratford - Ont.

BARGAINS IN
Standing Timber

ALL our remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound are offered for sale by us. The special prices at which these are being sold makes early enquiries advisable.
Good bargains are still obtainable in the Townships of Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. May we send you full particulars?

The Parry Sound Lumber Co.
LIMITED
26 Ernest Avenue Toronto, Ont.

Dry Stock For Quick Shipment

800,000 ft. Merchantable Hemlock, sorted widths and lengths.
100,000 ft. 1x4 & up No. 2 Hemlock.
600,000 ft. Mill Run Spruce and Jack Pine, width sorted.

Mills are now sawing, we can cut sizes to order.

Millmen:—What have you to offer in Jack Pine, and White Pine, Spruce and Hemlock? Advances made during operations.

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TELEPHONE MAIN 6368

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OWEN SOUND
Dry well-selected stock of
Hardwood Lumber
Hemlock and Pine
Owen Sound Mill now running. Can saw to order anything required.
INQUIRIES WILL BE APPRECIATED

Phone 521 Box 816

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Western Soft Pine, Fir, Larch and Lath

We have secured the selling privilege of the largest Pine and Fir mill in the Mountains and are now in excellent position to supply requirements in straight or mixed cars of the above mentioned stock, which can be milled to Eastern standards.

SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES.

British Columbia Stock always in Transit

Our Sources of Supply

have been increased materially during our first year in business, and we now have selling arrangements with a number of the best mills in British Columbia manufacturing

Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Pine Lumber and Shingles

We sell only recognized wholesale accounts.

ROSE-McLAURIN LIMITED

WHOLESALE LUMBER

2 Toronto Street, TORONTO Phone Main 6752

AUSTIN & NICHOLSON

CHAPLEAU, ONTARIO

Largest Producers of **Railroad Ties** *In the Dominion*

Pine and Spruce—Lumber—Lath—Piling

Railroad Ties—Pulpwood

FIRST CLASS PLANING-MILL EQUIPMENT

Facilities for delivering Pulpwood to Michipicoten Harbour, Lake Superior

Splendid facilities for Dressing and Matching in straight car lots, one or more widths

Mills at NICHOLSON, ONTARIO, Main Line C.P.R.

WANTED!

Jack Pine - Spruce - White Pine

MERCHANTABLE

-- AND CULLS --

We ship promptly. If you want to move your lumber write us.

LARKIN LUMBER COMPANY

447 Confederation Life Building

TORONTO, Ont.

Stratford Special No. 1 Marine Oakum

is guaranteed to meet specifications of

U. S NAVY DEPARTMENT
U. S. SHIPPING BOARD
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

and receives the highest classification of the American Bureau of Shipping and of Lloyds Register of Shipping.

Canadian remittances accepted at par.

STRATFORD SERVICE and QUALITY

are worth more than the price asked.

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Jersey City, N. J.

Everything in Lumber

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F. N. WALDIE, President. R. S. WALDIE, Vice-President. W. E. HARPER, Secretary.

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., Ltd.

Manufacturers of

Lumber and Lath

Mills at Victoria Harbor, Ont.

HEAD OFFICE, 12-14 Wellington Street East, TORONTO, ONT.

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WHOLESALE LUMBER
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W. K. GRAFFTEY,
President and Managing Director.

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Poles and Posts
Railway Ties
Doors, Windows, Architraves and all kinds of Mill Work, done by experts.
Ask for our prices and services of our architect
J. P. DUPUIS, LTD.
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Manufacturers of
Fir, Cedar, Hemlock, Spruce
QUALICUM QUALITY LUMBER
Rough Fir Timbers
Any size up to 60 feet long
Select Grades a Specialty
Market wanted for Rough Cedar Timbers
Inquire for prices
Pacific Building, Vancouver, B.C.

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Wholesale Lumber Dealer
350 Confederation Life Building,
TORONTO, Ont.
PINE, SPRUCE or HARDWOOD LUMBER
To the Mill Man—I'm always in the market for Lumber, Shingles and Lath.
Please mail lists of your stock

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Veterinary Wonder Remedies
50,000 one dollar ($1.00) bottles Free to horsemen who give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 25c for Mailing Package, etc. Agents wanted. Write your address plainly. DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

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Estimator and Valuator
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STANDING TIMBER
Timber Limit Mapping a Specialty
Get a Specimen Blue-print
537 Bloor St. W., Toronto
Phone Coll. 9020

LUMBER

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ANDERSON-MILLER LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED

Successors to our
HARDWOOD DEPARTMENT

For whom we bespeak the continued patronage of our many friends.

C. G. Anderson Lumber Company, Limited

Manufacturers and Strictly Wholesale Dealers in Lumber

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705 Excelsior Life Building
Toronto

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RUBBER and LEATHER
We have on hand for immediate delivery a large stock of new and second hand rubber belting, second hand leather belting, garden and steam hose, rubber packing, wire cable, vises, chain blocks and all other mill supplies at sacrifice prices. Send us your requirements and get our quotations.
YORK BELTING CO.
Phone Adelaide 5519
115 York St. TORONTO

JACK PINE
HEMLOCK
SPRUCE
JAMES R. SUMMERS
Wholesale Lumber
95 King St. East TORONTO, Ont.
Main 7329

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We have a large quantity of Second-Hand Rubber and Leather Belting in all sizes and plys up to 24 inches in width, which we can sell at interesting prices. Send us your requirements.
N. SMITH
138 York St. - Toronto, Ont.

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Royal Liver Building
Liverpool England
Agents for the sale of Pine, Spruce and Hardwoods. Correspondence invited.
Cables—"COLTART" Liverpool

Cant & Kemp
52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW
Timber Brokers
Cable Address, "Tectona," Glasgow
A1 and A B C Codes used

FARNWORTH & JARDINE
Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool
WOOD BROKERS and MEASURERS
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75,000′ 4/4″ Fas & Sel.
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50,000′ 6/4″ No. 2 Com.
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65,000′ 4/4″ Log Run

Maple
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Birch
30,000′ 4/4″ FAS
90,000′ 4/4″ No. 1 Com.
150,000′ 4/4″ No. 2 Com.
75,000′ 10/4″ Fas & Sel.
125,000′ 12/4″ No. 1 Com.
100,000′ 8/4″ Fas & Sel.
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3	"	4/4"	H. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 35%	No. 2 Com.
4	"	12/4"	S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 15%	No. 2 Com.
4	"	8/4"	S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 20%	No. 2 Com.
1	"	5/4"	S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 20%	No. 2 Com.
2	"	4/4"	S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 35%	No. 2 Com.
3	"	12/4"	S. Elm	No. 2 C & B, 15%	No. 2 Com.
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15000	"	6/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS
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25000	"	8/4x4" Plain Red Oak, No. 1 C.
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25000	"	4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
2000	"	5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
32000	"	6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
5000	"	4/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
10000	"	5/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
10000	"	6/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
43000	"	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 C&B
1000	"	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 Com.
12000	"	8/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
15000	"	12/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
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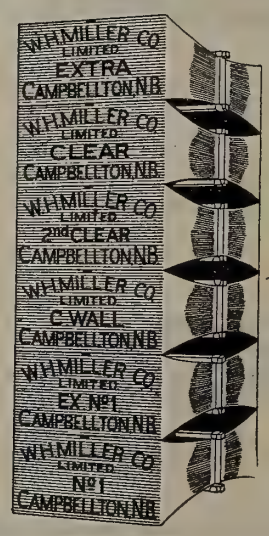

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No. 1 or No. 2 common Fir Cedar or Spruce Boards, rough or dressed to B.C. Standard or Eastern Requirements. ∴

Cars of Cedar, Fir, Shiplap and Boards always in transit

We have for immediate shipment a number of cars of 6x6", 8x8", 8x10", 10x10", 10x12" and 12x12" No. 1 Com. Fir

Ontario Representatives:

Dominion Forest Products Co.

167 YONGE ST. *Telephone Main 285* TORONTO

Head Office: 209 Winch Building, Vancouver, B.C.

Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOUGLAS FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE *and* CEDAR LUMBER

RAIL SHIPMENTS TO ALL PARTS OF CANADA AND UNITED STATES

OFFICE AND MILLS - - VICTORIA, B. C.

British Columbia

LUMBER—SHINGLES—LATH

Specializing in Long Fir Timbers

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Wholesale Lumber Dealers and Selling Agents for

FRASER & CO.

Mills at Deschenes, Quebec

White Pine Red Pine, Spruce Lumber *and* Lath

B.C. Forest Products

We solicit your enquiries for following in all grades and thicknesses—

Fir and Cedar Lumber
Red Cedar Shingles

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Successors to

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WHOLESALE LUMBER

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Canadian Representative of

Memphis Land & Lumber Co.

Memphis - Tenn.

Agent for the R. A. R. Allen Lumber Co., Millbridge, Ont.
1921 Output.

H. M. ELLIS, LTD.

Manufacturers of

Long Fir Timbers

Mill: Lombard, B. C. Office: 118 Pacific Bldg., Vancouver

Jos. A. Likely, Limited

Lumber and Timber Merchants

British Columbia Fir Lumber and Timber, and Oregon Spars

850 Hastings St. W. ***VANCOUVER, B. C.***

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AND COMPANY

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SPRUCE AND PINE

New Brunswick Agent
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Head Office: QUEBEC, P.Q.

DRY LUMBER
for Immediate Shipment

WHITE PINE

1 car of: 1" x 4/6"—12/16' Good Stained Saps.
1 car of: 5, 6 and 8/4 x 4" and up—6/11' Good Stained Saps
2" x 7" and up—12/16' Good Stained Saps.
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1 car of: 3" x 7/10"—10/16' 3rds.
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1 car of: 1" x 8"—6/11' Outs Mill Run.

1920 SAWING

1" and 3"—Mill Culls
1" and 2"—Box and No. 3 Barn.

A Nice Line of Factory Stock in

5, 6 and 8/4" x 4" and up— 6/11' Shorts.
5, 6 and 8/4" x 4/6" —12/16' Strips
5, 6 and 8/4" x 7" and up—12/16' Sidings.

For personal service, close prices and prompt shipments

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J. C. BARTRAM
JACKSON BLDG., - OTTAWA

The Gall Lumber Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1875
Office, Yards, Dry Kilns and Warehouse
Foot of Spadina Ave. TORONTO

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Dry stock on hand for quick service:

ASH "BROWN"
ASH "WHITE"
BASSWOOD
BALM
BEECH
BIRCH
BUCKEYE
BUTTERNUT
CHERRY
CHESTNUT
CYPRESS
ELM "ROCK"
ELM "SOFT"
GUM "RED"
GUM "SAP"
HICKORY
MAHOGANY
MAPLE "HARD"
MAPLE "SOFT"
MAPLE "BIRD'S EYE"
OAK "PLAIN RED"
OAK "QTD. RED"
OAK "PLAIN WHITE"
OAK "QTD. WHITE"
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SRPUCE "CLEAR"
WALNUT "BLACK"
WALNUT "BRAZILIAN"
WALNUT "CIRCASSIAN"

Our Dry Kilns are operating Night and Day, 300,000 feet capacity per month.

Telephone connecting all departments—Adelaide 148

Northern Lumber Mills
North Cobalt - ONTARIO

Have on hand in both Dry and Green Stock, Jack Pine and Spruce, As Follows:—

100 M. 1 x 4 & 5" 8/16' Mill Run Strips
100 M. 1 x 4 & 5" " " " Crating Stock
200 M. 1 x 6 & Up " " "
200 M. 2 x 4 " " "
50 M. 4 x 4 " " "
200 M. 2 x 5 " " "
400 M. 2 x 6 " " "
350 M. 2 x 8 " " "
250 M. 2 x 4 & Up " " " Sound Wormy
15 M. 4 x 6 10/16 " " Strong to 16 Ft.
30 M. 6 x 6 " " " " "
15 M. 6 x 8 " " " " "
30 M. 8 x 8 " " " " "
15 M. 8 x 10 & 10 x 10 " " " "
100 M. 1 x 4 & Up No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average.
100 M 2 x 4-10 No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average

Wire, Write or 'Phone us for Quotations.

FOR HARDWOODS

" LET BUFFALO DO IT "

Do you want prompt shipment?
We can give you service.
Buffalo dealers have 60,000,000 to 75,000,000 feet of dry hardwoods of all kinds and thicknesses.

Immediate shipments and deliveries can be made on any of the 25 railroads entering the city.

Buy Hardwoods in Buffalo.

T. Sullivan & Co.
HARDWOODS
We Specialize in Brown Ash and Elm
Car or Cargo Shipments
COR. NIAGARA AND ARTHUR STS.

Atlantic Lumber Company
HARDWOODS
WEST VIRGINIA SOFT RED AND WHITE OAK
Our Specialty: West Virginia and Pennsylvania Cherry
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1142 SENECA STREET
Hardwoods of All Kinds

Yeager Lumber Co., Inc.
SPECIALTIES
Oak, Poplar, Ash, Maple
932 Elk Street

STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY
Hardwoods
Prompt Shipment { From Buffalo Yards or from Mill direct to you.
8 MILLION FEET DRY STOCK ON HAND
1333 Clinton St.

G. Elias & Bro., Inc.
Estableshed 1881
All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber
And in addition we carry a full line of White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Fir Timber, Lumber, Millwork and Boxes—Maple and Oak Flooring
Careful attention to mixed car orders.

Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Co.
J. B. WALL, Pres. M. M. WALL, Treas.
T. H. WALL, V.-Pres.
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We Specialize in White Ash, Oak & Maple
We also handle a complete stock of Quartered Oak, Maple, Poplar, Red Cedar, etc..

Hugh McLean Lumber Co.
Hardwoods of All Kinds
Our Specialties—QUARTERED WHITE OAK, SAP AND RED GUM
940 ELK STREET

Taylor & Crate
Hardwoods of All Kinds
A stock of 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet of hardwoods carried at all times at our two big Buffalo Yards
Established 50 Years
RAIL OR CARGO SHIPMENTS

Blakeslee, Perrin & Darling
A Complete Stock of Seasoned Hardwoods
including Ash, Basswood, Birch, Cherry, Chestnut, Cypress, Elm, Gum, Hickory, Maple, Plain and Quartered Oak, Poplar and Walnut.
1100 Seneca Street

In Transit

Car shipped March 17th, containing
8804' 1 x 8 No. 1 Common Fir Shiplap
Balance car 2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 Common Fir Dimension
Dressed one side and one edge, 1⅝".
Car shipped March 9th, containing
No. 2 B. C. XXXXX Shingles, 5/2-16"
Packed 8" & Better Clear Butts,
These are the old square pack,
22 courses, four bunches per square.
Car shipped March 19th, containing
No. 2 Common Fir Dimension
27,500' 2 x 4, lengths 8/20'.
Car shipped March 19th, containing
No. 1 Common Fir Boards,
26,317' 1 x 6, dressed one side ¾".

R. G. CHESBRO Lumber Manufacturers' Agent
PHONE MAIN 5345
Bank of Hamilton Bldg., TORONTO

COMPLETE STOCKS of
Red Pine and Spruce Dimensions
(2 x 4 and wider)

White Pine Lumber Box and Crating Stock
Lath and Shooks

Keewatin Lumber Co., Ltd., Keewatin, Ont.
Two complete Saw and Planing Mills Box Factories and Lath Mill at Keewatin and Kenora, Ont.

Dry Stock for Immediate Shipment

4/4 6/4 8/4 Beech
4/4 8/4 H. & S. Maple
4/4 8/4 B. & W. Ash
4/4 8/4 Basswood
4/4 8/4 Oak
4/4 6/4 8/4 Sound Chestnut
4/4 8/4 Elm

Mill now running. Can cut bills to order. Cordwood and slabs for sale.

Write for particulars and prices.

McClung, McLellan & Berry
Kinglake, Ontario

For Sale

WHITE PINE
4,000,000 Feet

SPRUCE
4,000,000 Feet

P. Beauchemin Fils, Amos, Quebec.

F. W. Brennen & Sons
474 Main St. East. Hamilton Ont.

Wholesale
LUMBER LATH–SHINGLES

We have what you want: Write us for quotations

For Immediate Shipment

DRY MILL RUN SPRUCE
100M ft. 2x8—10/16 over 80%—16 ft.
80M ft. 2x6—10/16 over 80%—16 ft.
18M ft. 2x4—10/16 over 80%—16 ft.
50M ft. 1x4 and wider.
50M ft. 2x4 and wider.
33M ft. 2x4 and wider Mill Cull Spruce.
JACK PINE
18M ft. 4x4 Mill Run.
20M ft. 2x4 and wider Mill Run.
18M ft. 1x4 and wider Mill Run.
2x4 and wider Sound Wormy Jack Pine and Spruce.
B. C. Mountain Pine Fir or Larch.
Any of the above can be dressed in transit.
Write or phone us for prices.

18 Toronto Street Toronto **R. IMRIE** LUMBER COMPANY Phone Adelaide 580

JAMES C. McCUAIG & CO.

We have for immediate shipment 200 M. ft. 2 in. x 8 in. and up, 10 ft. to 16 ft. mill run white pine. 100 M. ft., 2 in. x 4 in. and up, 10 ft. to 16 ft. Five cars of spring sawn Basswood, mill run with D. C. out, choice stock.

Room 302, Jackson Building
OTTAWA ONTARIO

Pulpwood

We are in a position to offer large quantities of Pulpwood for export at favourable Prices

PULP—PAPER
Domestic and Export

British & Foreign Agencies
LIMITED
17 St. John Street, - - MONTREAL

The Harris Tie & Timber Co., Ltd.
The C. E. Fleming Tie & Lumber Co., Ltd.
The Poupore Lumber Co.

Railway Ties, Cedar Poles and Posts, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Pulpwood

197 SPARKS STREET **OTTAWA, CANADA**

THIRTEEN BAND MILLS
SIX PLANING MILLS
ELEVEN FLOORING UNITS
NINE DIMENSION MILLS

ANNUAL CAPACITY:
130,000,000 feet.

THE President of the United States has declared for a national policy of administrative efficiency, for sound commercial practices, for the omission of unnecessary interference of government with business.

He has pointed with confidence to the forward course of the business cycle. He has declared for progress and action, in the process of readjusting to the new and normal plane.

One of his official family has declared his belief that this new normal plane so far as prices are concerned, should be upon the basis of an average advance of about 70% over pre-war prices.

Mr. Hoover, another of his official family, has indicated, in general, a highly constructive and comprehensive program in aid of and for the betterment of the general commercial and industrial situation.

Business already has a distinctly better tone; the outlook for the future is full of encouraging prospects.

Everywhere is noted the disappearance of that timidity which destroys business, and in its stead is seen the return of the spirit of confidence which is ever the herald of a progressively better business condition.

W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, Columbus, Ohio

Canadian Representative: JOHN HALL, 160 Huron Street, Post Office Box 32, Toronto

WANTED
Eastern Cedar Poles

in car load lots, mostly 30 ft. 7 inch tops. Will accept a few 25 ft. 6 inch and 7 inch Must conform to Eastern Cedarmen's Association Specifications.

State price loading point or f.o.b. cars, giving the Railway point. Address:

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION, Purchasing Dept
190 University Avenue, TORONTO

Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson

WHOLESALE LUMBER

All Kinds of Hardwood and Softwood Lumber

Room 5-6 Phoenix Bldg., 43 Victoria Street, Toronto

MILLS AT
KING LAKE and EAGLE LAKE, ONT.

Write or Wire Us, or Phone Main 1604.

RAILROAD CROSS TIES AND SWITCH TIES

Furnished for Industrial Plants

We are the General Cóntractors for all Cross Ties produced in Canada for the Grand Trunk Railway System, and the Ties are produced in Quebec and Central Ontario, which gives us an advantage over other Tie companies in shipping to you on shortest railroad haul. If you are in need of Cross Ties for your INDUSTRIAL PLANT,

Write Us For Prices.

Canadian Tie and Lumber Co.
LIMITED

511 Temple Building,
Toronto, - Ontario

Phone Main 1151.

Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

McFADDEN & MALLOY

Red & White Pine **LUMBER** In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered. Our location and facilities enable us to give our patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments. Let us quote on your requirements. You will find our prices right, and our product satisfactory.

Mills at: - SPRAGGE, ONT. & BLIND RIVER, ONT.

Will You Share in the Spring Home Building Campaign?

Figures available for the first two months of this year show a considerable increase in home construction over that of last year. Similar figures for proposed construction during the spring months also show increased activity, altogether, the coming season promises to be the biggest since '14.

This, of course, means plenty of real live business for the merchant who stocks up right. And this is where we can be of service—in supplying you with just the right grade of lumber the builder seeks. The prices we quote you are attractive, the service we can give is unexcelled.

Just write us for any information on the following;—Spruce, Pine, Hemlock, Hardwoods, Birch Flooring, Lath.

G. A. Grier & Sons Limited

MONTREAL *Established 1871* **TORONTO**

Head Office: 1112 Notre Dame St. West **22 Royal Bank Chambers, 454 King St. West**

BROMPTON LUMBER & MFG. CO.

Wholesale Manufacturers

Lumber - Sashes - Doors - Hardwood Flooring

Bromptonville, Que., Canada

Mixed Cars of Mouldings, Ceiling (Fir or Spruce), Sashes, Doors, Flooring, etc. a Specialty

FIRE BRICK

AND CLAY

We make several brands of fire brick made by every known process of manufacture from a selection of various high grade Pennsylvania clays. This enables us to furnish the best adapted fire brick for your boilers, dutch ovens, refuse burners, kilns, etc.

We specialize in fire brick for power plants and if you will advise us whether your boilers are hand fired or stoker fired and kind of fuel used we can then give you the proper brick for your work.

We carry a large stock of our different brands in various sizes and shapes in our Hamilton warehouse, which enables us to ship at once.

We manufacture the following well-known brands:

"Elkco Special," "Elk Steel," "St. Marys," "Keystone" and "M.D. Elk"

Write for copy of our catalogue,

Elk Fire Brick Co. of Canada, Ltd.

HIGH GRADE FIRE BRICK and CLAY

Sun Life Bldg., Hamilton, Canada

Representatives for Maritime Provinces:
RHODES, CURRY COMPANY, Ltd., Head Office, AMHERST, N.S.
Branches at Sy dney and New Glasgow, N. S.

Dry Stock

Ready to Ship

100,000 ft. 1″	No. 3 Com. Birch & Maple
50,000 ft. 2″	& 3″ No. 3 Com. Birch & Maple
250,000 ft. 1″	Birch & Maple No. 3 Com. & Btr.
35,000 ft. 1½″	Birch & Maple No. 3 Com. & Btr.
250,000 ft. 2″	Birch & Maple No. 3 Com. & Btr.
15,000 ft. 2½″	Birch & Maple No. 2 Com. & Btr.
40,000 ft. 1″	Elm No. 3 Com. & Btr.
12,000 ft. 1″	Beech No. 3 Com. & Btr.
35,000 ft. 1″	Basswood No. 3 Com. & Btr.
15,000 ft. 2″	Basswood No. 3 Com. & Btr.
40,000 ft. 1″	Brown Ash No. 3 Com. & Btr.
75,000 ft.	6x6 to 12x12, 12/16 Spruce & Hemlock

Write for Particulars and Prices

Boisse & Racicot

Olivier Building Sherbrooke, P.Q.

GEORGE MASON & COMPANY

(Successors to Manley Chew)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine—Maple—Beech—Basswood Lumber—Lath

WE INVITE YOUR ENQUIRIES

Mills at Midland, Ont., Thunder Bay, Ont. Head Office:—Midland, Ont.

SCOTT, DRAPER & COMPANY

11 SAULT AU MATELOT STREET, QUEBEC.

PULPWOOD, LUMBER AND TIES

LET US KNOW YOUR REQUIREMENTS WRITE, WIRE, OR PHONE

The Oliver Lumber Co.

of Toronto Limited

We have in our Toronto yard.

10,000 ft. 8/4" No. 2 Common & Better Soft Elm.
60,000 ft. 8/4" No. 2 Common & Better Birch.
25,000 ft. 10/4" No. 2 Common & Better Birch.
20,000 ft. 12/4" No. 2 Common & Better Birch.
25,000 ft. 16/4" No. 2 Common & Better Birch.

We can give American shipments with 24 hours' notice.

Office:
SUITE 24 AND 25, 6 KING ST. W.
TORONTO, ONT,

Joseph Oliver, President — J. O. Oliver, Secretary

Lumber Wanted

If you have a nice small block of good Jack Pine, Hemlock or Spruce, well manufactured and in shipping condition, let us have the particulars and sizes, with your very lowest price and we can handle it if anybody can.

EXCELSIOR LUMBER CO.

Address 33 Richmond St., Toronto Phone M. 3551

Midland Wood Products, Limited

MIDLAND - ONTARIO

We are large manufacturers of

Stock Pine Doors Stock Sash and Trim
Stock Veneer Doors Hardwood Flooring

If you are a Dealer in these lines, let us quote prices before you buy elsewhere.

We also supply Special Millwork

Midland Wood Products, Limited

MIDLAND - ONTARIO

MADE IN CANADA

POSITIVELY NO FLIES OR MOSQUITOES

when using

"FLY TERROR"

the only fly repellant on the market used with satisfaction by all lumbermen and bushmen.

The largest lumbering concerns are providing their men with Fly-Terror during the drive and they all agree to say that it is a "money saver."

Special prices for large quantities—Send your order in advance for spring delivery.

The Fly Terror Manufacturing Regd.

7 Notre Dame Square, QUEBEC, P.Q.

This Well Known Canadian Lumber Manufacturing Company Has Been Protected By ALLIANCE Policies For

13

Years. They Have Applied The Time Test. They Are In Position To Speak Authoritatively Of Savings On Our Premiums

Total Resources—$2,651,193.36

Sarnia, February 21st, 1921.
Ontario, Canada.

Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance,
Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen:

We have your favor of February 9th enclosing your check for **$1,146.91** covering dividends for past year. We wish to thank you for the same, and also wish to congratulate you upon the good showing you have made for your policy holders.

With kindest regards we are,

Yours very truly,
THE CLEVELAND SARNIA SAW MILLS COMPANY,
Limited.
E. C. Barre, General Manager.

Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance

U. S. EPPERSON UNDERWRITING CO.

Insurance Building - KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

LUMBERMEN Who Have Paid Out Irrevocably For Years Large Sums In Insurance PREMIUMS On Which NO Return Is Ever Received Are Invited To Try Our Plan, Which, Without Sacrificing Soundness, Will Pay Annual Dividends.

Total Savings — $3,314,387.57

Sooner or later you'll handle

Because British Columbia Western Hemlock is a prolific seeder and not fastidious as to seedbed, it is bound in time to replace in building and other uses many of the timbers which are and have been in extensive use but which are fast disappearing from the forests.

But there are more reasons than just that why it should rank with other better known woods and take precedence over many.

British Columbia Western Hemlock is the lumber of the future, principally because of its superior merit, combining strength and endurance with lightness of weight, and possessing a finishing surface and an ease of working second to none.

We'll be glad to send you British Columbia Western Hemlock in mixed carloads, along with our other BIG CHIEF Brand Specialties—British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles, and Cedar and Fir Lumber in all sizes known to high class manufacture.

Vancouver Lumber Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C

BRANCH SALES OFFICES:
709 Great West Permanent Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.
701 Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto, Ont.
343 So. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

BRITISH COLUMBIA WESTERN HEMLOCK

Don't Be Fooled About Fire Insurance!

¶ Fire Insurance is one of the most important things you buy, but that is no reason you should pay double price for it.

¶ For the past twelve years we have written fire insurance on most of the large Canadian Saw Mill Plants without an argument at the time of loss adjustment, and we have saved these Lumbermen thousands of dollars in their insurance cost.

¶ We make our own rates, we are licensed in Canada, and we give you a service that will hold your business as long as you have insurance to place.

¶ We confine our business to lumber yards and woodworking plants, where the physical hazard and financial standing will meet with our rules of eligibility.

¶ Perhaps we can only write a part of your insurance, depends upon the size of the plant, but it costs you nothing to take the matter up with us and it may be a big saving in insurance cost to you.

Address all communications to:—Lee Blakemore Inc., 942 McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

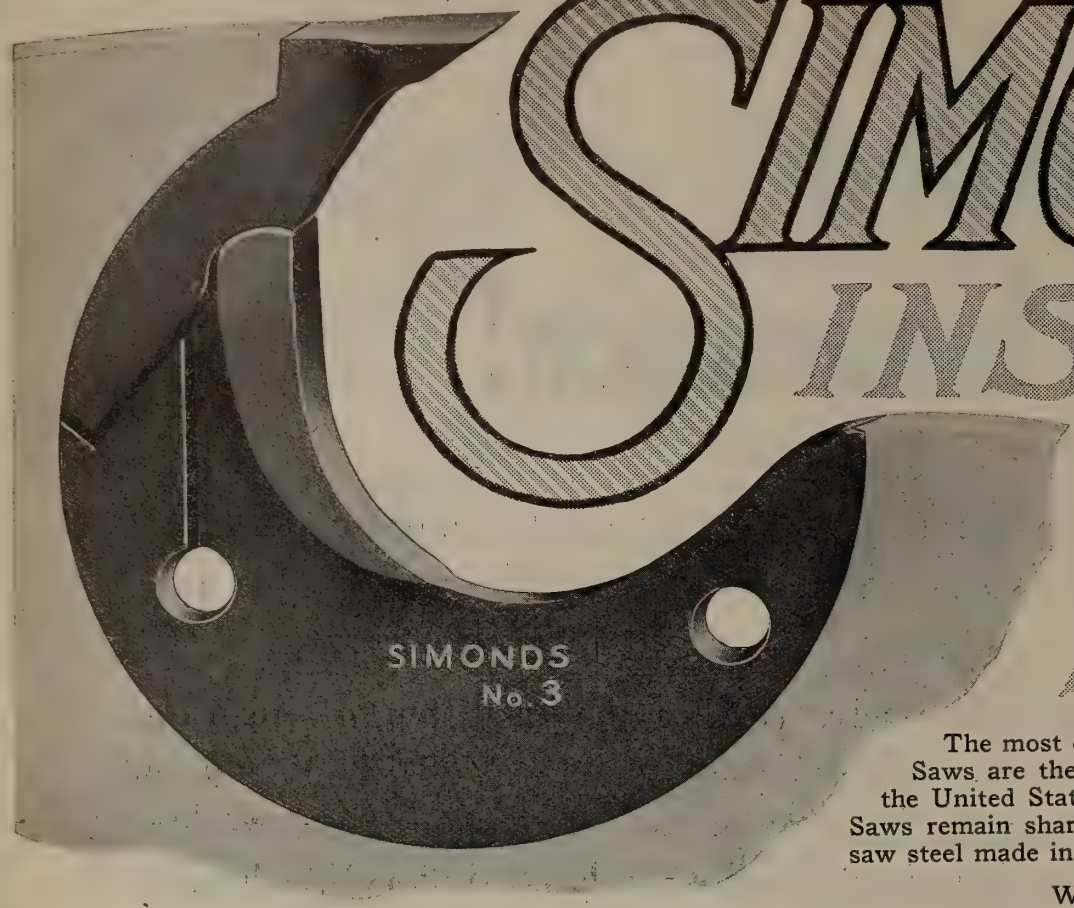
Attorney in Fact for the

Manufacturing Woodworkers' Underwriters

Send for list of plants on which we carry Insurance.

We have a Local Representative in each Province who will call on you upon request

Licensed in Canada and Legal Everywhere.



SIMONDS INSERTED POINT SAWS

The most conclusive evidence that Simonds Inserted Point Saws are the best is the great majority of users throughout the United States and Canada. The cutting points of Simonds Saws remain sharp and saw fast under heavy feed. High grade saw steel made in Simonds own steel mills sees to that.

Write us about your requirements.

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited

MONTREAL, QUE. ST. JOHN, N. B. VANCOUVER, B. C.

Do You Want Some Choice Dry Salt Meats?

This is a very necessary commodity in every Lumber Camp, and every Lumber Dealer is looking for a form of Dry Salt Meat which is reasonable, and yet which will give satisfaction. Try:—

Choice Dry Salt Middles

These are very desirable stock, and average between 50/80 lbs. a piece. It is most suitable meat for Lumber Camp trade, and is already being supplied to many of the larger concerns.

We would also like to have your enquiries for the following:

Smoked Chevron Bacon	Peerless Shortening	Fresh or Frozen Beef
D. S. Long Clear	Pure Lard	Mince Meat
Barrelled Pork	Peerless Pickles	D. S. Middles

Enquiries given prompt attention, and where possible our Salesman will be despatched to see your buyer with the least possible delay.

Write or wire us (at our expense).

THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO

MONTREAL SYDNEY, N.S. HAMILTON

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

The National Lumber Journal for Forty Years

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MACLEAN PUBLICATIONS, Limited

THOS. S. YOUNG, Managing Director

HEAD OFFICE - - - - 347 Adelaide Street West, TORONTO

VANCOUVER - - - - - - - - - Winch Building
MONTREAL - - - - - - 119 Board of Trade Bldg.
WINNIPEG - - - - - Electric Railway Chambers
NEW YORK - - - - - - - - - - - - - 296 Broadway
CHICAGO - - - - - - - Room 803, 63 E. Adams St.
LONDON, ENG. - - - - - 16 Regent Street, S.W.

"The Canada Lumberman" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills etc. "The Canada Lumberman" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and " For Sale" advertisements.

Authorized by the Postmaster-General for Canada, for transmission as second-class matter.

Vol. 41 Toronto, April 1, 1921 No. 7

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

The postal rates on periodicals having been trebled on January 1st, 1921, the subscription price of the "Canada Lumberman" in Canada, United States and Great Britain has been increased to $3.00 a year; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $4.00. Current subscriptions will be continued at the former rate until expiration of the subscription year.

When The Door of Opportunity Opens

With activity so prevalent on the part of mail order houses who are seeking to undermine the legitimate trade of the local lumber merchant, it behooves the latter to bestir himself in some respects and devote more attention to advertising his stock, his service and his facilities. Let him announce that he is prepared to meet any mail order competition that may come in his locality and not only afford the purchaser the benefit of personal selection but that he is right there to see that satisfaction is given in every particular and that everything which leaves his yard is up to the mark in grade, quality and workmanship.

It is true that gratitude is seemingly a lost characteristic on the part of many members of the community, who fail to recognize the worth and work of local tradesmen and the important part they fill in the upbuild and welfare of any centre, whether large or small. When many people desire credit, they seek to obtain it from the local lumbermen and other merchants, but when purchasing from some outside point, where cash has to accompany the order, they readily comply. Their whole attitude is so inconsistent that one can scarcely realize what kind of mental make-up they possess.

The local merchant is the real back-bone of any community. He helps pay the taxes, build the roads, construct the sewers, pave the streets and otherwise plays a part in the progress and expansion of the municipality in which he resides.

The action of the members of one of the newly-formed District Retail Lumbermen's Associations of Ontario in deciding to use the local papers to make known the fact that they are prepared to render splendid service, give prompt delivery and meet all mail competition prices, should have the effect of increasing their trade and keeping away from the various local towns goods that are frequently deficient in make, material and finish. As it is often necessary to fight fire with fire, so the encroachments of catalogue concerns in the lumber line may be checked by active, aggressive publicity on the part of the local dispensers of wood products and by their making known, through the press and other printed media, the stock they carry, the service they render and the fairness which characterizes the price of their products, and announcing that, in accordance with the trend of the times, quotations on the lumber in their yards have come down.

Now is the time to build and make repairs and improvements. Spring is the great season of structural activity, and any retail lumberman who intends to get into the business game for all he is worth should do some effective and forceful advertising, and do it now.

More Intimate Knowledge of Wood

"Getting Better Acquainted With Wood," was the subject of a forceful and edifying address recently delivered by Samuel J. Record, professor of forest products at Yale University, before a lumbermen's organization in New York city. After pointing out the wonders of wood, its purpose, plan and uses, how it grows and what it is worth to the people, and declaring wood to be one of the most remarkable substances in all the world, the speaker referred to the changes which had taken place in the lumber business in recent years and the need of adopting more up-to-date methods in handling and selling. He said that time was when only the select grades from choice trees of a few species were used. With depleted supplies lower and lower grades became merchantable and so-called inferior species found their way into the market. The eastern trade is also beginning to draw heavily upon the forests of the west coast. This means changed standards and changed methods of utilization. It calls for greater knowledge on the part of the salesman, and on the part of the manufacturer, because every new wood presents a new problem. The methods of seasoning, finishing, all the processes of manipulation must be adapted to each wood if satisfactory results are to be secured.

The lumber salesman should sell service. This hackneyed catchword should be made a living reality, his actuating motive. He should never intentionally recommend wood for any purpose for which it is unsuited. He should know his product, its bad qualities as well as its good ones, and where warning or special advice to the purchaser is necessary he should give it. Old rule-of-thumb practices are giving place to scientifically determined facts. Prejudices spring up quickly, live a long life and die hard, but they can be overcome, in part at least, by repeated demonstrations of their fallacy. They used to say, some are still saying, that you can't kiln-dry lumber without injuring its strength. It took nearly twenty years of research and demonstration to prove that kiln drying, even of the most refractory woods, was not only possible, but eminently practicable.

What the lumber business needs to-day is a more intimate knowledge of wood and a keener appreciation of the economic factors involved in the industry. These require exhaustive investigation and study.

Economic Expansion of Aerial Service

Recent reports in the "Canada Lumberman" indicate the expansion of the aerial service in connection with the survey of timber lands and forest protection work. Some of the pulp and lumber companies, such as Price Bros. and the Laurentide, are spending large sums in this direction, and believe that the outlay is and will prove economic. In the matter of timber surveying, it is claimed that an aeroplane or seaplane can, by photographing the forests, secure information as to the species and extent of the timber more accurately and cheaper than by ordinary cruising.

The capital outlay is large, and the running expenses are also considerable, while the operations are limited by climatic conditions. But even taking all these into consideration, those who are backing aerial operations, are confident that the results are not only more satisfactory, but are cheaper than those which can be secured by other methods. In fire protection work, it is obvious that aeroplanes perform very successful functions as aids to the usual protection precautions.

The Air Board at Ottawa is planning an extension of the work throughout Canada, in which the Board will be supported by the

provincial governments. Those governments, notably that of Quebec, which have experimented with planes, have found them of great value, particularly in the survey of lands, and, therefore, are prepared to spend more money in carrying out further work. It may be added that, from the national point of view, the expenditure of heavy sums in protecting and conserving our forests, is money well spent, and that the amounts so expended are insignificant compared with the saving involved by the prevention of forest fires, the most potent agent in the destruction of forest wealth.

Straight Selling Talk on Building

There appeared in the "Canada Lumberman" some months ago a series of excellent articles from the pen of a well known writer closely connected with the lumber business on the wisdom, economy and necessity of farmers properly housing their farm implements by erecting suitable and well-built sheds. It was also pointed out that retail lumber dealers should become acquainted with the various yeomen in their respective localities who had not proper accommodation for their tilling and harvesting equipment and demonstrate the advantages of taking good care of what they possess. Several retail lumbermen acted on the suggestion and the outcome was considerably increased business.

In a recent spring announcement of a representative Ontario dealer he makes special reference to the question of ample accommodation under the heading of "House Your Implements—We're Ready to Help You Do It." He emphasizes the fact that an implement house for storage purposes is an asset in every way and adds that they are comparatively cheap and necessary, while farm machinery is necessary but not cheap. Then follows a good selling talk, which while presented in a breezy, colloquial style, is nevertheless convincing and will be perused with interest. Here it is:—

> One thousand dollars' worth of farm machinery with best of care will depreciate about 10 per cent. each year. The loss on some farms is more than that amount because valuable farm implements are left out under the weather when they should be under cover.
>
> Each farmer needs a building separate from his other farm buildings designed for storage of implements away from poultry roost nuisance and danger from fire. Poultry is interesting and profitable on a farm but not among implements and waggons. You can turn a waggon wheel into a hen roost by rolling it. Frequently the hens turns the whole waggon into a roost without turning a wheel.
>
> When the hired man hitches up and climbs into the seat in the morning before daylight he expresses his opinion freely. With a good enclosed implement shed such accidents are not likely to happen.
>
> Better adopt the safety first plan and build a tasty good appearing house with close-fitting doors.
>
> It is a good way to fool the implement dealer. He expects you to buy in place of taking care of the old.
>
> We have plans of several implement sheds prepared and if you will write or phone us for particulars we will tell you what the materials will cost or give you the cost of the building fully erected.

He Profits Most Who Serves Best

This is the period when those who serve the public in the largest and most complete sense are the ones who secure the business. Sometimes price-cutting will create a sudden influx of trade, but such a policy is never sound in principle or permanent in results. Any gains made to-day are frequently lost to-morrow. This observation applies with equal force and pertinence to the lumber dealer as well as to the man who handles a general line of merchandise. The retailer, who cuts prices to-day, undermines those engaged in the same line of business. Perhaps he gathers in a certain number of dollars which otherwise would have gone to his competitors, but the customer who requires a bait of this kind in order to make purchases, will, on a similar invitation from a rival, transfer his trade there.

It is the steady, loyal, constant patronage of a greater or lesser number in any community which forms the strength and development of any business. Price-cutting is at the best a poor game for the enlargement of trade, for it is a proposition at which two can play. The practice is mutually destructive and in the end leads to no satisfactory results.

"But trade is dull," declares some retail lumberman, "and how am I going to move my stock or increase my turn-over if I do not slash prices or undersell those engaged in the same line as myself?"

One means of doing so is to increase the efficiency and scope of the service rendered and to build a strong superstructure upon the foundation of quality. Most people in this world, who win the largest measure of success, do so because they deserve the returns which they secure from their industry, energy, foresight and courage. It is the same, too, in connection with all great enterprises. These are the result of seeing a little farther ahead than the other fellow.

It may be enquired how can the retail lumberman render a wider, thoughtful and far-seeing service. This may be done in various ways. The alert retailer of forest products at the present time should make himself thoroughly conversant with the real building needs of his community. He cannot do this by sitting in his office looking out of his window and bemoaning the stagnant condition or non-progressive character in the neighborhood. He must get out and mix with the public, know its wants, its disposition, aspiration, problems and outlook.

In this connection a leading authority recently asked a retailer some specific questions. These will be read with much interest, and each lumber merchant may well enquire "How do I qualify?" for upon the character of the responses much of his success and prosperity during 1921 will depend.

Here are some of the queries put to the dealer.—How much business could be got if he had accurate knowledge of building that ought to be done, and would exert himself in the effort to convince property owners that building can now be done at costs which are reasonable?

How many dealers have the knowledge which will enable them to tell the average farmer approximately how much more money he could make from his stock if it were properly housed?

How many dealers know how much deterioration there is to grain that is stored in poor granaries?

Can the average dealer in building materials give a farmer any information as to the increase he can get in the egg production of his chickens if he houses them in a properly built chicken house?

How many retail dealers have the ability and disposition to convince a farmer that he and his family will be better able to meet the responsibilities of each day if they live in a conveniently arranged and properly built home?

In discussing the present railway situation, Mr. J. G. Scott, of Quebec, has a good word to say for the Transcontinental, particularly as being the means of developing the forest resources of the districts which it serves. He claims that if the line was not handicapped by charges which it should not bear, and was better operated, it would show a surplus. Mr. Scott points out that the line runs through spruce forests, touches great water powers, and is developing the colonization of the clay belt with marvellous rapidity. There are 15,000 new settlers in the Abitibi district, which six years ago was a solitude. They have built sawmills which cut sixty million feet of lumber per annum. In clearing their land they make traffic for the railway in the shape of pulpwood, and they are building up a chain of population to unite the east and the west; a work for which they are entitled to the gratitude of the nation.

N. Wikander, of Stockholm, Sweden, who is superintendent of a large pulp plant in that country for some years, and has also been engaged in the lumber line in Sweden, recently reached British Columbia with the object of studying pulp conditions and methods in that province. He states that since the end of the war, the pulp trade in northern Europe has improved greatly. During the war, conditions were serious, but to-day the demand is increasing and prices are high. Wages in Sweden, he says, are also excessive, labor in the woods receiving as much as $4.00 a day, which in Europe is regarded as very high.

The Planing Mill and the Retail Lumber Yard

By "Production"

It is doubtful if there are any of us who will not stop and watch a machine in operation, be it large or small. To-day, when we see on every hand a desire to eliminate manual labor and perform tasks with machinery, we hear much discussion regarding the profit or lack of it attached to planing mill operations.

Be that as it may, there are those with a large investment in mill machinery, who cannot afford to scrap their equipment but must watch each and every leak and be ever on guard to prevent loss and waste.

The man operating a mill in an average town has possibly less worry in regard to this than the city man, as his trade does not demand the same degree of perfection as the clientele one must cater to in larger centres.

We are not endeavoring to help the city mill owner so much as the man operating a planing mill in the average sized town.

He, it is whose investment is his all and, without judicious care and watchfulness it may become more of a liability than an asset. While it may be true that a planing mill in connection with a lumber yard is not a paying proposition, we will not attempt to argue that either for or against, but will endeavor to point out a few helps for the man having one.

One of the best investments which our mill owner can have is his dry kiln, or if his equipment is not complete in that line, he should have a few lengths of pipe in a small box wherein he can heat what odd pieces he requires to glue up.

In these days of green lumber, the dry kiln pays for itself many times over in that one can complete his contracts often several months sooner than he expected.

Should a mill man not have a standard dry kiln, it will not tax his ability too much to erect one and heat it with the exhaust from his engine or direct from the boiler so that with little effort and the expenditure of a few dollars for pipes, he can have an able assistant in his plant.

Having regard to the proper piling and care of the lumber in his yard and watching each pile as it becomes ragged, he can often save time and space by bringing the last few thousand feet of any one line into the mill and working it up into whatever it is best suited for. In doing this, he has very little odd lumber about his yard and should have his piles in first-class order. That, to my mind, is one salient point in favor of a mill in that the owner can turn his stock into various forms and with thought can often reduce a pile of slow-moving stock to something which he is able to convert into money.

As an illustration, let me cite the case of a man in Western Ontario who had a large pile of twelve inch cedar boards and found them becoming a rather backward seller. He sorted out the best end of the boards (which were No. 1), and took them into his mill and ripped sufficient strips from them to make all the casings required for five or six houses; in fact he was able to obtain all the strips required for the jobs with the exception of the window sills and a few odd members which required to be of more than the usual thickness. As well as securing sufficient good boards to give him this trim, he had left a goodly number of boards which filled his requirements for the ordinary trade.

In speaking of the possibilities of using the machines to assist one in carrying less stock and always keeping it moving, another illustration might not be amiss. A carload of 2 in. x 4 in. yellow pine dimension yielded approximately half its number as being better than ordinary studding. They were re-sawn and manufactured into beaded ceiling and V sheeting.

Whilst possibly these two illustrations might be used if one were attempting to justify the existence of a planing mill, they are presented as being examples of what a man operating a mill and yard combined must do in order to obtain the best possible results from his investment.

The care given his lumber must reflect in a vast degree the amount of thought which he gives to the handling of his stock. If his yard presents the appearance of being continually in an uproar or a state of chaos, he has not apparently grasped the idea that he has assistants in his dry kiln and machines for helping him to keep his stock always in a state of readiness, and appearances are often the means to a sale.

Possibly the greatest cause of worry to the millman is the large amount which he finds necessary to charge to handling. Much can be eliminated if he places his machines so that they feed towards his storage sheds, and often he can, with live rolls, feed the finished stock for a considerable distance and thus do away with carts and manual labor.

If he can lay out his yard so that the following is an approximate order of the movement of the stock, it will assist him in casting up a balance on the right side of his ledger at the end of the year.

If he has a siding, he should commence to pile near the tracks and continue piling so that the lumber will leave the pile, and if not requiring to pass through the mill, it will go out by way of the office. If the mill is placed at the point nearest the office or shipping department, all stock requiring to be milled, will move directly forward at all times, and there will be no necessity of doubling back from the pile to the mill.

After milling, the stock can be passed to the shipping or storage sheds or loaded directly on to the waggon and move out of the yard to its destination.

The order in a yard and mill to obtain maximum results should be **source of supply**—either siding or entrance for teams drawing from cars—then the **piles stretching** from the siding to the mill with possibly a separate arrangement in front of the mill for piles of dimensions after being sized. Following the piles we would have the **mill**, through which all the lumber can pass directly to the load or storage sheds or, in the case of sized stock on to another pile. After the mill, we have our **storage sheds** for the finished mouldings, trim, etc., and space for piles of sized dimension, etc. Then comes our office fronting on the main street.

Of course, such an arrangement would be the perfect lay-out for the ideal yard, yet we can, by careful attention to detail, make our average yard conform to a strict routing of stocks and save much time and labor at present wasted in handling the stock many times.

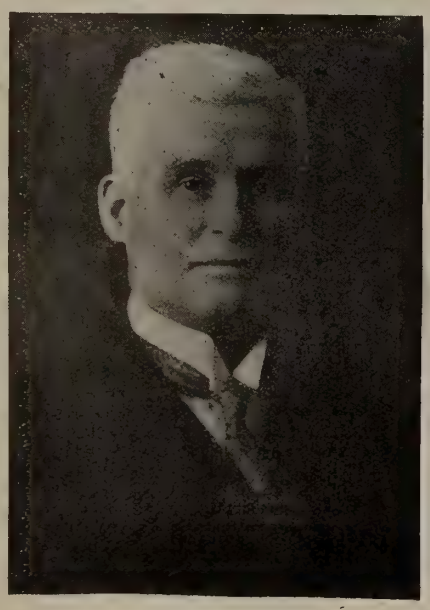
While it has been a question in the minds of many whether a mill operated in connection with a yard is a source of loss or profit to the owner this does not prevent the man owning one from making the utmost out of his possession; nor should he become slack in the care which he should exercise in seeking constantly to improve his methods.

Representative Eastern Lumbermen Will Serve Another Year

Wm. Richards, Campbellton, N.B.
Re-elected Vice-President.

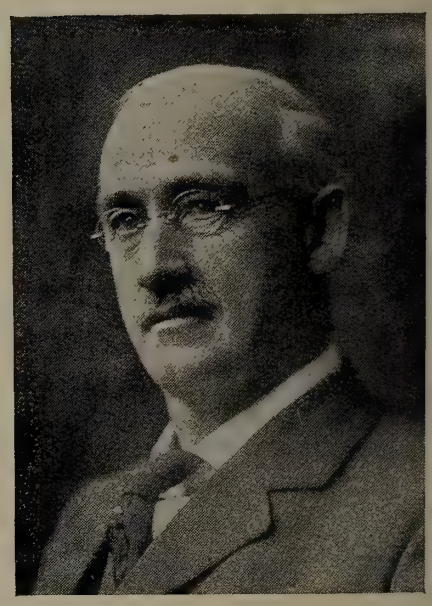
R. W. McLellan, Fredericton, N. B.
Re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

W. Garfield White, Sussex, N. B.
Re-elected Member of Executive.



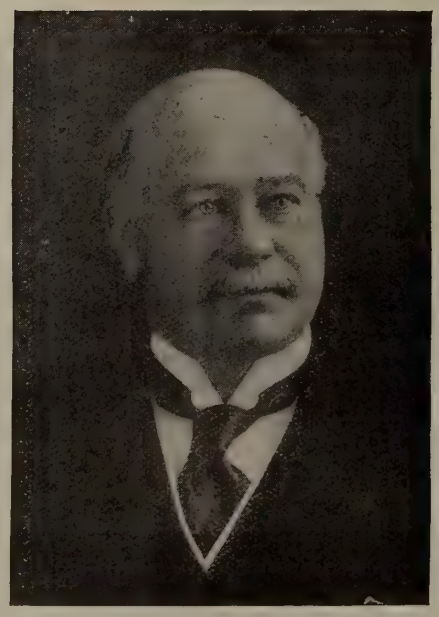
Angus McLean, Bathurst, N. B.
Re-elected Member of Executive.

James Robinson, Millerton, N. B.
Re-elected Member of Executive.



George Herbert King, Chipman, N. B.
Re-elected Member of Executive.

F. C. Beatteay, St. John, N. B.
Re-elected Member of Executive.



W. B. Snowball, Chatham, N. B.
Re-elected Member of Executive.

J. W. Brankley, Chatham, N. B.
Re-elected Member of Executive.

New Brunswick Lumbermen Annual Session

Discuss Operation of Public Health Act, Demands Formulated by Labor and Other Matters—Association Considers Aeroplanes too Expensive for Fire Protection

Donald Fraser, Plaster Rock, N.B.
Re-elected President of Association.

The annual meeting of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association was held in the Board of Trade Rooms at Fredericton on Friday, March 18th. There was a representative attendance and a number of matters of importance came up for consideration.

Donald Fraser, of Plaster Rock, N.B., president of the association, presided, and among those present were J. W. Brankley (Miramichie Lumber Co., Chatham, N.B.; James Robinson, Newcastle, N.B.; F. C. Beatteay (Stetson Cutler & Co.); St. John, N.B.; George King (King Lumber Co.), Chipman, N.B.; W. H. Priest (Dalhousie Lumber Co.), Dalhousie, N.B.; W. E. Gunter (Murray & Gregory), St. John, N.B.; David Ritchie (D. & J. Ritchie Co.), Newcastle, N.B.; Leonard O'Brien (O'Brien's Limited), South Nelson, N.B.; Stanley Douglass (Stanley Douglass, Limited), Douglass, N.B.; George Schryer (Bathurst Lumber Co., Limited), Bathurst, N.B.; Fred Anderson (Shives Lumber Co.), Campbellton, N.B.; W. S. Richards (Richards Mfg. Co.), Campbellton, N.B.; Charles Fenderson (Louison Lumber Co.), Jacquet River, Que.; W. B. Snowball (J. B. Snowball Co.), Chatham; Donald Fraser (Fraser Companies), Edmundston, N.B., and R. W. McLellan, Fredericton, secretary-treasurer of the association.

Secreary-Treasurer McLellan stated that a few days previous to the annual meeting the executive of the association had met a representative gathering of the manufacturers and members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association to discuss the demands formulated by labor leaders and by them presented to the Government. The meeting of the lumbermen was held for the purpose of making an answer thereto, and after full consideration they attended in a body before the Government to answer these demands and to explain to the members of the executive how each industry would be adversely affected by the demands.

In the financial report Mr. McLellan also showed that the association had a good balance to its credit.

Enforcement of Public Health Act

Hon. Dr. W. F. Roberts met the members of the association and discussed with them the subject of vaccination of employees. Dr. Roberts, who is the Minister of Health for the province, was accompanied by Dr. George G. Melvin (chief medical officer of New Brunswick). They talked over the smallpox regulations of the Public Health Act as it applies to lumbermen and employees. Dr. Roberts addressed the gathering on lines supporting the legislation in connection with the smallpox, already on the statute books, and Dr. Melvin spoke along the same line.

Excerpts from the Public Health Act of 1918 as amended in 1919 and 1920, were produced at the meeting, and are as follows:—

> "No person shall be employed in any camp, ship, factory or other place wherein the employees come at frequent intervals into close and prolonged contact one with another, unless and until such person produces to the employer or the employer's rpresentative, a certificate signed by a regularly qualified medical practitioner, of successful vaccination, or of a like signed certificate that he is immune to vaccinia as proven by three consecutive non-successful vaccinations, or that he is immune to small-pox by reason of having had the disease, and no employer shall employ any person in employment as set forth above, without such certificate being produced.
>
> "When any personn contracts small-pox, who is at the time of the inception of his sickness, employed as set out in this section, or who was so employed within fourteen days prior to the inception of his sickness, and who has not complied or been required to comply by said employer or employer's representative with the foregoing provisions prior to his employment, then in such case the employer shall be primarily liable to pay all such costs, charges and expenses as the sub-district Board of Health concerned may have incurred in necessarily protecting the public health: provided such charges, costs and expenses were incurred in or about the necessary precautions relative to, or immediately appertaining to, any such case of small-pox, and such costs, charges and expenses may be used for and recovered with costs in the name of the Chairman of the sub-district Board incurring the same, in any court of competent jurisdiction, within six months of the recovery or death of any such person.
>
> "Such liability shall be in addition and without prejudice to any liability for any penalty provided for any violation of the provisions of this Act.
>
> "The terms and conditions of this section shall not become operative until the first day of July, A.D., 1920."

A general discussion took place between Dr. Roberts and the members of the New Brunswick Association, which proved enlightening and instructive, and it was finally understood that the provisions of the Health Act did not particularly apply to men employed in log-driving operations or those engaged in lumber mills. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the doctor for his courtesy in appearing before the Association.

No Aeroplane Fire Protection Yet

A motion was carried to the effect that there be sent to the Hon. C. W. Robinson, Minister of Lands and Mines, a carefully-worded letter, expressing the disapproval of the meeting of the adoption of aeroplane fire protection, as such is considered to be only in its experimental stage, and doubts are held as to the efficiency of such service. It was considered by the Association that the expense of the undertaking was too great at the present time.

The election of officers was then proceeded with and it was decided that the old Executive Committee be reappointed. This committee is composed of Donald Fraser, W. B. Snowball, F. C. Beatteay, J. W. Brankley, Wm. Richards, W. Garfield White, Angus McLean, James Robinson, and George King.

Donald Fraser, of Plaster Rock, was re-elected president for the coming year; Wm. Richards, of Campbellton, vice-president, and R. W. McLellan, of Fredericton, secretary-treasurer.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of a standing committee to take up with and meet the Minister of Lands and Mines for the further discussion of subjects referred to in the Association's conference with the Minister, and also to watch legislation re Workmen's Compensation Act, Public Health Act, and generally to watch legislation as it effects members of the Association at the present session of the legislature, and to take such action as circumstances require, and in the best interests of the members.

The following comimttee, called the "Legislation Committee," was nominated and appointed:—Fred Anderson, George Schryer, J. W. Brankley, W. B. Snowball, Donald Fraser and R. W. McLellan.

It was suggested that such committee endeavor as early as possible to have a conference with the Minister of Lands and Mines, and a tentative date of 29th March was fixed upon.

It was said after the meeting that the Association might make a move for a reduction of stumpge on lumber cut on Crown Lands. Hon. C. W. Robinson, Minister of Lands and Mines, when the matter was mentioned to him said the stumpage rate was now fixed at $5.00 and he had no reason to believe it would be changed; in fact, he said he believed the lumbermen expected to pay the present rate.

T. J. Stewart of Ames, Iowa, in a letter to the "American Lumberman," says: Inquiry No. 116, published in your paper on Nov. 30, 1920, located the largest sawmill at Clinton, Iowa. The largest, so far as I can find out, was the famous J. R. Booth mill at Ottawa, Can. It was equipped with 22 bandsaws and cut 1,100,000 feet a day and had 1,580 men on its payroll. This mill was wiped out by fire some years ago and replaced by the present structure at the Chaudiere Falls, which cuts from 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 feet during the sawing season.

Wholesale Lumbermen Listen to Other Trades

Conditions Which Brick Manufacturer, Plumber and Hardware Man Have to Contend With Reviewed in Bright Addresses—Business Outlook Improving

Increasing in interest and continually growing more instructive in character, are the monthly meetings of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association.

At the last gathering on March 18th terse and timely addresses were heard from allied industries and their relationship to lumber in connection with building operations. Among the speakers were J. L. McCannell, president of the Milton Pressed Brick Co.; Hugh S. Wallace of the Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.; and J. R. Teeter of Aikenhead Hardware, Limited, Toronto. Each dealt with his own specific problems, explained some of the difficulties that had to be overcome and the obstacles encountered in the way of manufacture, production and distribution. All the speakers were well received.

A. K. Johnson, chairman of the Enterainment Committee stated that it had been decided to hold a dance under the auspices of the Association in the Masonic Temple on Friday April 8th. It was expected that there would be a large attendance, and the committee was confident that the event would be a great success. This will be the first function of a social character,(outside of the annual excursion which took place to Grimsby Park last year), held under the auspices of the organization.

J. P. Johnson, in reporting for the Membership Committee, stated that there had been an addition of one to the ranks, making the total number of firms now in the Association 52.

H. G. McDermid, on behalf of the bureau of Information, stated that 40 out of 41 firms had promptly reported last month. This was, indeed, a gratifying showing.

On motion of W. R. King, seconded by N. C. Hocken, a message of condolence will be sent to the family of the late J. G. Cane, of Toronto, who was a valued member of the Association. It was also moved that a similar expression of sympathy be forwarded to the family of the late Roy Stewart of McCormack & Stewart, Hamilton.

The members of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association learned with deep regret of the shooting of Luther P. Graves of Buffalo, son of the late L. P. Graves of the firm of Graves, Bigwood & Co., Toronto, and Graves, Manbert & George, Buffalo. The late Mr. Graves was a brother of Chester W. Graves, who is a widely-known lumberman in the Bison City. It appears that Mr. Graves was deliberately shot down by one of two men who either had a grievance against him or else mistook their victim for someone else. He had just put his automobile away and was on his way to his home when he was murdered. Mr. Graves was a former army officer, a Yale man and was prominent socially. His death is one of the most baffling murder mysteries ever known in Buffalo.

Among the visitors who spoke during the evening was W. A. Filion of E. H. Lemay, Montreal, who expressed the hope that the lumber business would soon improve.

Progress in Making of Bricks

Chairman Eckardt stated this was a period of deflation in prices which were decreasing very rapidly, and he was pleased to welcome representatives of allied industries who would have something to say regarding how these industries were being affected at the present time.

Mr. McCannell of the Milton Pressed Brick Co. said that his firm had reduced the price from $2.00 to $4.00 per M on face brick, or what was known as rough texture brick. He spoke of the progress that had been made in brick-making, during the past few years, and the different kinds of brick turned out in the soft mud brick, the dry pressed and the stiff mud or rough texture brick. Down draught kilns, burning coal or producer gas, were now largely used, and the stiff mud brick was made in practically all colors—red, brown, black, purple, blue, etc. He believed that it was in the interests of both the lumberman and the brick manufacturer to travel along together, as they had many interests in common. His company was not operating on a large scale at present in Milton, and wages had been reduced by 20%. The scale of wages in Toronto had, however, not come down as yet. Mr. McCannell was pleased to report that the outlook was improving all the time so far as his industry was concerned, and declared that in the production of brick, the labor constituted 40% to 45% of the cost. The price of ordinary stock brick to-day was $22.00 delivered, and good face brick, delivered, from $30.00 to 35.00. Quotations which prevailed were about the same as those which held in May last when coal and labor both ascended and the price of brick went up accordingly.

Mr. McCannell announced that he was willing to answer any questions which the members might put to him. An interesting discussion followed in which it was stated that bricklayers to-day were laying practically twice as many bricks as they did a year ago. Where artisans had laid only 400 to 500 a day in 1920, they had now speeded up to 800 and 900 daily.

What Plumbers are Up Against

Mr. Wallace, speaking for the plumbing interests, stated that there was not the building there should be at the present time because investors, contractors and speculative builders did not yet seem convinced that prices of materials had struck bottom and were loath to undertake construction and find, possibly, in a few months that there might be drastic reductions in labor and materials. If such took place, a builder would lose his equity, or nearly so, in whatever job he had in hand. Stabilization of prices was one of the chief requisites at the present time. Mr. Wallace said that his firm sold only to jobbers and distributors. He believed that the last six months of the present year would be better for every line of business than the first six months, or, in other words, that conditions would largely parallel those of 1919. Like many other concerns, his own had a warehouse stocked with goods which were made from materials when peak prices prevailed, and on these articles they would have to take a loss. Their plant was only operating part time. Labor and other overhead costs had greatly increased the price of the finished product in the plumbing line just the same as in the lumber business. The tree itself might not be worth any more but by the time it was converted into lumber, the extra cost was very heavy, and the same condition prevailed in connection with metal and minerals, when labor and overhead expenses were added. Mr. Wallace did not think that if a few cents were taken off the carpenter's or the plumbers' hourly wage, it would reduce the outlay for construction very much. He added there must be a reduction all along the line. Of one thing, however, he was confident, that we would never see pre-war prices again. The days of such low values had passed, never to return. Labor was its own worst enemy in seeking to curtail production of its members.

Continuing, Mr. Wallace declared that stabilized prices and taking away some of the restrictions of the output of labor should result in building operations being resumed in a short time. With loan companies advancing only forty per cent of the estimated value of a house and money carrying eight per cent., there could not be expected on the part of the public any great lessening in building costs. There had been a decrease of about twenty per cent. in the wholesale price of enamelware, and the figures were now down to where they were in January, 1920, when prices were at the top up to that time. Answering a question in regard to plumbing costs, Mr. Wallace said that a five-piece set, as the trade called it, in an ordinary eight-room house to-day cost on the average from $400 to $425 and in 1912 and 1913 the figure was about half this amount. The reduction in the cost of heating equipment had been about ten per cent.

Trend of Hardware Quotations

Mr. Teeter, speaking for the hardware interests, said that such a supply played a small part in ordinary house construction. When everything was taken into consideration in the cost of a home, the hardware outlay did not amount to more than two or three per cent. In the iron and steel industry plants, which a year ago could not make deliveries and were months behind in filling their orders, were now looking for business, and it appeared as if prices were down to the bottom. Business in the United States had undergone a slump but was now slowly but surely reviving. The automobile industry used about five per cent. of the total iron and steel products turned out but the railway and agricultural interests were by far the largest consumers. Tools, which the hardware merchant handled, cost three to four times what they did before the advent of the war and were not nearly as good or as finely finished. Builders' hardware had advanced two to three hundred per cent. over pre-war quotations. Mr. Teeter stated as far as possible his firm purchased all their supply of shelf and heavy hardware from Canadian manufacturers. Notwithstanding that the manufacturers in the Dominion enjoyed a protection of fifty per cent. in the matter of duty and exchange, yet their prices were in, not a few instances, higher than those of American production. Architects reported generally that they were busy with a large number of plans and with a reduction in the price of materials the speaker looked forward to a fair year.

Lumber Activities of Nova Scotia Discussed

Cut Last Year Exceeded Normal Production by Five Hundred Million Feet—Necessity of Increasing the Annual Yield from Forest Growing Lands

By Hon. O. T. Daniels, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia

Hon. O. T. Daniels, Halifax, N. S.

Both favorable and unfavorable conditions prevailed in the lumber industry of Nova Scotia during 1920. The weather was distinctly propitious for lumbering operations, being cold with a great deal of snow and ice. The high cost and scarcity of labor, however, militated against very profitable operations. The estimated lumber cut was 350 million superficial feet. This exceeded normal by about 500 million feet. The total production was valued at approximately $12,250,000.00.

The average cost f.o.b. cars at railway stations or over the rail of vessels ranged from $22.00 to $32.00, making an average of $29.00 per thousand.

At the beginning of the year market conditions revived considerably and continued fairly brisk well on into the spring. Several shippers had large stocks on hand carried over from the previous year and these supplies, especially the hardwoods, were sold at handsome profits. After the first of June, however, the markets declined and, although the dropping of the freight rates from 300 shillings to 200 shillings per standard led to considerable stocks being forwarded to Great Britain, much of this had to be sold cheap or yarded. Considerable lumber was shipped to South America, Madeira, Cuba and the West Indies. The United States market in conjunction with the English market was stronger the first six months of the year, the premium on United States funds being an item of great importance to the shipper. This market also began to drop during June and July and was stagnant by the end of the year.

No great amount of pulp wood is cut in Eastern Nova Scotia. Considerable quantities are produced, however, in the western counties of the Province, although, generally speaking, Nova Scotia is not a large producer of wood pulp.

Prime Necessity for Forest Conservation

The timber lands are practically all owned by private interests in fee simple, and in many cases it is necessary that steps be taken looking toward the conservation of these wooded areas. Fire is the deadliest enemy of our forests. It is a deplorable fact that our forest fires generally result from the carelessness of some irresponsible sportsman. During the past year 113 forest fires occurred in Nova Scotia. These fires swept over 777,500 acres of forest land. We all believe, however, that better days are ahead when the practice of conservative, safe and sane forestry in our Nova Scotia wood lands will be widespread. The rapid demolition of our forests, now in progress, will ultimately force such a practice, but the danger lies in prolonged delay. The large operators are becoming interested They recognize the prime necessity for intelligent conservation. They realize that when the present stands of timber will be gone the time for action will be over.

The lumber statistics for 1920, which the writer has compiled, proves that Nova Scotia continues to hold a leading place as a producer of timber and lumber products. As already stated, the total cut for the past year possessed a value as raw material of $12,250,000, but this by no means covers the full value to the province of the lumber industry. The raw material is converted into various articles of merchandise such as pulp, ship-timber, barrels, boxes, railroad-ties, shingles and lathes. The manufacture of these supplies adds a further value to raw lumber and affords employment to large numbers of men.

We have ample area of forest growing land in Nova Scotia and throughout Canada over and above any probable lands for farm crops, most of it, indeed, unfit for cultivation—an area ample to meet all of our timber requirements if its timber-growing capacity is but put to use. On every hand we are told to increase production as the cure of our economic ills. I submit that increased production from forest land is as necessary as increased production from human labor. As Col. W. B. Greeley, Chief Forester of the United States, has said—the answer to the forestry problems is not to use less wood but to grow more, to put our idle acres of burned and logged-off timber land at work growing trees. This is not inherently a difficult thing to accomplish. Three-fourths of it lies in preventing forest fires. But it does require an aggressive national policy of forest conservation.

Value of 1920 Forest Products

The following list compiled from the best sources available gives the estimated value of forest products for the Province during the year 1920:

Lumber	$12,250,000
Cordwood	5,150,000
Staves, fish, apple and potato barrels and boxes	1,900,000
Pulp	1,560,000
Christmas trees	50,000
Hoop poles	50,000
Pit props and booms	750,000
Telegraph and Telephone poles	50,000
Railroad ties	500,000
Poles, rails, stakes and posts and boards for fences	250,000
Ship timber and knees, etc.	250,000
Laths	250,000
Wharf timber and piling	250,000
Shingles	150,000
Miscellaneous as weir stakes, clothes pins, tan bark, maple sugar, etc.	150,000
	$23,810,000

Vital Remedies for Forest Depletion

In a series of public addresses given before such bodies as the Empire Club of Toronto, Mr. Robson Black of Ottawa, Secretary of the Canadian Forestry Association has been setting right many popular misconceptions concerning the forestry situation in the Dominion. One such reference was made during an address at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, before a large luncheon assembly of business and professional men, when Mr. Black asked and answered the question: "What remedies for forest depletion are being applied?"

The pulp and paper companies of Canada have openly and sincerely committed themselves to the principle of "sustained forest yield'.' They have recognized the necessity of "anchoring" the forest as rigidly as they have anchored their mill dams. Fifteen companies have established forestry branches within four years. Several are replanting millions of trees on barren areas. The pulp and paper industry is as diligently in search, as any Canadian government, for a workable scheme by which each square mile of timber shall be operated as a self-reproductive forest crop.

"The moment the business and professional men of Ontario and the farmers and labor men who have most to lose, plainly say that the forest resources belong as much to the people of 1998 as to the people of 1921, when they say that our timberlands are a rich treasure-house that devastation must not touch, the job of conservation is an accomplished fact. Just now the weakness is that not sufficient Ontario men believe that thing with the usual Ontario tenacity and are willing to say it out loud."

Mr. Black countered the common view regarding reforestation by stating that the major undertaking in Ontario is not to plant trees by human hands, but to take the utmost advantage of the hundred of millions of infant trees scattered through our forests by natural processes. The main job of replanting Ontario's cut-over lands will be done by Mother Nature herself, although in many locations she already has refused to do her part in face of violations of almost every engineering and biological law.

"Before the term 'forest conservation' can become much more than an amiable password, we must elevate the forest resources into the very front rank of public policies and take on the job associated with their management as a first concern in our national economy. I speak of the forest areas of Ontario, not as the private business of the limit holder, but as a public asset of incredible richness vested to the extent of 90 per cent. in the name of the people of Ontario. It is true that we have alienated or rather leased (mostly for a useful purpose) much of the timber growing thereon, but, by the retention of the land title, we cannot alienate the responsibility of the whole people as chief conservator," Concluded Mr. Black.

Retailers Will Fight Mail Order Competition

Niagara Peninsular Lumbermen are Aggressive and Decide Upon Extensive Advertising Campaign to Make Known Their Products, Service and Prices

Many matters of timely importance to the retail lumber trade, such as mail order competition, advertising, insurance, credit bureau, planing mill costs, plan books and discounts to contractors were discussed at a special meeting of the Niagara Peninsula branch of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, held at the Dexter Hotel, Welland, on Saturday, March 19th.

This was the first gathering of the members since the organization of the district on January 22nd at Niagara Falls. Considering the almost impassable condition of the roads and the unfavorable weather, there was a good attendance. K. J. Shirton of Dunnville, chairman, presided, and among those present were James Harriman, Niagara Falls; A. Bailey, Hagersville; Fred Barraclough, Cayuga; O. W. Rice, secretary, Welland; S. L. Lambert, Welland; G. B. Van Blaricom, editor "Canada Lumberman," Toronto, and others.

The first matter that came up for discussion was mail order competition. It appears there is one particularly aggressive concern in Hamilton, which has been flooding Western Ontario with literature offering many alleged "bargains" in mouldings, casing, plate rails, picture moulding, base and other lines of interior trim. Mr. Shirton stated that not only did he get a catalogue but all the employees in his office and his workmen as well were recipients of the illustrated literature, showing how the publications were being sent out broadcast by the Halliday Company of Hamilton, who call themselves "factory distributors."

Material Not Up to the Mark

Mr. Rice stated that he had ordered a small quantity of stock from this concern in the shape of hand rail and a few mouldings. The material was poorly manufactured, was deficient in grade, uneven in finish and not nearly as good as could be turned out in his own plant.

The catalogue of the Halliday Company was, during the meeting, gone over carefully and on the leading items it was found that, in practically every instance, the lumber dealers of the Niagara Peninsula were supplying the material desired at the same price as set forth in the catalogue and, in a number of cases, at considerably less. The members decided that each dealer in the various towns and villages in the Niagara Peninsula should inaugurate a campaign of effective advertising in his district, pointing out that each was prepared to meet mail order competition and give better values and at as low prices as those quoted by the catalogue houses. A series of advertisements will be drawn up by Messrs. Lambert and Rice and sent to each dealer in the Niagara Peninsula, who will use local newspaper space for combating outside competition.

It will be pointed out that not only can better goods and superior service be obtained at home but that prices are uniformly lower and the local lumber retailer is there to guarantee satisfaction and quality in every instance. On mail order material, unless a certain quantity is ordered, it is necessary to pay cash in advance, freight, cartage and other charges, and there is practically no return of the goods in case they are not up to the specification and grade set forth in the catalogue. Many complaints have been made by customers who have tried mail order houses, and a number of those present stated that, while a person may be a mail order customer once in securing building material, his experience is such that he never becomes a patron a second time.

In the general discussion it was pointed out that most of the material shipped by mail order houses had local freight added to it. The goods were often bruised in transit or left out in the cold and wet.

The mail order houses also call for cash. Those who were patronizing these organizations, it was stated, would come around to the local lumber dealer and ask for credit or invite him to supply certain odds and ends on which the mail order firm had fallen down. It was felt in connection with all such business that cash was the proper medium, and the dealers will set forth this phase of the situation as well.

Getting After the U.F.O. Trade

Another matter taken up was the practice of the local secretaries of the United Farmers of Ontario buying shingles and other supplies in carload lots and selling them out to the members of the U.F.O. It was decided that each lumber retailer should become acquainted with the local secretaries of the U.F.O., and, when carloads of material are required, to request an opportunity to supply the same. It was felt that the local lumber dealer should not antagonize the U.F.O., but that the retailer was in a position to supply carloads of material of forest products on equally as favorable terms as outside concerns.

In the matter of credits, it was decided that this information should be centralized as much as possible with the local secretary of the Association, O. W. Rice, of Welland. Mr. Rice will then be in a position to report to the members on the standing of any contractors or others who do not purchase in their home town but seek to get supplies eleswhere. It was pointed out that when a contractor came from Niagara Falls to Welland to buy material or a Cayuga man went up to Dunnville, it would be advisable to make inquiries before supplying such a party. The excuse generally offered by the customer for not purchasing at home was that he could not get service, the stock was not carried in his own town, or some pretext of a similar plausible nature. While such pleas sounded well, it was the experience of most dealers that the applicants were generally men whose financial standing was none too sound, and who has a record of not paying those with whom they had been doing business in the past. It was felt that the credit bureau was one of the principal factors of the service which will be rendered the members.

No Rebates Granted to Contractors

The question of granting contractors a special discount or commission elicited the fact that the dealers in only one town in the Niagara District granted any extra discount and that was 5%. The lumber merchants in all the other places stated that contractors paid the same price as the ordinary consumer, and if they suggested being allowed an extra discount, they were met with the information that they (the contractors) could charge what discount they liked but could not get it from the lumber dealer. There was no objection if contractors added it on to the bill of goods with which they supplied the customer. The members of the Association decided to stand firm in granting no special discounts.

The preparation of plans for houses was discussed, and it was felt that a much larger business could be done if the average lumber dealer was in a position to tell a customer what a four, six or eight-roomed house of a certain size would cost, and was able to give him details of quantities and prices. This would frequently ensure getting the business of farmers and others who might go elsewhere. The advisability of having a number of plans showing elevations and also floor plans, together with details of materials required, etc., was considered, and it was felt that it would be desirable to have such a book prepared with suitable illustrations, etc. Secretary Rice was instructed to write the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association regarding this matter and see if something could not be done in furnishing such a service at a reasonable cost to members.

Wide Spread in Operating Costs

The question of insurance was discussed and revealed a wide range in rates, some members stating they were getting insurance on their planing mills for as low as $4.50, while others were paying up to $6.40. It was the same in connection with yard stock, the rates ranging from $2.50 to $2.95. The various classes of insurance were discussed, together with the rigid regulations imposed by a number of the companies. No definite action was taken and the interchange of opinion was merely for purposes of instruction.

Still another topic taken up was planing mill costs. It appears that more and more plants are being operated by electricity, and in the majority of towns the charge is made on a flat-rate basis. Figures presented by different dealers showed that there was quite a difference in the rate per horse power, and some effort may be made at the next meeting to prepare a comparative statement with a view to equalizing charges more than they are at present.

The question of machine costs and the charges made for such work on all jobs coming into the plant was considered. One dealer said that in addition to the material he added $1.30 per hour for each hour put in on the machine work. Another stated that he added $1.40, and still another $1.60.

In connection with the question of overhead, one member stated that his overhead costs were $1.00 an hour, exclusive of manual labor, for each machine in his factory whether or not it was in operation. The overhead charges practically took in everything from oil to insurance. It developed during the discussion that there was a considerable spread in the charges, so far as planing mills are concerned, and no very definite basis of costs. It is hoped, by further discussion, to gain more enlightenment on this subject and arrive at a more equitable and uniform cost basis.

Stratford Lumbermen Hold Annual Meeting

District Rally Largely Attended and Business Conditions Thoroughly Discussed—Members Pleased with Proposed New Mechanics' Lien Act

Geo. S. Zimmerman, Tavistock, Ont.
Newly-elected Chairman.

With an attendance of over 75% of the membership, the annual meeting of District No. 7 or the Strantford Branch of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, was held at the Mansion House, Stratford, on March 22nd. The present conditions of trade, the outlook, building prospects, the trend of prices, a book of building plans, the draughting of the Mechanics' Lien Act, the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and other timely topics were discussed.

While business throughout the Stratford district is rather quiet at the present time, there is every evidence that building will be carried on to a considerable extent in some centres, one member remarking that, at least, thirty dwellings would be put up in his town.

When the election of officers for the year 1921 came up, Robert Oliver of Listowel, who has been chairman for the past two years, was again nominated and many complimentary references were made to the faithful work done by him and Secretary E. K. Kalbfleisch of Stratford. Mr. Oliver warmly thanked the members for the honor but intimated that under no circumstances would he again consent to occupy the chair. Being presiding officer of the Stratford District had been very pleasant, and some excellent meetings had been held, with the result that the general status of the members had been raised. They not only knew one another intimately, but aggressive action had been taken on a number of important matters. Mr. Oliver believed that the honors in any Association should go round and that some new blood should be injected in the executive. He would gladly continue to do anything that he could for the Stratford District lumbermen.

New Officers for Coming Year

Nominations were then proceeded with and the following will administer the affairs of Branch No. 7 during 1921:

Chairman, George S. Zimmerman, Tavistock.

Vice-Chairman, J. J. Cluff, Seaforth.

Secretary-treasurer, E. K. Kalbfleisch, Stratford, re-elected.

Executive Committee.

D. C. Baird, St. Mary's; Robert Oliver, Listowel; J. Boshart, Milverton; E. Fleischauer, Stratford; and Wm. Eizermann, Mitchell.

Mr. Zimmerman, who has been an enthusiastic member of the branch ever since it was launched two years ago, thanked the members for the confidence reposed in him and hoped the coming year would be a successful and harmonious one, and that the meetings would be as well attended in the future as in the past.

The retiring chairman, Mr. Oliver, extended an invitation to the members to hold a session in Listowel during the coming summer when the Old Boys' Reunion will be in progress in that town.

The first matter discussed was the new Mechanics' Lien Act, and much interest is being taken in this measure. All the members have written the M.P.P.'s for their districts, urging them to support the bill, now before the Ontario Legislature, with the result that many encouraging replies have been received. Various experiences were related of how members had lost money in the past or had their claims repudiated owing to the old act affording them little or no protection.

Other Features of the Bill

Some features of the new act were gone into and favorably commented upon. Among these were: The new Act makes the owner responsible for all accounts due for labor and material. Contractors must furnish affidavits showing amounts earned. The owner will then pay laborers and material men direct. The contractors will not be given money to pay laborers and material men. This will prevent dishonest contractors from using the money on another building and giving a note to the material man.

If a contract is entered into for a price, which the owner knows, or should know, is too low, he will be liable, under the Act for the amount which the building should reasonably have cost.

The owner will not be allowed to set off, against the material men, damages for non-completion of the work due to negligence on the part of the main contractor.

Liens, whether registered or not, will attach from the moment the material is supplied. No question can arise as to the prior registration of mortgages.

As having a genuine prior mortgage, the land will be deemed to have been improved to the extent of the work done and the materials supplied for the building erected upon it.

Passing the Charge on to the Next

Several members gave their experiences under the present Act which were particularly interesting. One visitor stated that a contractor in his town had gone to a lady and intimated that he could fix up the verandah on her house for about $60.00. She told the man to go ahead with the work, and he then went to a retail lumberman and ordered up certain material which amounted to over $200.00. When the woman got the bill, she was astonished at the sum and accused the contractor of making false representations to her. The contractor laid it upon a local retail lumberman, declared that his prices had been exorbitant and that it was the lumber merchant who was really responsible for the high cost. This the lumberman naturally repudiated and invited the lady to get quotations from a dealer in any of the adjoining towns. She did so and found that the figures charged for supplies were higher than she had paid in her own town. The woman then settled her account without further trouble, but needless to say she will not likely have anything further to do with that contractor who was seeking to make of himself a good fellow at the expense of others, and when the pinch came, tried to pass the buck on the retail lumberman.

Another member stated that it seemed to be the prevailing spirit of the age to charge every other trade (except the one in which we ourselves are engaged) with making extortionate profits or seeking to get rich quick at exalted prices. Continuing, he said, "The general store man will charge the coal dealer and the lumberman, the farmer and everybody else with asking too much for their products, maintaining that they should come down in price and reduce their lines to a reasonable basis; yet the self-same storeman will say nothing about a fur which he is selling for $125.00 this season and was getting only $80.00 for it last year.

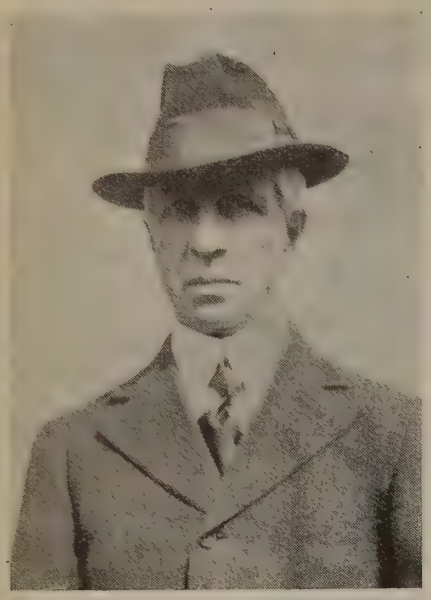
Another matter, which came up, was mail order competition, and it appears the dealers in the Stratford District are not apprehensive of competition from catalogue houses, who have not been as aggressive in that section as in others.

Plan Book Proposition Endorsed

The proposition of having plan books for the members was favorably commented upon, and on motion of Messrs. Cluff and Oliver, it was decided that Secretary Kalbfleisch should write the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, asking if some steps could not be taken to prepare plan books for dwelling houses, showing elevations and floor plans, together with details of materials, quantities required, etc., and to ascertain what the cost of such a service would be. It was thought that this would stimulate building in a number of the surrounding towns and would be an invaluable asset to service rendered by the retail lumberman.

G. B. Van Blaricom of the "Canada Lumberman" was requested to address the gathering, and gave an outline of what other district branches were doing, the subjects they were considering and the satisfactory progress that had been made. He referred particularly to the activities of the newly-formed Niagara Peninsula District Association.

The question of the retail lumberman doing more advertising in the local papers, the desirability of getting rid of his high-priced stock at as early a period as possible and replenishing with materials at the present figure, the importations of southern pine, the present prices of hemlock, the possibility of a reduction in freight rates on B. C. forest products, the new standard order form of the O.R.L.D.A., the attitude which members of the Association should assume toward irresponsible parties who are seeking to upset the recognized standards of business, and slash everything in sight, and other allied topics were referred to. During the meeting a general interchange of thought



J. J. Cluff, Seaforth, Ont.
Vice-chairman of Stratford District.

E. K. Kalbfleisch, Stratford, Ont.
Secretary-treasurer of Stratford District.

D. C. Baird, St. Mary's, Ont.
Member of the Executive.

Robert Oliver, Listowel, Ont.
Member of the Executive.

and opinion took place in what proved to be one of the brightest, most lively and enthusiastic gatherings which the Stratford Branch has ever held.

The Trend of Prices Discussed

There was a general discussion on retail prices throughout the district on hemlock, shingles and other lines, and it was discovered that the majority of the members had little to complain of in regard to the profits they were making, providing they were taking into consideration the present cost of doing business, replacement values and general unsettled industrial and building situation. There was considerable difference of opinion expressed as to whether lumber quotations would go higher or lower. Several members believed that the bottom had not yet been touched, particularly on shingles, while others affirmed that as soon as a demand set in for building material, owing to the decimated cut this winter and the high cost of production, there would be an ascension in quotations. In the meantime, the majority of the representatives present stated they were not doing much buying but were waiting for trade to open up a little more freely.

Among those present were: Robert Oliver, Listowel; R. C. Bamford, Listowel; D. Floody, Blyth; J. Boshart, Milverton; F. A. Ronnenberg, Monkton; G. S. Zimmerman, Tavistock; J. J. Cluff, Seaforth; E. Fleischauer, Stratford; Wm. Eizermann, Mitchell; E. K. Kalbfleisch, Stratford; Neil Wettlaufer, Tavistock; T. A. Pounder, Stratford; D. C. Baird, St. Mary's; E. A. Kalbfleisch, Tavistock; E. J. Erb, Brunner, and G. B. Van Blaricom, "Canada Lumberman," Toronto.

"Hardwood Flooring Weeks" Arouse Much Interest

Hardwood flooring weeks are now becoming quite popular in Ontario. Under the direction of the Seaman-Kent Co., Ltd., of Toronto, in co-operation with local lumber dealers and hardware merchants, demonstrations have been put on recently in Hamilton, Brantford and Chatham. Among the other centres where "hardwood flooring weeks" will be observed in the near future are Sarnia, London and Peterborough. In each city a full-page ad. in a daily paper is taken by all the interests concerned, and suitable premises are engaged by the lumber dealers for display purposes. Much advertising matter in the shape of panels, cut-outs and other attractive designs decorate the walls and windows, while the Seaman-Kent Co. provide an expert to give estimates and advice to all inquirers.

In Brantford recently the display premises were crowded with men and women interested in hardwood floors. The hardware dealers put on specially dressed windows, featuring brushes, mops, oils, varnishes, waxes, finishes and other allied lines. Several hundred inquiries were made, and as a result of the recent successful demonstration in the Telephone city the retail lumber merchants there have hundreds of names of prospective customers on their list.

The interest of scores in hardwood flooring has been aroused and the publicity propaganda shows what well-directed effort can do in the line of stimulating business and making people desire more cosy, comfortable and artistic homes and home fittings.

Gordon G. Scott has completed his new mill at Upper Cross Creek, N. B., and started operations. Mr. Scott is not manufacturing any long lumber. The mill is equipped with three up-to-date machines for rossing of pulpwood.

Newsy Happenings from the East

Mild weather recently has raised havoc with the snow in the New Brunswick woods and it may cause small operators heavy loss, who have not as yet finished hauling their logs to the streams. Numerous concerns in York and Sunbury counties got away to a late start and another week is needed for some to complete the season's operations.

* * *

A mill camp, owned by Gilbert Stockford at Burton, a few miles below Upper Gagetown, was entirely destroyed by fire recently. A large quantity of blankets, bedding, supplies and extra clothing of the men employed at the camp, together with their money savings, went up in smoke.

* * *

It is rumored that the Frasers' Limited, on the Miramichi are to ask their men to work a ten-hour day with a twenty per cent. cut in wages. Union men say that they will not work ten hours and will not stand for the wage cut.

* * *

J. W. Brankley, manager of the Miramichi Lumber Company, was in St. John recently. When asked how the mild winter had effected the lumber industry, he said, the season had been the best one on record for hauling so far as his company was concerned, but estimated that the lack of snow will effect driving operations.

* * *

The overstocking of the world's lumber market and the fall in prices last year caused a general curtailment in logging, but a very respectable total will be made up for the province of New Brunswick in general and the Miramichi in particular both from Crown lands and private holdings.

* * *

Notice given by the Sayre and Holly Lumber Company to its sawmill employees in Chipman that the mill would operate on a ten-hour day basis resulted in a strike. 100 men went out. The mill had been on a nine-hour day. There has been no reduction slated for wages.

* * *

G. H. Prince, Provincial Forester, is in Newcastle on the North Shore, on an inspection trip to the survey party engaged in cruising Crown lands on the Northwest Miramichi. He will also inspect the work of two survey parties working some twenty-five miles further northwest on the watershed of the Mepisiquit River. These parties are engaged surveying the timber limit lines and cruising the Crown lands under license maps and timber estimates and is bearing half the cost of the work. The arrangement is similar to that under which the White Company of Sussex and the Randolph & Baker Company of St. John secured copies of maps and estimates of Crown lands under license to them during the last two years.

* * *

Four lots of Crown lands were offered for sale recently in Fredericton at the office of the Department of Lands and Mines. Two of these in Glouchester County going to the applicants, P. R. Gionet and S. Vinneau, at the upset price of $2 an acre. A lot of 270 acres at the head of the East Branch of the Canaan River in Westmoreland County, went to A. C. Chapman, at the upset price of $2. A lot of 101 acres in York County, south of Benton, went to Guy Murchie, of Canterbury, at $4.35 an acre.

Harwood's Palmy Days as Lumbering Town

Eastern Ontario Hamlet is Now "Deserted Villiage"—Flower of Prosperity Nipped by March of Events—Rice Lake Shores Once Teemed with Sawmills

By F. H. Dobbin, Peterboro, Ont.

Scattered over the eastern part of the province of Ontario, and to the height of land that gives towards the Ottawa, are found places and locations that were once upon a time thriving centres of life and activity. Such owed their inception and most of their progress to the availability of the limits from which to cull and cut the lumber that made up the export from the vicinity. The forests being gradually denuded, the mills were closed down and often dismantled and the population dwindled away, leaving only a few who could not go less they abandoned all they had on earth. Few businesses are so impermanent as a lumber mill, for from the very nature of its trade it consumes itself. Presently starvation and strangulation ensue. There is much of interest about the past of these struggling hamlets and the evidences of better days. The village of Harwood, on Rice Lake, is a case in point.

Harwood has a past. At one time its inhabitants spoke in a hopeful tense of the future. There was even a real estate boom, and promise of inflated values, for the activity warranted it. To-day the village is spoken of in the past tense and those of the present generation living within its borders ponder on what might have been, had the supply of logs and timber held out. If one has read Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" appreciation may be felt about the scramble of houses hoisted up on the shore of Rice Lake on the border of the county of Northumberland.

In its palmy days, Harwood depended on the lumber industry and the fifteen miles of the Cobourg and Peterborough railway, that gave access from the lake front to the village. When a combination of circumstances switched away these props the fate of the thriving community was sealed. Then followed the inevitable demolition. Many of the more pretentious buildings were burned. Others were torn down and the balance fell into disrepair and disuse.

Sawdust Ground and Old Mill Foundation

Perched on top of the hill stands the Lakeview House, the only surviving hotel. Frequented in the good old summer time by the visiting fisherman, and in the off-seasons doing a transient business. Looking out from the verandah of the house is seen the east bay, that once floated hundred of thousands of logs. On the shore the only reminder of the once flourishing lumber industry is the old sawdust ground, where the dust and offal from the big mills were deposited. Piled in deep layers it has outlived the passage of years. Campbell & Houston were the owners of the mill that would turn out 100,000 feet of lumber in a day. All that remains of the structure is the suggestion of a foundation that formed the basis of the engine room and of the big iron smoke-stack that towered over one hundred feet to the sky.

On the rising land behind the mill there was a double row of boarding houses, built to house the employees, and a number of scattered buildings occupied by men who had with them their families. Scarcely a trace can be found of the buildings. Nature dearly loves to heal a scar.

West of the hotel, and towards Gore's Landing, stands another scrawl of low-lying masonry, all that is left of the fine mill owned and operated by McDougall & Ludgate, names long association with the early and later lumber history of the counties. Big drives of logs were floated down the Otonabee River, gathered from the lands adjacent to the lakes and streams tributary, and north of Peterborough. The south end of the somewhat emasculated Cobourg and Peterborough railway carried the lumber to the shore of Lake Ontario for shipment by schooner and barge to the other side of the lake.

Busy Boats Carrying Lumber Cargoes

The village in its best days was the headquarters of a fleet of steamers that proclaimed its prosperity. Of these boats were the "Otonabee" and "Forest City," each as large as any that now plough the waters of the Trent Canal system. Another boat was the "Isaac Butts," named after a vigorous promoter, and the "Golden Eye," built by Harry Calcutt, of Peterborough. He had a penchant for naming his boats after Canadian wild fowl, and others of his fleet were the "Whistlewing" and "Sandpiper." These craft are remembered by many of the older residents of the city and the river shores. The boat routes extended in those days from Peterborough to Healy's Falls. For a number of years, after the breaking down of the Rice Lake bridge of the railway, lumber cut at Peterborough was transported on scows to Harwood and on by rail to Cobourg. The whole activity gave employment to hundreds of men in season.

When their usefulness was over several of the vessels were beached in the bay east of the old mill, and now one moving along the shore may, at low water, see the ribs of the craft sticking up from the bottom, veritable skeletons exposed. Parts of the boats, above water, were appropriated by the natives, and many a barn had its siding repaired from the flotsam and jetsam of the old river craft. Other small craft, owned by thrifty souls did a traffic and passenger business around the lake.

Apart from the general freight and passenger traffic a large quantity of iron ore was carried by boat and scow from a point on the Trent River to Harwood, and by rail to Cobourg, to be taken across the lake to the big smelter at Charlotte, N.Y. The ore, mined from the deep pits at Blairton and Marmora, was of excellent quality and especially so when mixed with the softer ores brought to the Pittsburg smelters, making an iron and steel that had values for the manufactures in such metals. Fuel was not procurable at the mines, except at excessive cost, so the ore was shipped in bulk, after careful selection.

Railway Built on Wooden Piles

Jutting out from the south shore can be seen the remains of what was one of the most pretentious and daring features of railroad building of its day, the bridging of Rice Lake. The distance to be bridged was about two miles. Out in the lake was one of the numerous islands and conveniently placed. A filled-in section was constructed, the material being delved from the hills on the south shore, the whole forming a substantial road bed. For the rest of the distance the crossing was built up on piles. These were affected, indeed maltreated by the forces of a Canadian winter. Ice forming about the piles, lifted by the spring flood, raised the bridge and distorted it cruelly. In the end it had to be abandoned. The old road bed, viewed from a distance, appears like a mammoth hedge set out in the lake, being overgrown with trees and shrubbery.

One could hardly realize that once a station and freight sheds and a commodious dock existed. The station was sold to the Orange Lodge at Roseneath, moved there and put to use, and is still the meeting place of the fraternity. A man named Drope owned nearly all the land around Harwood, and had the first hotel and store. As business grew, a large general store was built and carried on by William and Robert Harstone. But when the beginning of the end was in sight, the Drope hotel caught fire, the general store building, followed, and one does not look long to find the remains of the foundations of these structures.

Sawmill Frames Went Into Barns

It is fifty-seven years since the last train crossed the lake; twenty-five since the last train ran to Cobourg; twenty-one years since the disappearance of the visible belongings of the sawmill industry. The Campbell mill was sold to a man named Elliott, of Peterborough, and taken away. It is said that the frame of the mill went into the large barns, conspicuous at what is known as "Halls," just above the first bridge out of Peterborough, (crossing of the Otonabee River). The boilers went to Toronto, and the machinery to Lakefield, to be used in a mill built by the Dickson Company.

The Ludgate & Macdougall mill, west side of Harwood, was sold to the Rathbun Company of Deseronto, and the plant moved to that place.

It may be inferred, as was the case, that in the palmy days Harwood had quite a population. There were section men and train men, and officials of the railway, all the men employed in the lumber mills, and on and about the fleet of river and lake boats, and also a considerable transient population.

There stood in and about the village, Methodist, Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, built in the order named. There was the Presbyterian church at Bethesda, not far from Harwood, so the spiritual wants and needs of the villagers were well and faithfully served. But the old order changeth. Harwood's bloom was nipped when in flower by the inexorable march of events and the exigencies of an industry, that had to get much closer to the base of supply and to develop its own means of communication in the future. It is quite probable that nearly a million dollars were expended in the village and neighborhood. But now, all is as Ninevah and Tyre.

Eastern Inspector Doing Good Work

Mr. Redfern Visits Many Camps in New Brunswick— Gives First Aid Lectures to Lumberjacks

Jack Redfern, Inspector of the Workmen's Compensation Board of New Brunswick, with headquarters in St. John, N.B., recently returned from a trip to lumber camps from Campbellton to Kedgwick, covering an area of 375 miles. In conversation with a correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman," he said he found conditions in the majority of cases good, but very little was known about the act, and practically nothing about first aid. Mr. Redfern is one of the most proficient first aid instructors in these parts and his years of work in hospitals all over the Empire is proving invaluable in his present duties. He not only imparts knowledge about the act, but gives them lectures and practical demonstrations on first aid. He distributes first aid books, printed in English and French, which should be worth their weight in gold for these men isolated in the wilds of the New Brunswick forests many miles from any towns or villages.

Mr. Redfern said he had come in contact with many pitiful sights, while making his inspections and narrates one story of a man sustaining a deep cut in the leg from an axe. This unfortunate was lying in his bunk with a piece of pork over the cut and upon an examination Mr. Redfern found that the shin bone had become diseased and the cut was in a terrible condition and from all indications a tubercular germ had set in. He had the man removed from the camp and he is now undergoing treatment, which may necessitate amputation of his leg. The inspector told of coming into a camp and finding a member with a double dislocation, which was causing the victim unfortunate excruciating pain.

That the work of Inspector Redfern is being thoroughly appreciated is evident from the fact that he has been termed by some "An Angel of Mercy." He left on February 17 for Kedgwick and will cover an area through to St. Leonards. En route to the various camps he has many experiences. Recently while crossing one of the rivers to reach a camp he went through the ice and had a most trying time reaching terra firma, due to the weight of the pack he was carrying on his back. He was also handicapped by his snow shoes and heavy wearing apparel. Mr. Redfern was formerly a swimming instructor and, being of exceptionally strong physique, he was able to keep afloat while he broke away the thin ice and encountered some strong enough to bear his weight.

Those who are familiar with conditions in lumber camps and are personally acquainted with Inspector Redfern maintain that the Compensation Board would search a long time before they would be able to get a man more reliable and proficient in his duties. They are unanimous in a statement that his work will prove invaluable not only to the men, but to the operators.

Too Many Cars to Get What One Requires?

Editor, Canada Lumberman.—

At the lumbermen's banquet recently in Toronto, I was a good listener, and being a member of the association I was struck with a question put by the president of the Toronto Wholesalers' Association, asking what the Ontario Retailers' Association was formed for? He spoke in a tone which seemed to convey that possibly we had no right to a place on the earth. I would like to have informed him of the reasons for our birth, but not being a speaker and feeling that it was not the proper place to do so, I take this opportunity of speaking up.

If a wholesaler is a real wholesaler, he has the power to instruct the manufacturer, what to saw his material into for consumption in the markets in which he intends to sell it. What has he been doing for the last 30 years? Letting the manufacturer saw and pile it to suit himself, irrespective of the wants of the consumer. The wholesaler then has to unload it on the retailer who spends most of his time trying to sell to the consumer something that the latter does not want and cannot use, without a great deal of waste, and forcing the retailer to take, in some cases, nine or ten cars for the sake of getting one which he actually requires to fill his orders.

For example, if a consumer has a house to build and wants, say, 300 pieces 2 in. by 4 in. by 10 ft. and 400 pieces 16 ft. lengths, in order to get them the retailer has to buy from the wholesaler five or six cars piled 10/16 ft. before he can fill his order, thus forcing him to carry all this unsaleable stuff, paying insurance and interest on the same, and tying up his small capital, so that he is unable to extend his business to any extent. If the retailer could get what he wanted when he wanted it, I contend that he could turn over ten times as much business.

Some wholesalers ask why the retailers go across the line and buy their lumber. I might state here, that the retail dealers are as patriotic as any other body of men and prefer buying at home, but for a dealer who wants to do a decent sized business, he has to go to the trade south of the border, where they have emerged from the rut that many of our people have fallen into, and put their lumber up so that one can get a full car of any one size or dimension desired, and does not have to take cars of stuff that is not needed. I feel that the sooner the wholesalers of the Dominion wake up to the facts that I have stated the better. We are anxious to see the rate of exchange reduced, and if the wholesalers will sit up and do a little thinking, instead of worrying about what the Ontario Retail Association is doing, they will achieve more themselves and also do a lot of good to the retail trade and the consuming public.

Yours, etc.,

CO-OPERATION.

Some Logs in This Great Load

Here is a pile of logs that, to the casual observer, is apparently too large for any team of horses to haul, yet it is not an unusual load, there being 121 logs on the sleigh They were cut from Mr. Van Horne's operations on the Northwest Upsalquitch River in Restigouche county near Cambellton, N.B. Mr. Van Horne has been lumbering in that section for several years, and makes splendid roads by means of his improved snowplough, so that he can haul very heavy loads over it. When the photograph was taken, the logs were being moved from the yard to the landing on the river.

Team pulling 121 logs on a sleigh.

Boiler Settings Are Most Important

The importance of boiler settings in connection with the lumber and other trades has called into being specialists who have made a study of this work. John W. Gates, president of the Gates Engineering Company, 314 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal, has had a large experience in this line. The boiler settings of the company are made of a special grade clay, which is stronger, more durable, and possesses higher heat-resisting properties than ordinary fire brick, will not fuse until 3200 deg. F. is reached, and has a crushing strength of 2,000 pounds per square inch.

The arch blocks kept in stock are for Dutch ovens, ignition arches, stoker arches, etc. It is claimed that the company's linings are made of a highly refractory material, strongly immune to the destructive influences of sudden thermal changes, and will withstand much compression under high temperatures—three important qualities.

The vice-president is Samuel Mann, who has had a long experience in contracting work. He has charge of the construction department of the company.

Looks for Good Rural Trade in Fall

Speaking of trade condtions recently, O. W. Rice, of the O. W. Rice Co., Welland, Ont., stated that they had had a good many inquiries during the past two weeks and had quoted on quite a few bills of lumber for new houses which will be erected in that city. As yet there seemed to be a tendency on the part of the builders to hold back in expectation of a still further reduction in price. Mr. Rice stated that personally he was well satisfied with conditions, and business as compared with last year was better so far. He does not figure very strongly on farm trade for the early part of 1921, but thinks that if the rural residents have a fair crop, that retail lumbermen may look for a more extensive building programme this fall in the country than was carried out last year.

Architectural Department Brings Business

How Progressive Western Ontario Retail Lumber Concern Has Built Up Strong and Active Connection With Rural Community—Quick and Complete Service

A. J. McKinney, Woodstock, Ont.

"We find a great boom to our business is our architectural department. We make our own designs and believe we get a lot of business by this means that otherwise would slip away from us," said A. J. McKinney, of the McKinney Lumber Co., Limited, Woodstock, Ont., recently. As an instance of what such a service and department gain, Mr. McKinney says that he met a farmer on the street a few days ago, who asked him what it would cost to build a cottage 26'x30', four rooms—two bedrooms, a dining room and a kitchen. Mr. McKinney inquired when he would be going home and received the reply "about 4 o'clock in the afternoon." The retail lumber dealer told him to call at the office before his departure. When the farmer drove up, Mr. McKinney says they had ready for him a neat little design with floor plan, elevations and complete specifications. The rural visitor was so surprised and delighted that the McKinney Lumber Co. got his business at once.

Another interesting illustration is furnished by the McKinney Lumber Co., who state that about a year ago a farmer was burned out at six o'clock in the morning. He drove into Woodstock and called at the lumber company's office early in the afternoon. A member of the firm went out that evening, and took the measurement of his foundation, which was not destroyed. The next afternoon the farmer, his wife and family and a friend who had just built a new house, came into town. "We took them," continued Mr. McKinney, "into our draughting room and with their help designed their new home, got their business the same afternoon and the next day the farmer was drawing material away for his new home. We find that this architectural department works well, not only with farmers but with school boards, church boards and, in fact, anyone who is building."

Mr. McKinney, who was lately elected a director of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association for the Western District, has become a booster of that organization. The recent gathering in Toronto was the first one that he attended and he was thoroughly delighted with the proceedings.

Mr. McKinney, whose yards and mill are located at the corner of Ingersoll Ave. & Riddell St., Woodstock, has had a long and practical experience with the lumber and construction line. His father was a framer and bridge builder. The subject of this reference went into the bush when 12 years old. Two year later, being left alone and the oldest of a family of four, he had to get his back to the wall and put up a hard fight. Arriving in Woodstock 22 years ago he worked as a carpenter and foreman for a local contractor until 1910, when he launched out in the contracting business on his own behalf. He experienced considerable difficulty in getting supplies and decided to build a small shop and install a few machines so as to be able to make his own frames, etc. This proved to be a great advantage and he soon found that it was necessary to enlarge not only his shop but his lumber yard as well.

In 1912, finding more capital necessary for the extension of his business, he took in a partner and organized The McKinney Lumber Co., Limited. The partnership lasted for one year when, by mutual consent, he bought out his partner's interest, still leaving the concern as a joint stock company. Business has kept increasing, and more enlargements were made to the plant until the last Sunday morning of 1919 the entire planing mill and contents were destroyed by fire. Mr. McKinney and his associates had faith in the future of the business and turned their whole force the next morning to reconstruction. In two weeks' time they were able to move into the new planing mill building on the old site. This is a two-storey structure 60'x112', fully equipped with a closed lumber shed also two storeys high, 50' x 80'. At present the company is building an addition 50' x 60' to their shed and a new office and storage building 50' x 26'.

The McKinney Lumber Co. has developed from a small beginning into a go-ahead, fair-sized industry and while it does a large retail lumber business, it has found that the contracting end is an active element. "In fact," declared Mr. McKinney in conclusion, "it is the life of our business. To it there is no limit, and if one is alive at all times, there is no need to be idle."

Will Develop Russian Timber Areas

General MacDougall, formerly of the Canadian Forestry Corps, and now head of the Timber Operators and Contractors' Syndicate, London, England, said recently that he has negotiated for large timber areas in Russia, which he hopes to develop in the near future, now that a trade treaty has been effected with the Soviet Government.

General MacDougall's firm has for some time been carrying on extensive lumbering operations in the Baltic Provinces, chiefly to supply ties to the British railways. In this work his firm has been employing about 1,800 men, including a number of ex-members of the Canadian Forestry Corps as superintendents. Some forty million feet of red pine have already been cut. General MacDougall, who visited the district in February, says the country thereabouts is in a forward state of agricultural development and offers a market for agricultural implements and manufactured articles generally.

Expect Reduction in Long Haul Rates

Writing to the "Canada Lumberman" on the prospects for the coming year, A. K. Leitch, of the East Kootenay Lumber Co., Limited, Jaffray, B.C., says:—The market outlook for the Mountain mills is unsettled at present. Prairie farm building is very quiet and improvement unlikely until the middle of June or the first of July when out-turn of crops can be estimated. A great deal of prairie city building is necessary and will be carried on just as soon as other building material prices, and building labor, is reduced as lumber has been. Shipments to Eastern Canada and United States points are small owing to higher freight rates and competition from Southern Pine Mills. Western lumber manufacturers are expecting favorable consideration from railway companies for a reduction in long haul rates and, should a substantial reduction be granted, it will greatly stimulate shipments, especially to Eastern Canada. Logging operations this winter have been about 60% of normal.

Credit Analysis for Busy Men

Buyers were suspicious of the trade acceptance when its use was at first advocated, some referring to it as a new collection scheme. One merchant, when requested to close his account by trade acceptance, stated he would not think of committing himself to pay bills at a definite time, for he might not have the money when the day arrived. After considerable persuasion on the part of the seller, he finally did agree to close his account monthly by trade acceptance and after using the plan for a year wrote to the seller as follows:

"The trade acceptance has proved its advantages over the open-account system in many ways and it has especially helped me in connection with my collections. In other words, it gives a fellow the nerve to ask for money due him, for he must meet the trade acceptance on the day of maturity and thus he is unable to allow his accounts receivable to drift along. I am also starting to use the trade acceptance in my own sales, so I am receiving the benefits which accrue to both seller and buyer."

One of the principal points in connection with the trade acceptance is that it guards the buyer against overbuying, for he realizes that his purchases must be paid on a definite date. The trade acceptance prompts the buyer to be careful to whom he sells on a credit basis, for if he assumes undesirable risks he will have difficulty in collecting his money.

Furthermore, he is spurred on to greater sales effort as he identifies any large quantity of goods remaining unsold with the trade acceptance covering the bill and when the obligation falls due he usually gives this portion of stock special attention and very often is successful in moving it.

Conditions Returning to Normal in Britain

J. A. McFadgen of Stratford, Returns After Two Months' Trip Abroad with Canadian Curlers—Noticeable Structural Stride in the Larger Cities

J. A. McFadgen, Stratford, Ont.

The Canadian Curlers returned home recently from their tour of Scotland and had a splendid outing. Among the most enthusiastic members of the party was J. A. McFadgen, president of the Manufacturers' Lumber Co., Limited, Stratford, Ont. He has long been an ardent devotee of the stane and besom. "Our time," said Mr. McFadgen, "was so fully taken up with the schedule of games and with the multudinous entertainments provided for us by the thoughfulness of the Old Country people, that I had little or no chance to think of business or business affairs except incidentally. In a general way, however, I gathered that conditions are returning to normal very rapidly. There is a considerable amount of labor unrest, particularly in the mining district, but I believe the good sense of the British people will be competent to handle this situation satisfactorily. Most of the cities are engaged in building programmes of one sort of another, and there is quite a noticeable structural stride in such places as Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham and other essentially busy centres.

Touching upon the reception accorded them and the number of battles on the ice, in which the Canadian curlers engaged, Mr. McFadgen said:—

"We had a most wonderful trip and were received with the utmost courtesy by the people of Scotland. The outstanding feature in the minds of all of us who were on the team, is undoubtedly the wonderful hospitality that was extended to us on every hand. We were the formal guests of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club, but it appeared that every curler in Scotland and hundreds of people that were not directly interested in curling at all, considered it their bounden duty to entertain us and they certainly succeeded in doing so.

"We curled entirely on artificial ice in the Old Country, weather conditions being such that it was impossible to curl outdoors. There are at the present time only two artificial ice rinks in the United Kingdom, one at Edinburgh and the other at Manchester. We were three weeks at Birmingham and one at Manchester. Ice conditions were ideal, being entirely under the control of the ice makers. We curled in all thirty-four official games and won 29 of these. Included in these were five test matches, two of which we won, losing three. In a general way, when we had as opponents men who were members of the two ice rinks above mentioned, we had close hard games. On the other hand, when we met players from districts distant from Edinburgh and Manchester, we usually had easy wins, as these men were seriously out of practice. But losing or winning, the Old Country curlers are gentlemen sportsmen and every game we played was highly enjoyable to all of us.

"Personally I curled thirty-nine or forty games, having worked in several friendly matches not on the official schedule. The large majority of these games I skipped, occasionally playing vice, and was fortunate to win a heavy percentage of the games in which I was engaged.

"Among the entertainment features provided for the team, were a two day automobile jaunt from Edinburgh to Glasgow through the Trossachs, stopping over night at Tarbot on Loch Lomond. This trip was provided through the courtesy of Sir Peter J. Mackie. Following the Trossachs trip we were privileged to visit Blair Atholl Castle, on the kind invitation of the Duke of Atholl. On arriving at London we were entertained to dinner by Lord Beaverbrook. The speakers on this ocasion were Lord Birkenhead, Chancellor of the Realm, Hon. Mr. A. Bonar Law, Leader of the House of Commons, and Lord Amery, Under Secretary for the Colonies. Following this we were given a week's trip through the battlefields of France and Belgium, conducted by Lieut.-Col. Comptyn and Capt. Cheyn, both Canadian soldiers now in France in connection with the Graves Registration Unit. We were afforded every facility to see the destruction of the war and the effort being made by the people of France and Belgium towards repairing the devastation. The energy and enthusiasm of these people is almost unbelievable. We were also privileged to see the work of the Graves Registration Unit, in the way of constructing and beautifying the numerous Canadian cemeteries in France and Belgium. The people of the Dominion have every reason to be proud of the work being done by these men."

Using Right Wood in Proper Place

The question of direct and efficient service is not only interesting to the retail and wholesale lumberman but the manufacturers are extending their ideas along this course, so that the consumer of their products may receive some timely and immediate benefit.

In this connection a large Western firm announces that it is prepared to help the man who wants to build in many practical ways. It does not matter whether the structure is a house or a barn, a corn crib, a verandah, a garage or a stable. This concern believes that the user of lumber for repairs, replacements or expansion should know all about the product and what kind of wood is best adapted for specific purposes. It also states that whether the sale is for a couple of boards, a truck-load of dimension stock or a million feet, the service is equally available. An outline of the service should prove edifying to readers of the "Canadian Lumberman," as showing what is being done by progressive organizations to stimulate trade, strengthen connection and build up an active, enduring demand for forest products.

Here is the summary:

This service means nothing less than expert advice in using the right wood in its proper place—based on detailed scientific knowledge of the various species of wood, their strengths, their fitness, and their individual action under specific conditions of use.

It may be a new thought to you, for instance, that in building a house lumber must be selected for three totally different functions.

There is the framework—which requires strength above all else.

There is the outside finish—demanding durability under exposure to the weather.

And the inside trim—where the need is for a wood properly seasoned ond prepared, that will "stay put," and that will be attractive when stained, or will take and hold paint or enamel.

For each of these functions certain woods are especially adapted.

For some, cheaper woods will give as good service as more expensive species. In other instances, cheaper woods can be used only at a sacrifice of durability and ultimate economy.

The same principle—the right wood in its proper place—applies to farm buildings, industrial buildings, and all industrial uses of lumber.

The proper use of lumber was never more important than it is at this moment.

To the individual citizen, it means durable and economical building.

To the nation at large it means still more—a great step toward an ample supply of lumber, present and future—the elimination of waste in the thoughtless use of lumber.

What we advocate is conservatism and economy through the use of the right wood in its proper place.

To this end we will supply to lumber dealers and to the public, any desired information as to the qualities of the different species and the best wood for a given purpose.

This service will be as broad and impartial as we know how to make it. We are not partisans of any particular species of wood. We advise the best lumber for the purpose, whether we handle it or not.

Many New Economic Features in Busy Sawmill

How McLachlin Bros., of Arnprior, Have Increased Quantity of Marketable Material Obtained from Logs—Electrically Driven Conveyors and Labor-Saving Devices

By "Progress"

A critical analysis of all saw mills in the Dominion of Canada would, I believe, prove that most of the existing mills are in a condition to be either scrapped or redesigned to meet the new conditions. In comparison with the practises of the European and the Scandinavian, the Canadian has little to be proud of, and the only point on which he excels is that of output; this being secured at the expense of economy and good manufacture.

It was decided in 1919 that the plant of McLachlin Brothers, Limited, Arnprior, Ont., which had been in operation for some fifty years, required to be rebuilt. In common with most old plants, the output was quite satisfactory, but the amount of labour required to operate to capacity was too high and it was found that the quantity of marketable material secured from the round logs could be increased. It was, therefore, decided by Mr. Dan McLachlin, who by the way is President of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, not only to repair the existing plant and buildings, but to enlarge and modernize the whole plant and bring about a better economic condition throughout; at the same time decreasing the amount of labour required to manufacture the same, or a slightly increased quantity of marketable material.

The power plant had been rebuilt before the war. new boilers and Dutch ovens erected in a modern fireproof brick and steel boiler house and a 48"x60" Corliss engine installed to drive the mill. We therefore started with the power plant of the No. 3 mill in first class condition and capable of further extension. A 500 h.p. 3 phase a.c. generator, driven by a cross compound Corliss engine, was added in an annex to the main engine room, this outfit supplying all the electric energy required for the different motors throughout the plant.

Combination Mechanical and Electrical Drives

It was decided by Mr. McLachlin to use a combination of mechanical and electrical drives; that is, shafting to be used wherever it was best suited, and individual motors wherever advisable. In laying down the design of the new plant, the principal question to be dealt with was the geography of the location. No. 3 and No. 4 mills are located on rocky points extending into good water, the whole forming two ideal mill sites. The problem was to connect these with the yard which is situated on a rolling sandy plateau draining in several directions, fitted with some twenty miles of track, and making an ideal piling ground.

The previous arrangement was to manufacture the lumber at the mills, pile it into bundles and draw it to the sorting table by horses where the lumber was sorted down into the different grades and taken to the yard for piling. The yard being at fifty feet higher elevation than the mills, brought into being a decided grade between mills proper and the piling ground. As it would have been expensive to extend the track system and take standard gauge cars to the mills on the lower level, it was decided to build two electrically driven conveyors. No data could be found covering the carrying of manufactured lumber this distance. A combination roller-chain-electric motor unit was developed which has proved peculiarly satisfactory in service. No failure or interruption of any kind was experienced with this transmisison scheme during the summer of 1920; the cost of maintenance being practically nil. It is felt that there would be no difficulty in extending this system of lumber conveyors for any reasonable distance, as this would only entail a multiplication of the present developed unit. The delivery of lumber from the trimmers to the electric transfer was entirely automatic, as was also the delivery of lumber to the sorting tables.

View of No. 3 mill of McLachlin Bros., Arnprior, looking down the lumber conveyor from the sorting table. The seven cabins house the electric motors that drive the conveyor. Each motor drives 29 rolls. Lumber moving at the rate of 3½ feet a second, takes nearly five minutes to reach the sorting table.

The sorting table for the No. 3 mill is 391 feet long, divided into four drives, each drive being an electric motor. This table has proved peculiarly successful, being cool, quiet, well lighted and entirely satisfactory in every way. Double track railroad was laid on each side of the sorting tables, and the sorted lumber loaded on to the steel yard lorries in bundles by gravity rollers.

The sorting table for the No. 4 mill is 300 feet long, in three units, electrically driven. Only seven men are required on the No. 4 table for 100,000 feet per nine hours' run. About twenty men are required for the No. 3 table for an output of 250,000 feet per nine hours' run, the extra men on the No. 3 table being necessitated by the large quantity of shorts and resawn material that require handling.

Extensive Slab Transfer System

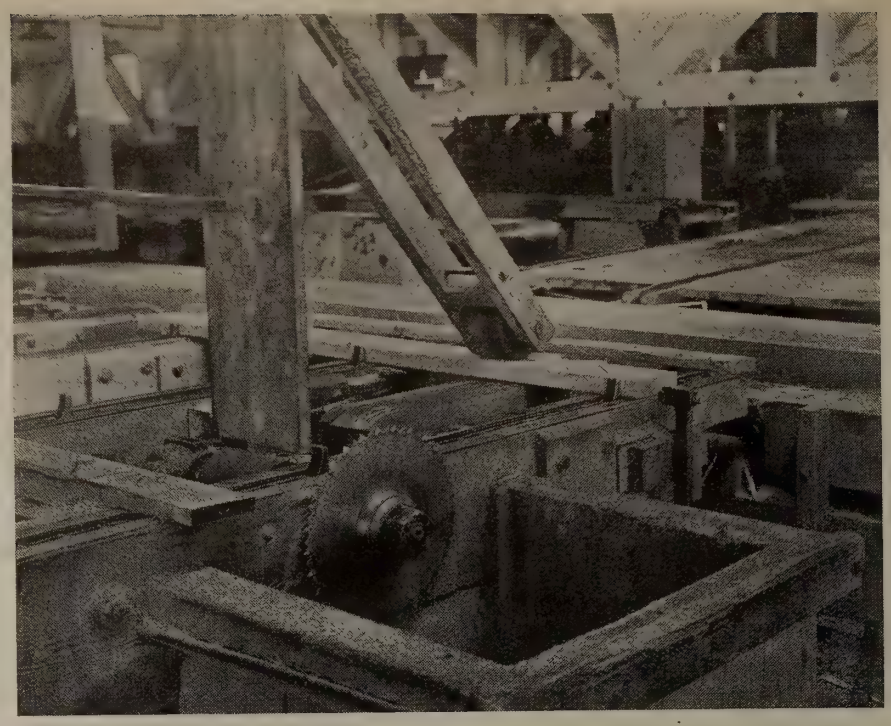
The outstanding feature of the No. 3 mill was the arrangement for the disposal of slabs. It is generally admitted that the trouble maker in most Canadian saw mills is the slab. It was therefore decided to use the whole of the main No. 3 mill floor for the manufacture of lumber and that no slabs of any kind would be handled or re-manufactured on the main mill floor. There was, therefore, built behind the band saws, gangs and twin circulars a rather extensive slab transfer system. Immediately a slab was dropped by any one of the main machines it was carried its own length back of the band or gang and automatically dropped from the roller run to the slab transfer system on the lower floor. The slabs were then carried sideways out of the main mill and into a resaw plant containing a large, specially designed resaw, edger and carrier chains. About eight men, it was found, were sufficient to handle all the slabs coming from 250,000 feet of lumber.

Interior view of No. 3 mill sorting table, which is electrically driven.

The new lath mill, or by-products plant, was located on the opposite side of the main mill from the resaw plant: this with the object of giving us the alternative of sending our slabs direct to the resaw to have a thin board removed before sending them to

the slash saws in the lath mill or, if the price of lath and pickets warranted, allowed slabs to go straight on and automatically drop on the slasher chains. The foreman could therefore, without any change in men and machinery, send his slabs to the picket mill or to the resaw plant by merely issuing the necessary instructions to the operator. An outstanding disagreement in most large saw mills is found between the lath mill foreman and the foreman of the main mill; the lath mill foreman always claiming that he could get a considerably higher percentage of lath, picket, boxing, etc., if his slabs were not frequently cut in the wrong place by the slash saws in the main mill.

It was decided to scrap the five existing slash tables and replace them by one powerful electrically driven slash saw set located in the lath mill under control of the lath mill foreman. All slabs, edgings and mill refuse were therefore delivered to the mill in full length to be cut into any length considered advisable by the lath mill foreman. This one arrangement has justified itself in greater output and increased length of the lath, picket and boxing.



Close up view of the Johnson automatic stamp hammer at work on a 2" plank.

All Sawdust Fuel is Screened

Owing to the trouble usually caused in most mill boiler rooms by sticks, edgings and short slabs fouling the boiler chains, it was decided to screen all saw dust fuel coming from the main mill. A rotary screen 5 feet in diameter by 16 feet long, built of ½ inch boiler plate, perforated with 2½ inch holes, was constructed; all bark, refuse and sweepings of the main mills were sent through it. This produced a decided increase in the available fuel and prevented any further trouble with broken chains in the boiler room. This one installation has more than justified itself and has proved extremely satisfactory in service.

Owing to the large number of 6 and 8 inch logs to be handled, it was concluded that these could be most economically manufactured by specially designed stock gangs. Three of these machines have been built, each driven by its own power plant, and it is felt that the small log situation has been taken care of in a highly satisfactory manner, and that it is much more profitable to manufacture the 6 and 8 inch logs with high speed stock gangs than it would be to waste the time and lower the output of a band mill in handling such small stock.

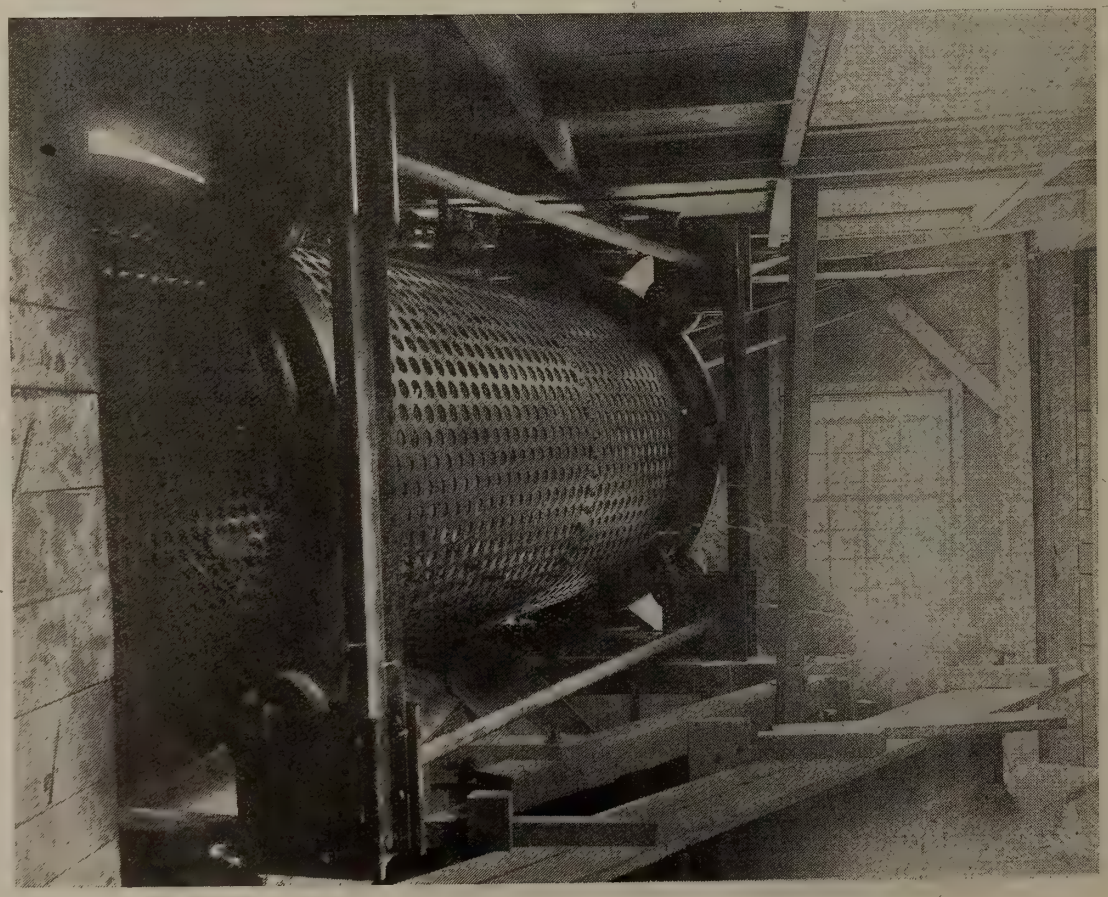
It is realized that there is another school of thought which contends that the proper method of handling small logs is to manufacture them entirely on band and horizontal resaws, but as the gauge of the saws in the present gangs and bands is almost identical, the economy claimed for the small saw kerf of the band no longer applies. The writer believes that a greater quantity of manufactured lumber can be got out of a small log more cheaply with a stock gang than it is possible to obtain with a band and resaw.

The saving affected in securing the same output over the old mill was 135 men and 12 teams. This, I believe, could be much further increased if it had been the case of laying down a new plant rather than the re-design of an old one.

Installation of Vertical Band Resaw

Among the alterations and additions which have recently been made is the Waterous-Johnson vertical band resaw. This is an equipment which has just been put on the market and is a great labor and material saver. The machine is the result of the combined study and experiments of the Waterous Engine Works Co. of Brantford, and Col. George H. Johnson, chief engineer of McLachlin Bros., of Arnprior, and late commander of the Forestry Battalion in the Jura Alps, France. The vertical band resaw will, the makers state, positively cut straight boards from slabs and half logs, regardless of irregularities in the material. It is further contended that the new vertical band resaw combines all the good features of the horizontal band resaw with that of the vertical.

The machine consists of a complete, standard Waterous 8-foot band saw with the base extended in such a way as to carry a feed roll attachment. The feed rolls consist of a stationary, but adjustable, bed of four fluted live rolls. The gears for driving these rolls are located on the top and enclosed in a gear housing. Of the two press rolls, the first one swings on a vertical shaft which presses the slab sufficiently against the fluted rolls to push the slab through the feed works, and next to the saw is the saw tooth roll, which was taken as a complete unit with a Waterous circular resaw. The gears of the press rolls in the vertical band resaw are so made as to automatically take care of all variations in shape and size of slab. The builders claim that all slabs and half logs that require resawing in any mill having an output of 330,000 feet per ten-hour run, will be taken care of by this band resaw which carries a 10" or 12" saw blade and can be fed to the limit of its cutting capacity. Col. George H. Johnson, chief engineer of McLachlin Bros., Limited, of Arnprior, says that the new vertical band resaw is proving entirely satisfactory and is a step in advance of present resaw design.

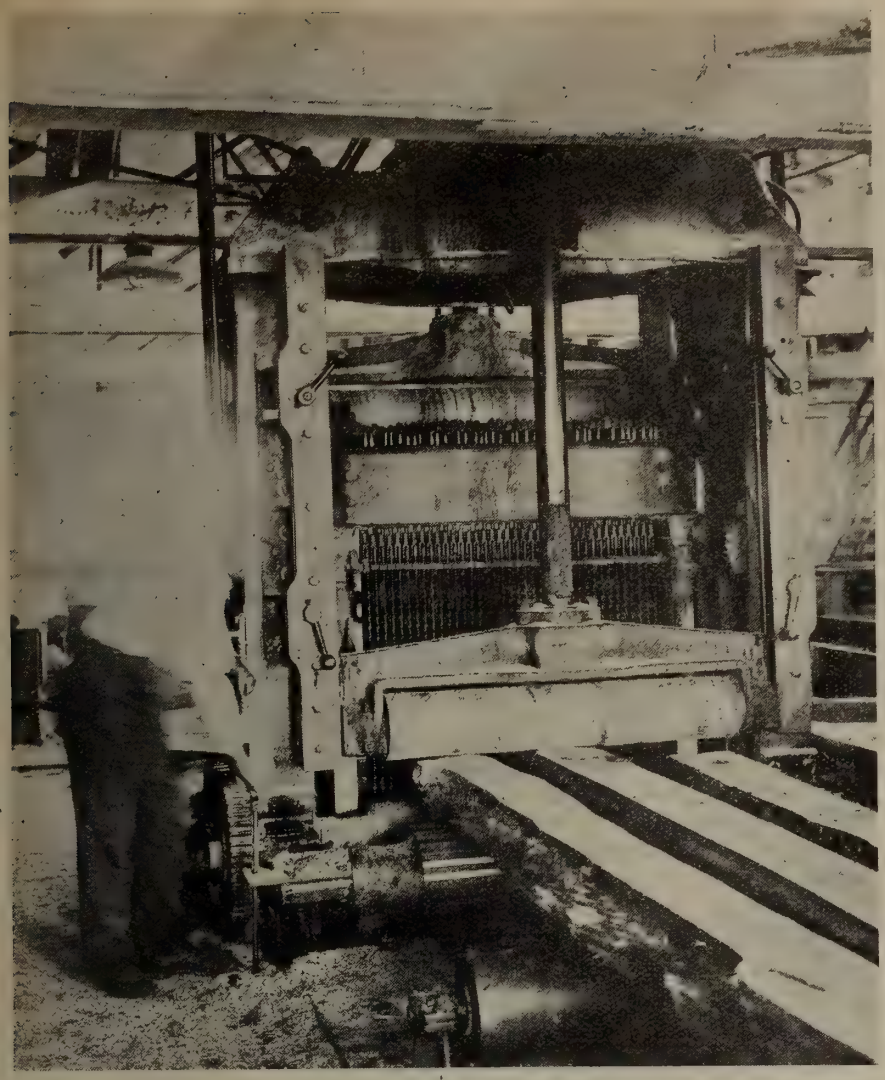


The sawdust screen which separates bark splinters and chunks from the sawdust, ensuring a regular supply of clean fuel to the Dutch ovens.

More Technical Knowledge Required

A peculiarity of the lumber business in Canada at the present time is the lack of definite technical information covering lumber in all its phases. The lumber industry in Canada covers every phase of applied science, yet very little has been accomplished along the line of Technical Research, standardization of parts, improvement in machines and methods used, or recording of data obtained.

It is believed that the time has now arrived when the Canadian lumbermen should follow the lead of our



Front View of the Big Johnson Stock Gang. This machine has a capacity of 100,000 feet per nine-hour day, and saws up the smaller logs. The feed-in rolls are independently driven by a Dake engine controlled by the lever in the right hand of the operator. The logs are slabbed by a pair of twin circulars.

friends of the pulp and paper industry and equip the "Canadian Lumbermen's Association" with a "Technical Division"; this in view of the necessity of creating a new and more economical condition throughout the whole industry.

It was in 1865 that a sawmill was built at Arnprior and has ever since been in continuous operation in the hands of the McLachlin family. The founder of the business was Daniel McLachlin, who in his early days was engaged in the square timber trade, being one of the pioneers when hewn products played such a leading part in the development of Canada. Daniel McLachlin passed away in 1872 and his sons, Hugh F. and Claude, then formed the firm of McLachlin Bros., who conducted the mill on broad, progressive lines. Claude McLachlin died in 1904 and two years later a joint stock company was formed under the name of McLachlin Bros. Limited. The other member of the firm, Hugh F. McLachlin, joined the silent majority in 1912. It was then that Dan McLachlin, now president of the firm, took hold of the proposition and has built it up on constantly expanding lines.

Dan McLachlin is an Arnprior boy, born and bred. He was educated there and later at Ottawa and Montreal. Mr. McLachlin is only forty years of age and today occupies the responsible position of president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, the highest office in the gift of the lumbermen of the Dominion, being unanimously re-elected at the annual meeting held recently in Ottawa. Mr. McLachlin has always taken a lively interest in municipal life and is a former mayor of Arnprior as well as vice-president of the Canadian Forestry Association and late president of the Quebec Limit Holders' Association.

The normal capacity of the McLachlin mill is between 55,000,000 and 60,000,000 feet a year. It is equipped with four single cut band saws (two Stearns, one Hamilton and one Waterous). There is a lath and picket department. The cut is principally white pine, red pine and spruce. The company conduct from eight to twelve camps every season and employ between 750 and 1000 men in bush operations. The camps are on the Petawawa, Black and Kipawa rivers. McLachlin Bros. have 14,000 square miles of timber limits in the province of Quebec and 220 square miles in Canada.

Col. George H. Johnson, chief engineer of the firm, in speaking of their large new band resaw (Waterous-Johnson), in a recent interview, said:

The new band resaw has proved entirely satisfactory and is, we believe, a step in advance of present resaw design. The data and conditions that warranted the design of this machine were about as follows:—

In our No. 3 Mill, with a capacity of approximately 300,000 feet in ten hours, it was recognized that the slab coming from the different band mills, gangs and slabbers, was the biggest trouble maker in the whole plant. The new layout was designed to immediately remove all slabs from the sawing floor, leaving the mill proper and the men thereon entirely free to manufacture lumber without being annoyed by the ever present slab. All slabs were therefore dropped behind the head saws and carried sideways of the mill to a separate resawing machine designed sufficiently rugged to take care of all the slabs coming from a plant cutting about 300,000 feet per day.

This machine would also be asked on occasion to take care of small 6" logs which would be split in halves on the main band saws. The same machine would also be required to split and resaw lumber coming back from the butters and yard to be regraded and remanufactured. We therefore required a slab resaw, a cant resaw, and a resaw splitter all combined in one machine. The machine would also require to be capable of an instantaneous change of size. The set works attachment would therefore require to be sufficiently quick and accurate to change instantly from ½", ⅝", ¾", ⅞" on, up to 4" or down as the occasion demanded. The following conditions were therefore laid down as necessary to be incorporated in the new machine:

The cutting capacity of the saw blade would require to be sufficiently great so that it would be possible to feed slabs into the machine as rapidly as the saw could take care of them. This condition was met by a 12" saw blade running 10,000 feet per minute.

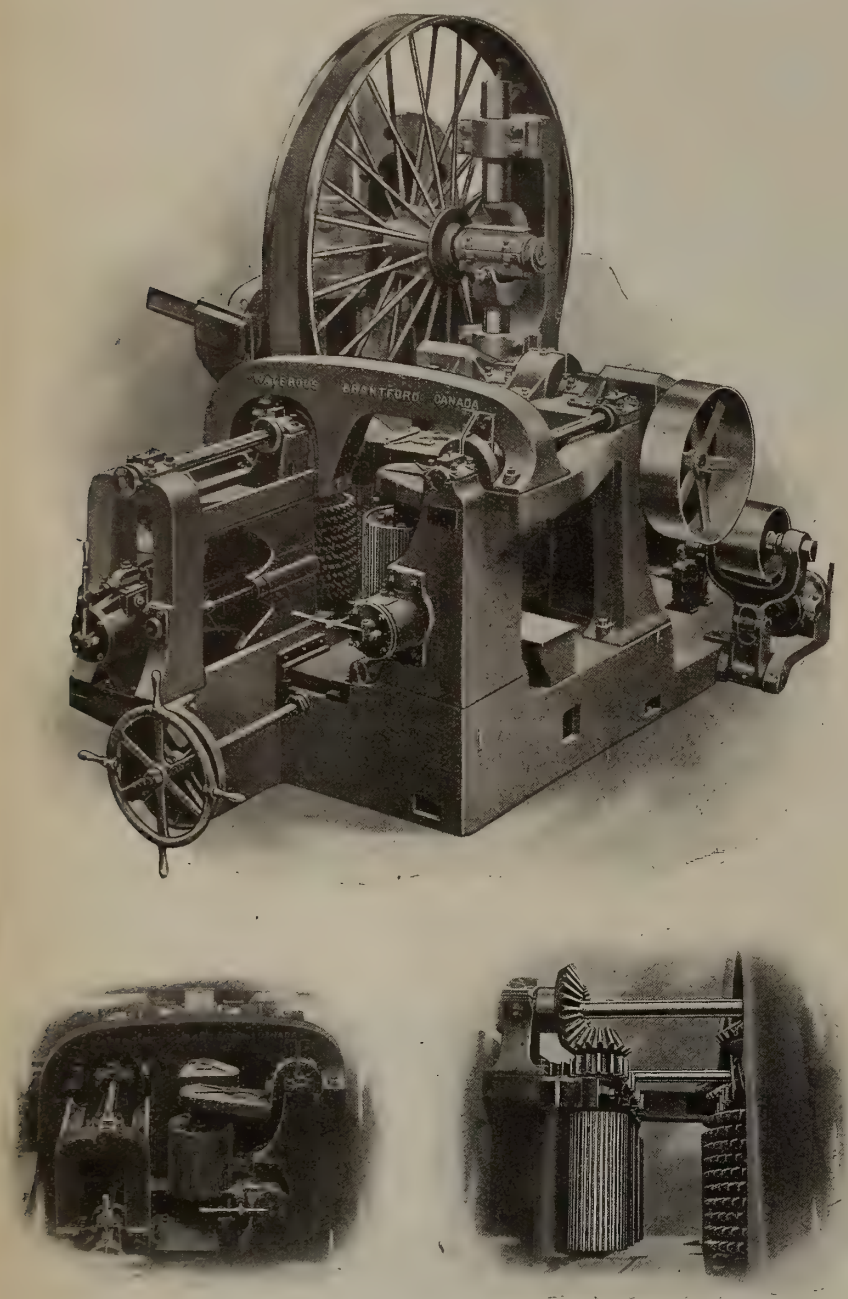
The press roll arrangement and the swinging arm and parallel roller operated by air cylinders has proved to be ideal, as it has met every condition easily. It was decided that no shafting, gears or mechanism be incorporated in the design of the machine under the bed plate; all mechanism to be kept above the machine where it would be open to inspection and lubrication at all times. All gears were required to be of cut steel enclosed and running in grease. All bearings and thrust collars to be of the finest babbitt, incorporating the Randall Graphite Sheet Lubricator in all babbitted bearings. No variable friction feed gear would be required as the capacity of the saw was sufficiently ample to take care of even the largest of cuts at the highest speed. The feed gear to be stopped instantly by an air cylinder operated tightener pulley, on the 10" feed belt. The elevating gear for saw changing to be operated by a Dake reversible air engine.

The saw guides are also air operated, the control of the pressure on the press rolls to be susceptible of instant change. This was

Front of resaw, showing the swinging press roll. The belt tightener operate by an air cylinder enables the feed to be stopped instantly.

brought about by the incorporation of a Davis Pressure Regulator in the feed pipes of the different air cylinders.

The whole machine would require to be over-designed so that no possibility of failure or stoppage in working hours would be expected. The foregoing conditions have been met by the machine supplied by the Waterous Company in every respect. In some of its features, the machine exceeded expectations, and there was no difficulty in taking care of all the slabs and resawing from 300,000 feet of lumber with comparative ease. The machine is fitted with its own edger. The vertical resaw for this particular service has many points of



The new vertical band resaw installed.

advantage over the horizontal machine, the principal being the ease with which the lumber and the slabs are separated behind the resaw, the slab falling by gravity to the slash chains and the lumber falling in the other direction on the edger table bench.

Selling Both Material and Ideas

Successful merchandising today in the lumber line requires much more knowledge, aptitude, study and originality than, for instance, does salesmanship in a large departmental store. One who visits the various counters in a mammoth mercantile establishment is often amazed at the calibre of the clerks, not to say the indifference. Many know little or nothing about the goods they are selling, beyond the name of the article and the price. Ask any question relating to the wear, service, special features, process of manufacture or construction, and superiority over other lines, and there will come from a large percentage of the staff a shrug of the shoulders accompanied by the aimless words "I don't know."

Although not exactly analagous, the retail lumberman today must do something to develop business and turn over his stock beyond merely keeping lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors and interior trim. He must exert himself beyond a mere recital of the grade, the price and the number of feet. The demands of the age require specific service. Greater attention must be paid to satisfy the varied wants of the public. Some most progressive yardmen now have well-equipped and convenient showrooms, display windows and other facilities, and are, at the same time, establishing what is known as a Service Department.

In this connection an interesting interview with a representative Western Ontario retail lumber dealer appears in another column of the "Canada Lumberman," showing how, by forethought and prompt execution on his part in the way of furnishing designs, plans and specifications, he has been able to gather in a large amount of business which otherwise might not have come his way, and, at the same time, has pleased and delighted his customers.

There is no doubt that an Architectural Department will constitute one of the important branches of the retail lumber yard and its operation in the future. It is true that in Western Ontario dealers have, through their association, plan books which are of much benefit and assistance. The association is able to furnish through its Architectural Department a service that is bright, up-to-date and helpful. All dealers, do not belong to such an association, and very few are in a position to employ a trained architect to undertake construction service and go into details.

Recently an interesting article on "The lumberman as an architect" appeared in the "Mississippi Valley Lumberman," which points out that, so far as the average retail dealer in wood goods is concerned, be he the owner of a yard or the manager of a yard that belongs to a system, he cannot go into the study of architecture, but he should be equipped to give a form of service which will on occasions prove profitable to him. Even the most comprehensive plan system does not provide for every emergency. Stock plans may be ever so varied but they will not include house designs which will suit everybody. Where, to suit the pleasure and desire of a patron, it is necessary to depart from the stock plans available, a fair knowledge of the fundamentals of architecture will enable the dealer to give full satisfaction and to hold a bill of material for his business which might otherwise never be sold, or which might go to another dealer.

If, however, the average home of the future is to be both pleasing and practical, somewhere along the line between the lumber yard and the plot of ground on which it is to be built some architectural knowledge must enter. Very few people are able to visualize a completed structure from the evidence of a set of plans, and if the dealer who is trying to sell the materials for the structure is able to convey to his prospective patrons some idea of what the plans mean —what the building will look like when finished—he will find it much easier to sell the materials.

The industry of selling building materials is getting away from the selling of just materials. Just so far as it develops the selling of homes—of ideas—will it continue to prosper. At least one association architectural service offers something in the way of plans which can be easily read by anyone ignorant of the meaning of flat plan drawings. The plans submitted by this service represent the view of interiors which would be obtained from a point above the structure if the ceilings were lifted off. But this service does not offer a change in a design which is not altogether pleasing. So, if the dealer has a sufficient knowledge of architecture to enable him to make alterations in plans to suit the desires of a patron, he will find it profitable.

The farm houses of yesterday, and too many of them of today, are neither convenient, practical nor pleasing to the eye. Too often the front door opens from a single step above the ground directly into the main living room, and the back door directly from the yard into the kitchen. They have out-door cellarways and no way of getting to the cellar from the interior. They have no pantries, no built-in cupboards, few shelves, and closets that are too small and too few. Access to the second floor is gained by means of a narrow stairway between two walls, with no window to light it. From the time the first cold wind of fall comes down from the north until spring is in full sway, the house is hermetically sealed, and there are no modern ways by which it can be ventilated.

Plan service by the retail lumber dealer, coupled with as much knowledge of architecture as he has time to acquire, will result in better country homes and prevent many a farmer's sons and daughters from seeking fancied relief and pleasures in the congested centers of population.

Looks for Good Rural Trade in Fall

The Northern Lumber Mills of Cobalt, Ont., which cut over 4,000,000 feet last year, say that the stock on hand at the present time is about 50% of what it was a year ago, and add the demand at the present time is quiet and increasing. F. L. Baillie, manager of the company, states that prices of green stock have gone back from 15 to 20% and sales have been slow, but they look for a fair year, as the 1921 cut was going to be small in the district. The log output in and around the Cobalt district would, he said, be only about half of what it was a year ago.

Pulpwood and Its Varied Activities

Ontario Status in Pulp Arena

Speaking before the Foresters' Club of the University of Toronto recently, Edward Beck, of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, dwelt upon the resources, consumption and means that are being taken to replenish the stock of pulpwood in Ontario. He said the estimated annual consumption in the province was 1,200,000 cords. Allowing for all waste, it was estimated that the supply would last for 50 or 60 years.

There was invested in the pulp and paper industry of Ontario $95,281,040, with a total of 38 establishments in Ontario. Ontario produced in 1919 498,792 tons of paper of all descriptions; 246,430 tons of chemical pulp and 351,572 tons of mechanical pulp, or approximately 50% of all the paper; 34% of the chemical pulp and 35% of the mechanical pulp turned out in Canada. The value of the paper produced in Ontario amounted to $39,930,474, the largest item being 342,254 tons of newsprint, valued at $23,958,566.

Mr. Beck sounded a warning note against the practice of exporting unmanufactured logs, and told of the situation which had arisen across the border through lack of foresight in the matter of timber conservation. "We are," said Mr. Beck, "just as tardy as they have been over there in coming to a realization of the limits of our forest wealth and to the knowledge that we cannot continue indefinitely slaughtering and wasting our forests without an intelligent effort at renewal and replacement unless we want to encounter ruin."

May Increase Cut of Pulpwood

The Provincial Legislature for Quebec Province has decided to place the Crown lands under the control of the Department of Colonization instead of keeping them in the Department of Lands and Forests. The object is to facilitate the settlement of lands suitable for colonization and it is expected that many areas now covered by pulpwood will be cleared by farmers and the pulpwood put on the market. The sum of $5,000,000 is being devoted to the promotion of colonization, and there is a plan for a new railway through the Temiscamique region. When this proposal was introduced in the Legislature, the Hon. Mr. Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests, gave some figures to show the tremendous progress of the lands and forests in the Province of Quebec. The revenue from lands and forests during 1896-1897 was $853,427, while in 1919-1920 it had reached the sum of $2,604,150. In 1896-97 the whole revenue of the Crown damains amounted to $879,893, and in 1919-20 it had reached the total of $3,033,537.

Mr. Mercier also dwelt upon the devolopment of the pulp and paper industries in the province. He pointed out that in 1881 there were 5 pulp mills with a capital of $92,000, and in 1919 there were 37 pulp mills and 26 pulp and paper mills capitalized at $241,244,704. The pulp and paper industries had naturally resulted in a very extensive development in the extension of hydraulic powers in the province. The Minister also dealt with the protection of the forest reserves of the province and showed how the government had taken every possible precaution to save for the future the great forest resources of Quebec.

Pulp Wood and Land Grants

There have been conjectures as to the actual effect, upon the development of our paper and pulp industry, of the policy whereby pulp wood cut upon Crown lands is reserved for manufacturing purposes at home, and not exported for use in foreign mills, says a Montreal paper. This reservation may have caused plants to be erected here, which otherwise would have been located in the United States. But there is not, to our knowledge, any instance on record, where an American mill, situated in a depleted forest region, has been transferred to our territory. This, or going out of business, or confining activties to the making of paper with imported pulp, would be the only alternative for such a mill, were it not for possible wood supplies from privately owned lands in Canada.

The time must come when the cutting of timber on private property will be regulated here, as it is in Sweden, for the general welfare. But sufficient unto the day are such small mercies as a decrease of some 300,000 cords in the exportation of pulp wood from Quebec during the last year. The decrease was brought about as one of the results of a conservation measure, very properly taken by the provincial authorities, who caused mill owners to curtail somewhat, not only in the common interest, but in their own as well lumbering operations upon the limits they hold under license. To compensate for the consequent deficits in material, for local plants, purchases had to be made on the open market, in connection with American buyers, who were generally at the disadvantage of having to meet greater transportation charges.

The Minister of Lands and his chief forester merit warm commendation for initiating the measure, and for applying it so tactfully as to raise no opposition nor resentment. We must eventually arrive at the point where the forest will be exploited in such a manner as to insure continuity of supply, or, in other words, where the amount of wood cut will be within the natural increment.

As regards the prevention of pulp wood exports, it is unfortunate that the forest in private hands, even apart from the farmers' wood lot, should represent a wide area which goes on increasing whenever land subsidies are given to encourage railway construction. Not only are grants of the sort at cross purpose with the popular and sound policy of preserving our wood for the home industry, but they are no longer in keeping with our economic and financial status. Land grants to Quebec railways are almost invariably located in the best forest reserves, and, therefore, such grants actually entail far greater sacrifice than would accrue from an adequate money subsidy.

It does not appear that, under present conditions, the practice under criticism will be repeated in the future. But some remedy for the harm it has wrought in the past might follow upon a legislative enactment, empowering the Government to convert at will, and without duress to the grantee, any land subsidy, still available, into a corresponding cash subsidy on a reasonable acre-price basis.

Pulp and Paper Exports Decline in February

For the first time in almost four years the total value of exports of Canadian pulp and paper registered a decline from the level of the corresponding monthly period of the previous year, the figures for the month of February last, falling below those of 1920 by the moderate amount of $723,112. Only in the category into which newsprint and other manufactured papers fall in the classification, did the figures for last month exceed in value those of February, 1920, the gain of $735,451 being due entirely to the higher prices prevailing in the first quarter of the current year.

The detailed returns indicate that shipments of newsprint during the month aggregated some 52,800 tons against some 63,300 in February of last year, a decline of nearly 10,500 tons or 16½ per cent.

For the past eleven months expiring with February, the value of exports of pulp and paper combined reached the record total of any similar period in the history of Canadian industry, at well upwards of $151,000,000, against nearly $93,000,000 in 1920, and $74,000,000 in the corresponding interval in 1919.

Pulpwood Business at Standstill

The pulpwood business in Quebec, like the lumber trade, is practically at a standstill. Quebec dealers spoken to say they cannot account for the non-demand from the United States, except that the mills in that country are still stocked with wood and paper products. In the meantime the dealers, apart from those who were indebted to the banks, are not worrying. They say they can and will wait until conditions are better and the prices go up again. The French Canadian farmers who for some years past made pulpwood on their farm woodlands, have stopped making. They are doing just as was pointed out some months ago, taking things easy and vow they will cut no more pulpwood until the prices for the article again soar. The French Canadian habitant is an unsophisticated philosopher in his own way and cannot be moved after he has signed up things and come to a conclusion. He made heaps of money during the war that went to pay off all farm mortgages, and is still making money from his farm products, obtaining prices during the European conflict that he never hoped for.

Conferences for Closer Co-operation

The Laurentide Company, Limited, Grand'Mere, P.Q., have inaugurated a series of conferences between the inspectors, cullers, and scalers of the Logging Department, with a view to secure closer co-operation between the woodsmen and those in the mill; to give them a better conception of the importance of various problems, and also to afford opportunities for the interchange of ideas and suggestions as how best to handle these problems. A great deal of the work

is carried on at a considerable distance from the mills, and there is comparatively little contact between the men in the woods and those at the mill. This does not make for an understanding on the part of the woodsmen as to the relation of their work to that at the mill. The Laurentide Campany have, therefore, arranged for visits to the mills, so that the men can see for themselves the sort of wood that can best be used and greater judgment exercised both in the sawing and culling.

Rapid Unloading of Pulp Wood

A smart performance in the way of unloading rail wood was accomplished by a gang of men working for the Laurentide Company, Limited, Grand Mere, P.Q. Each man averaged 5.15 cords per hour. During the month of February 295 cars, containing 4939 cords were unloaded, this being 5.01 cords per man per hour. The wood was peeled, ready to be placed in the block pile.

New Pulp Plant for Algoma District

A pulp and paper mill in the district of Algoma, north of the Transcontinental railroad near the Thunder Bay border line on the James' Bay height of land is almost certain to be established before the duration of very many months. The Ontario Government is now asking tenders, which will be received up to June 15, for the right to cut pulpwood and pine timber in a large area situated near the Nagagami River, which wiuld likely be the place for the erection of a mill. One of the conditions of tendering is that the successful tenderer must build a pulp and paper mill near or on the territory referred to, and no tenders are being accepted unless accompanied by a marked cheque for $50,000. which will remain on deposit until such a mill is built.

Large Earnings by Riordon Co.

The annual meeting of the Riordon Company will be held on April 21st. According to official information, the combined earnings of the Riordon Pulp and Paper Company for the six months ended June 30th last and those of the new Riordon Company from that date to December 31, 1920, amounted to $4,642,630 from which there was written off for depreciation, depletion and other reserves, a total of $958,042, leaving net earnings available for interest charges at $3,684,-588.

After meeting interest charges, amounting to $614,213, there remained a balance available for application to dividends amounting to $3,070,375. From this was deducted $480,000 for dividends on the outstanding preferred shares in the hands of the public, with $525,000 distributed among holders of the common securities, leaving a combined net surplus for the year after all charges of $1,965,385.

The earnings figure detailed above do not take into account the profits accruing to the Riordon Company from the operation of its subsidiary, the Gatineau Company, which produced in the twelve monthly period in excess of 100,000,000 feet of pine lumber, and showed net earnings, after interest charges in excess of $400,000.

New Ontario Town Has Been Created

A bill was recently introduced by Premier Drury in the Ontario Legislature creating the town of Kapuskasing, near the site of the old soldier settlement colony.

Provision is made for the expenditure of $400,000 on land and construction of houses to put the new town on its feet, and for the expenditure of $100,000 for sewers, waterworks and local improvements. For loans made the Government will take municipal debentures issued by the Council.

Where Canadian Pulpwood Crosses the Border

As my last letter was a short note relative to statistics on pulpwood and paper, I will try to give a summary of the points where Canadian wood enters the United States, writes G. B. Oberton, of Canton, N.Y. I will start at the state of Wisconsin and refer only the Fox River group. This includes all mills on Fox River from Lake Winnebago to where the river empties into Green Bay. A large percentage of the wood used here comes from Canada and enters at the following points:—

Across Lake Superior by vessels and in rafts to Ashland, thence by rail to the mills.

By vessel and in rafts to Green Bay, thence by rail and Fox River canal to the mills.

Railroad transportation by way of Sault Ste. Marie.

Now this does not imply that these mills are operated entirely on Canadian wood. It simply means a large percentage comes from Canada through the sources named. The local supply comes from the northern peninsula of Michigan and the northern part of Wisconsin. Canadian wood enters Detroit partly by boat and on cars in transit. Shipments of wood are also made to Erie, Pa. The water shipments come via St. Lawrence River, Lake Ontario, Welland Canal and Lake Erie. Wood delivered at the above-named point is used in the mills of Pennsylvania. Shipments are also made to these mills in cars via Buffalo and Niagara Falls, coming chiefly from Northern Ontario.

Coming east, the next place of importance is Oswego. This port is a water terminal for wood from the lower St. Lawrence River. The wood is delivered to mills on the Oswego River, a few miles away. Cape Vincent is also another water terminal for wood coming up the St. Lawrence. This place is one of the sources of supply for the mills on Black River. Ogdensburg is another transfer point for Canadian wood. As in the case of Oswego, wood is shipped by barge from the lower St. Lawrence and transferred to cars.

The large mill at Pyrites, owned by the "New York World," gets its supply of wood from the Ogdensburg terminal. Waddington, a few miles below Ogdensburg, is another water terminal for wood arriving from the lower St. Lawrence. Canadian wood is transferred from boat to cars and then delivered to the Remington-Martin Paper Company at Norfolk, N.Y.

Disregarding a mill here and there, I will next note the mills within a radius of twenty miles of Glens Falls, N.Y., which I will call the Hudson River group. Wood from Canada finds its way into this district by the following routes:—

St. Lawrence River, thence Richelieu River, Lake Champlain and Champlain Canal.

D. & H. RR. via Rouse's Point.

Central Vermont and Barton & Maine railroads with their connecting roads in the Province of Quebec. Wood from Canada enters New Hampshire and Maine from the west and north via Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railroads. Portland, Me., is also a water terminal for wood from New Brunswick seaports. The wood is loaded on to cars and shipped to various mills in Maine, notably those of the International Paper Co.

Now some one may ask what percentage of the wood used in American mills is Canadian? The returns for the last year are not completed. A few years ago, however, Canada furnished 29 per cent. of the total amount of spruce used in American mills and poplar 16 per cent., and since then there has been a great increase. The figures quoted apply to the entire list of states, and do not afford an idea of the percentage of Canadian wood consumed in the regions that I have mentioned. For instance:—There are states that do not use Canadian wood on account of distance, notably, West Virginia, North Carolina and several others. Pennsylvania uses a large amount of hemlock and hardwoods, and only a comparatively small amount of spruce from Canada. This brings the average percentage of Canadian wood (as it applies to the entire list of states) down to the figures quoted from the "Department of Commerce and Labor." For instance, we will take the three groups of mills already noted, namely, the Fox River group in Wisconsin and the Black River and Hudson River groups in the state of New York. It is quite safe to say that at least 60 per cent. of the wood is from Canada. It will average higher than that for the Hudson River group and perhaps 75 per cent. for the Black River plants between Carthage and Dexter, inclusive. The average does not include the St. Regis, Gould and Dexter sulphite companies, who, by the way, are large woods operators in the Adirondack region nearby. I have only noted groups of mills using pulpwood. There are, however, a large number of American mills that do not use wood. There are five mills in the United States employing over 1,000 hands, of which two are in Maine, one in Pennsylvania, one in Maryland and one in Ohio. The mill in the last-named state is located between Dayton and Cincinnati and does not use pulpwood.

Less Forest Fire Loss During 1920

No loss of timber or equipment has occurred in the territory comprising several million acres protected by 66 wardens maintained by the Western Forestry and Conservation Association, and in general the forest-fire loss in the Northwest has been less this year than last. Washington has had 754 fires in 1920 against 847 in 1919 and lost less than 42,000,000 ft. of timber, compared to 60,000,000 ft. last year. Of the 754 fires, 120 were due to campers, 74 to lightning, 60 to cigarettes. There has been an unusual proportion of lightning fires in Oregon this year but less loss than last year. The same is true of Montana and of other western states.

The Harrison Lumber & Pulp Co. of Vancouver has been granted a provincial registration. The capital stock is $15,000,000. The company which is headed by Sir Douglas Cameron of the Rat Portage Co., will start work almost immediately on a new pulp mill which will be erected adjacent to the company's mill at the mouth of the Harrison River, with a capacity of 60 tons of kraft pulp per day. The initial cost of the plant at Harriston will be $3,000,000. The company's plans also include the construction of a pulp mill and possibly a paper mill at Kitamat, B.C.

How Should Cost of Lumber be Determined?

The Elements of Cost, Market Price, the Quantity and Grade of Production and Gauging Value of the Grades at Mill are Important—Some Timely Pointers

By A. J. Redemski, Industrial Engineer, Chicago.

A number of questions have frequently occurred to me in connection with the determination of lumber costs, and though I have looked carefully through the literature on this subject, I have not found a presentation of these questions, nor an answer to them. I hope, therefore, that you will find these worthy of discussion, and if my conclusions concerning them are faulty, I may have the benefit of your arguments, all with the object of promoting the interest of our profession in this field.

Briefly stated, the questions that I want to submit are these:

1—What elements of cost shall constitute the stumpage or timber depletion charge?

2—Shall actual cost or market price be used as a basis for charging logs to the sawmill?

3—How shall quantity and grade of production be determined?

4—Can costs be established for the several grades of lumber produced by a mill?

What Elements of Cost Shall Constitute the Stumpage or Timber Depletion Charge?

In considering the first question, which relates to the stumpage or timber depletion charge, let it be assumed that a company is organized which acquires timberlands of sufficient acreage to supply the mill with a cut for twenty-five years. A timber cruise is made, which develops the fact that, in order to liquidate the purchase price, after setting aside a nominal valuation for the underlying land, a depletion charge of $5.00 must be made for every thousand feet of timber logged.

In addition to the liquidation of the purchase price there will accrue during the period of operation, such carrying charges as taxes, and in all probability, interest on an indebtedness incurred in connection with the purchase.

This matter of timber or stumpage purchase is, of course, a usual condition with sawmill operating. Without such an asset and the rights it carries the value of a mill property might very quickly be jeopardized and the timber in the locality acquired by interests antagonistic to the people who started the lumbering operation.

For these items, I believe, a reserve should be immediately created, which would be credited with the estimated liability arising from this source during the entire period of operation and this amount written into the asset account. It would seem to me also to be proper to include in this reserve an amount equal to the interest on these prepaid expenses.

The effect of embodying these factors in the depletion charge would be to equalize the carrying charges throughout the entire period of operation and to facilitate their distribution each year against the production. It is reasonable to expect that during a period of twenty-five years there will come a time when production is curtailed and when business can least afford the burden of an unmodified tax and interest bill. In a report issued by the Forestry Service of the Department of Agriculture a statement is made that the realization or the lack of realization of the fact that these carrying charges are a controlling factor in the determination of lumber prices has during the last ten years changed the holding of lumber from a speculative to an operating propostion.

Shall Actual Cost or Market Price be Used as a Basis for Charging Logs to a Sawmill?

It may be accepted as a general condition that those companies having large exclusive holdings of timber do not immediately log them to the full extent of their requiremtnts, but purchase logs in the open market—in this way conserving their timber supply against the time when scarcity or stricter regulation of forests properties will force values upward.

Where such competitive conditions exist, I believe the manufacturer should show a loss or gain resulting from his own logging operations, and base charges for logs going to the mill upon the prevailing market prices. Further arguments may be presented in favor of this method by the fact that logging costs are apt to fluctuate considerably from month to month since these are influenced to a large extent by weather and other physical conditions. For example, continued rains will make logging roads temporarily impassable and consequently curtail the delivery of logs to a rail or waterway. Since the duration of such a condition is indefinite, men and equipment must be held in readiness to resume operations as quickly as unfavorable conditions subside.

One of the difficulties of determining the unit cost of lumber is to be found in the fact that the standards of measurement in all but the final disposition of product are not dependable. Nor can the grading of the product be definitely established until it is inspected at the time of shipment. During the period of seasoning, defects develop which are not apparent at the time of cutting. Hence the mill tally, which is sometimes used for that purpose, does not disclose reliable information.

Since these conditions prevail quite generally, there appears to be only one method upon which reliance can be placed. This method involves the making of careful monthly inventories in which the quantities, grades and kinds are detailed. The quantity and character of production are determined by adding shipments and closing inventory, and substracting from this total the opening inventory.

For purposes of such an inventory, the stock piles should be carefully estimated at the time of their erection and record of this estimate placed upon the pile, so that each succeeding inventory of that pile may be made to represent the same grading and footage as the one before. Adjustment should not be made until the pile is finally measured and inspected at the time of shipment.

By this means there will be accumulated in the course of the year, production totals in which the effect of the monthly inventories is neutralized to a large degree, and whatever variation remains unadjusted in the closing inventory will be small in proportion to the accepted production total.

Can Costs be Established for the Several Grades of Lumber Usually Produced by a Mill?

In answering this question several conditions must be considered. The proportion of upper and lower grade boards is not capable of predetermined arrangement, but depends first, upon the quality of the log out of which they are produced, and second, upon the skill with which the sawyer manipulates the log when it reaches him for dissection. Consideration should also be given here to the statement referred to in the preceding question, namely, that neither grading nor measure is definitely established until the inspection for shipment takes place. Hence some difficulties arise in allotting to the several grades a graduated charge for the material.

The cutting of these grades also takes place indiscriminately and according to the best judgment of the sawyer. Here also difficulties would be met in separating the operating costs and allotting them according to grade of product.

The value of the upper grades is created by their greater utility and consequently is not governed by the cost of production. My conclusion is that the work of the cost accountant should end with showing the log run or average cost per 1,000 feet of lumber produced, and take into account only the differences between the prices of the several species of logs cut. He may then supplement this cost by a statement showing the proportions which the production of each grade bears to the whole, and thereby point out whether an increasing cost is compensated for in the higher grade of the product.

The mill tally, I might add, is a tally made each day as production progresses or is completed on a sorting table—a record of the entire day's production. Now, the product in a double band mill amounts to approximately 100,000 feet in ten hours, and the men who are delegated to make the mill tally are not always the best inspectors. In fact, they are usually the beginners, and with distractions they do not always get a complete record of the product passing under their hands, so that, besides the reasons already given, the mill tally does not provide a reliable basis upon which to determine quantity and kind of production.

I appreciate in presenting this paper that no solution of the cost problem is brought forward, but it is presented with the idea that it may receive your discussion. If some theories can be definitely outlined and the thought of the members of this association can be brought to bear upon the questions involved, the lumber industry will consequently benefit.

Death of Progressive Western Lumberman

G. R. Elliott, Genoa Bay, B. C.

G. R. Elliott passed away recently at St. Joseph's Hospital in Victoria, which institution he entered for an operation. The late Mr. Elliott was a well-known pioneer lumberman on the Pacific Coast and was part owner and general-manager of the Genoa Bay Lumber Company's plant. He was 47 years of age and is survived by his widow, one son and two daughters.

Mr. Elliott entered business as a junior in the employ of the Victoria Lumber & Mfg. Co., and until nine years ago was in the service of that organization, rising to the position of assistant general manager. When he resigned to organize the new syndicate, he took over the Genoa Bay mill. In his relations with his employees, Mr. Elliott was most successful and never had a strike on his hands, which is a rather unique industrial record.

Mr. Elliott had a large number of friends in the lumber trade, and devoted considerable study and thought to anything he undertook. He was thorough in his methods and progressive in his ideals. It will be remembered that in the big Export Number of the "Canada Lumberman," which was issued two years ago, there appeared a splendid article written by him on the export situation, which he treated from various standpoints and in a comprehensive and effective manner. At various other times, articles from the able pen of Mr. Elliott have been published in the "Canada Lumberman."

Keeping Fires From Destroying Park

A unique souvenir which makes a very striking forest protection appeal has just been issued by the Dominion Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa. It forms part of an exceptionally vigorous and novel campaign inaugurated by the Branch a few years ago with a view to educating the travelling public as to the need for greater care with regard to fire while in the National parks. For three months each summer there is one dread which constantly haunts every superintendent, warden and official in charge of the parks and that is that a fire may break out in some part of the parks and, helped by favoring circumstances, get beyond control, wiping out miles of forests. The very existence of National parks depends upon forest protection. If the forests are once seriously damaged by fire the beauty of the parks is gone. Investigations carried on by departmental officials over a number of years show that the large majority of fires are man-caused. A half burnt match carelessly dropped, a cigarette stub tossed out of a car window or along the trails, the ashes of an improperly extinguished camp fire, under favourable conditions, are enough to start the mischief. The increasing stream of travel to the parks augments this danger

A souvenir now being issued takes the form of a charm or fetish such as was formerly carried by the Indians of the West to insure personal good fortune and to ward off harm and disease. It is a small aluminum coin bearing the figure of the buffalo which was believed to be the strongest "medicine" of all the animals, since the buffalo, sacred to the sun, was supposed to transfer "sun power" to those whom he took under his protection. The coin is enclosed in an attractive envelope, facsimile of an Indian pouch in which such charms were usually carried. The original of this pouch is in the Government Museum at Banff. The charm is accompanied by a small leaflet telling the Indian legend and making a forest protection appeal.

Where Lumberjacks Are Fed Well

The railways are getting men for "extra gangs" whose work of cleaning yards, clearing culverts is made necessary by the alternate snowfalls, thaws, and frosts, says a recent despatch by the alternate The tie camps are busy, and now and then has come a call for farm hands from Old Ontario. The wages run from $25 to $50 per month and board, but the quietude of the life makes it a second choice with a miner, railroad man or lumberjack. The hours are longer and, although the work does not call for the same physical exertion, it is not done in the company of a gang. There is not the crowd, chatter and movement in the evening after work. Then again, there is the all-important matter of food. The farmer of Old Ontario may not know it, but every man in the north knows it, that the miner, railroader and lumberjacks sit down to meals in their camps, which, for quantity, quality and variety leave but little to be desired. Ask the heads of concerns in Toronto who foot the bills and they will promptly dissipate the story that the men in the woods and mines live only on "sow belly, beans and blackstrap." Those days are over and the farmer who wishes to get the cost out of the north man, must do by him as he does by his horses—feed him well.

Three Vital Essentials to Re-Adjustment

H. C. Meeker, general manager of the Nicola Pine Mills, Limited, Merritt, B.C., in speaking of the 1921 prospects in the lumber trade, says:—"The enthusiasm and prosperity that may radiate from this operation and others throughout the country this year, is, I believe, dependent to a large extent on an early and satisfactory adjustment of three important factors namely, reasonable prices for building labor, essential building commodities down to a parity with lumber, and freight rates equal to those in force prior to the last 35% increase. When these vital readjustments have been substantially completed, everyone the country over should share and benefit in a period of returning prosperity and opportunities."

Why are Lumber Buyers Holding Aloof?

Writing the "Canada Lumberman," a representative Vancouver firm under date of March 23rd says:—"Very few orders are coming in and those at low prices. On the other hand, many of the mills are still closed down and those which are running, do not show any inclination to grasp at orders that are offering at present prices. There seems to be a sort of 'jockeying' on both sides. Buyers are holding aloof for no apparent reason as we cannot see that they they can hope to purchase at lower quotations at the mill and the millmen here generally are of the opinion that there is going to be an increase in prices very soon. There is also a report that a decrease of ten or fifteen cents per hundred pounds in freight rates from Vancouver to Ontario is imminent. We presume the same report has gained prevalence down east and this may have some effect in keeping off business. We all wish that the thing could be settled one way or the other very soon."

Well Equipped Club House Erected

The Brown Corporation are just completing a large employees' club house at La Tuque, Que., at a cost of $300,000.

The clubhouse is in the shape of a letter "T," roughly 100 feet by 129, with three stories and basement. In the basement are four bowling alleys, a swimming pool, twenty feet by sixty feet, lockers and showers. The gymnasium is in the rear of the first floor, measuring fifty feet by seventy. On the second floor level is a gallery overlooking the gymnasium floor. At one end of the gymnasium, a stage is erected, and the gymnasium itself will be equipped with removable seats and available as an auditorium. The seating capacity will be 460 and a fireproof motion picture box is to be built in the gallery. In the main part of the first floor, there is a large entrance lobby, with reading and billard rooms. Off the reading room, the ladies have their own rooms with a small kitchen and cloak room. There is a separate entrance to these rooms. On the other side of the building are similar apartments for the men, with a stairway to the locker room in the basement. The second floor may be used either for one large room for dancing or subdivided into smaller rooms suitable for club and banquet rooms. On the third floor is a four room apartment for the janitor, and seven single rooms for bachelors.

Building Costs are Down One-third

You can safely say that to-day the cost of building construction is down to normal, which means a decrease in cost compared to last year of from 30 to 35 per cent.," declared L. C. Reynolds, business manager of the Builders' Exchange and Construction Industries in an interview on the coming building season in Toronto.

"The reason for the slump in building construction during the past few years has been high labor and material costs," said Mr. Reynolds. "It was not because we have not needed buildings. There has been a tremendous amount of deferred building which high costs have held up.

'Three elements enter into the costs of building. The potential value is roughly 5 per cent.; contractors' profit, 15 per cent., and the remaining 80 per cent. is made up of pay envelopes. Material costs are largely made up of labor costs. Take lumber, for instance, which is worth a certain amount per thousand feet. The potential value is trifling. The tree in the bush is not worth very much as it stands. The costs mount up with the labor of cutting it down, hauling it to the river, transportation to the mill, and labor at the mill.

Canadian Spruce as Seen by the Britisher

As a Rule the Product from the Dominion is Badly Sawn, Not Properly Graded and but Little Attempt Made at Sorting

By D. A. Taylor, London, Eng.

As a Canadian I have had the privilege of two years experience in London (in the box, case and shook trade) of handling and dealing in the various soft woods of Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Austria, and of course Canada.

The experience has been very interesting to say the least, in observing, not only the different methods employed in sawing, but also the variation, in the scale, of painstaking effort that is reflected in the manufacture (both as to the standards of size and quality of the sawing contributed by the various countries) which is so vast, and has such enormous commercial consequences, that it calls for recognition most insistently.

Norwegian and Swedish goods are all gang or "frame" cut, finely sawn, and true to size, bright, clean and well graded; these goods bring top prices, and can be disposed of when other badly manufactured, but otherwise good timber, is a drug in the market.

Finnish goods are rotary and frame cut, but are not up to the standard in size and finish.

German goods are frame cut, principally, and exact to size, and the finish in sawing is perfect.

No doubt the method they employ in preparing the logs for the mill is a powerful factor toward the maintenance of their high standard of manufacture.

The logs are cut, barked, piled and allowed to cure for twelve months before sawing, so that the problem of shrinkage is overcome.

Jugo-Slavakin goods are principally rotary cut, and compare very favorably in quality of manufacture.

Below Standard in Manufacture

The fact that I wish to call attention to in this article is, that Canadian spruce is far below the standard in quality of manufacture. There are exceptions of course, but as a rule it is badly sawn.

We had a well-cut shipment from Quebec this summer, band-sawn, square-edged, and full sized; this lot sold as fast as it was put up, and brought from £6 to £8 per standard more than badly cut stuff—Why? Because a little more care had been taken in the manufacture. Each responsible individual in the organization was doing his duty, and the consequence is, the firm have a recognized reputation. The lumber has been enhanced in value by several pounds per standard, the importers have no difficulty in disposing of the goods, and there is general satisfaction wherever it is used.

We will take another shipment for instance, of badly cut goods. There is not any grading done, or any attempt made at sorting. You get 3 x 7 for instance for margarine box frames, there are not two alike in width or thickness; apparently one quarter of an inch has been taken off one and added to the next, etc., so that you have to size some deals to 6½ in., others you have to rip ¼ in. off to bring to your required size of 7 in.

The consequence is, another "recognized reputation" is made; buyers will not touch it if a good brand can be had, otherwise good timber (if properly cut) will bring the price of the lower grades of the well manufactured article, to say nothing of the general dissatisfaction caused by its distribution.

Careless Manner of Conversion

As a matter of fact I have seen Canadian goods that I have been ashamed of when stacked alongside of Norwegian and Swedish goods, and it is merely due to the careless manner of conversion, the quality of our timber cannot be questioned.

I know the difficulties of saw-milling, the output that has to be maintained, the tendency to casually inspect our goods and think they are a fair average, but it is quite another matter to re-saw these goods, trying to get a 7 in. out of a 6¾ in or a 6⅞ in. Believe me it is much easier, and better, to make and maintain a good reputation than to eradicate a bad one.

We talk of economics, re-forestation, etc.; still we take the goods we have in hand and manufacture them so that they depreciate in value to the tune of 25 to 30%, besides giving ourselves a black eye in the world's greatest mart.

Live Publicity for Retail Lumbermen

If there is one live wire in the retail lumber ranks it is J. B. Mackenzie of Georgetown and Acton, Ont. He thoroughly appreciates the value of publicity and never neglects an opportunity to keep his business, his stock and his service before the public.

Mr. Mackenzie recently issued some illustrated literature in the shape of an eight page folder, from which he says he is getting splendid results. He devotes ½ of 1% of his annual turn-over to advertising and is well satisfied with the outcome. "Believe me," adds Mr. Mackenzie, "we could spend double the amount with profit. We recently mailed 2,500 copies of the circular, entitled 'Of Interest To You,' to farmers who have insurance policies in the Halton Fire Insurance Co." By using this list Mr. Mackenzie says that they got the names of those who were prospective customers and that business is looming up well at the present time. Mr. Mackenzie is satisfied that there will be a good normal trade in and around Georgetown, during 1921.

The circular in question presents splendid cuts of some of the barns which Mr. Mackenzie has built. One shows a metal clad barn erected during the past year for a Chinguacousy township man. Mr. Mackenzie also shows a plank frame barn covered with B. C. cedar, dressed one side, edged and shiplapped, which he built for Prof. Hutt near Guelph.

In his announcement, the Georgetown retailer of wood goods says: "We are prepared to quote you a price on all material for this barn, delivered at your nearest railway station, and, if necessary, can arrange to have same erected."

Mr. Mackenzie also shows a snug implement shed, suitable for the farmer and states: "We have plans of several implement sheds prepared, and, if you will write or phone us particulars, we will tell you what the materials will cost or give you the cost of the building erected." Then there stands out in red letters the slogan, "House Your Implements. We are Ready to Help You." Mr. Mackenzie also deals with other phases of his service and stock, such as hardwood floors, beaver board, cement, garages, silos, doors, etc.

Some reference is also made to houses, and an illustration of a fine home is given. Touching upon his facilities in this respect Mr. Mackenzie says:

Only One Safe Way

There is only one safe way to set about building a home. You must build by plan and not by guess.

A man's house is his castle and besides being comfortable and convenient ought to express the individuality of the owner. It should have some of the arrangements which the owner likes rather than a house built from a stock plan.

Bring me your own individual ideas in house building and I have the building knowledge and experience to incorporate your ideas into a practical plan.

Besides furnishing plans and specifications complete, have a full line of house building materials on hand, such as rough lumber for frame, interior finish, flooring, doors, etc.

We have special machinery for the making of stairs complete in the mill.

Our sash are made from the best quality of first growth white pine or B.C. cedar. They are carefully machined and well sanded.

Bring or send your requirements and we will be pleased to quote you a price on lumber and interior trim or a price complete.

Planning a house requires careful consideration. Now is the time to plan and prepare before the rush of the spring work begins. Start early and avoid having to wait.

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber—Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

Wanted—White Pine

One or more cars 4 and 5/4 stained, good good shoft white pine. Mell & Sons Lumber Company, Philadelphia, Pa. 6-9.

Wanted

Logs to saw, or will buy sawmill with capacity of about 15,000 feet with a good season's cut. Address "Lumber," 103 Irving Ave., Ottawa, Ont. 7-8

Wanted Lath

Prices on Hemlock, Pine and Spruce lath; delivered Detroit rate. Brewster Loud Lumber Co., No. 1307 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich. 3-8

Lath Wanted

Will buy any quantity, White Pine, Spruce or Hemlock. Please quote your best cash price f.o.b. Toronto. C. W. James Jr., 358 Greenwood Ave., Toronto. 6-13.

Wanted—Timber Lands

Large or small tracts of softwoods and hardwoods in Ontario. Address Lock Box 262, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. 4-7

Lumber For Sale

FOR SALE—Hickory dimension squares and flitches. It is true economy to purchase our stock sawn to your net dimension. J. Murchison & Son, Dickson, Tenn. 6-9

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

For Sale

300,000 feet Birch in logs ready to start sawing under National rules. Offered as No 3 common and better. Apply P.O. Box 6, Victoriaville, Que. 6-tf.

FOR SALE—3000 Cords of Mixed White Birch and Tamarac, ready for shipment 10th December, 1920, at Stone Siding, A.E.R., 28 miles west of Sudbury. For further particulars apply to C. G. Hyett, Worthington, Ont., Soo branch C. P. R. 24-5

Spruce

5/8 x 3
5/8 x 4 & wider
3 x 8—10/20'

Dry—Merchantable

J. E. Harroun & Son
Watertown, N.Y.
7-8

Cedar and Maple

We offer at attractive prices two cars cedar squares 6 x 6, and 4 x 4 running largely 16 ft. long. 2 cars 1" and 2" cedar edged; 2 cars 1" hard maple No. 1, 2 and 3 Common.

Peterborough Canoe Co., Limited,
4-7 Peterborough, Ontario.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Saw Logs For Sale

About 15,000 sawlogs, pine, spruce and hemlock, for sale by piece or feet B.M. on Vermillion River near White fish Station, C.P.R. or will give job of sawing. Con. McGuire, Whitefish, P.O., Ont. 6-9.

Machinery Wanted

WANTED—Two heavy log or lumber trucks. Box 257, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-t.f.

WANTED—Pulpwood barker (Moreau) of recent model in first class condition. H. E. Goodhue, Sherbrooke, Que. 5-8

Wanted

Double drum steam log jammer or steam hoist. Will buy or rent. Advise size, condition, price, etc.

F. STANLEY KNIGHT,
5-8 Meaford, Ontario.

Machinery For Sale

For Sale

Box-Board Printer, 18 x 44", F. X. Hooper two-color, knocker feed, $975.00. All kinds box machinery for sale. Chas. N. Braun Machinery Co., Fort Wayne, Ind. 7-8

FOR SALE—Complete saw mill equipment, including three horizontal boilers, Corliss engine, Buckeye engine, double edger, circular saw with top saw, steam carriage and nigger and extra heavy transmission complete. Box 503, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5-8

For Sale

One covel automatic band saw grinder for double cutting saws; a bargain; immediate shipment. The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ont. 6-9.

For Sale—Locomotive

One 28 Ton 3 Cylinder 8 x 10 Standard Gauge Lima Geared. Located in Canada. Box 376, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19tf

For Sale

Moreau Barker and Robb 30 H.P. boiler and engine on wheels. Complete outfit for rossing. Sell separate or together.

J. D. BUCKLEY,
7 Newcastle, N.B.

For Sale En-Bloc

Complete Saw Mill Equipment, including one four Block Hamilton Carriage. One pair heavy twin engines feed complete and steam nigger. One three block E. Long carriage with eight inch gunshot feed and steam nigger. One heavy three saw edger, W. Hamilton make. Three 75 H.P. boilers complete with Dutch ovens and stacks. One 90 H.P. engine and fly-wheel complete. One lath and shingle mill. Complete filing equipment. One refuse burner, shafting pulleys, transmission, etc., complete. Apply Box 543, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-12

One Mitts & Merrill No. 2-C Hog in first class condition. The Laberge Lumber Co., Limited, Sudbury, Ontario. 5-8

FOR SALE—Guaranteed rebuilt filing room machinery. Send for monthly mailing list. Ge Bott Mfg. Company, Big Rapids, Mich. 6-9.

For Sale

One 12 in. x 16 in. slide valve engine with heavy belt wheel 14 x 72 ins. in good condition; good sawmill power. Geo. Craik, R. R. No. 2 Mossley, Crampton, Ont. 6-7

One 12 x 12 centre crank engine, 60 h.p.; one centre crank engine with sub-saw, 75 h.p.; one centre crank engine, 30 h.p.; one side crank engine, left hand, 20 h.p.; one 27 h.p. portable engine on wheels, also new portables on wheels or skids 24 to 60 h.p. The Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co., Ltd., Seaforth, Ont. 6-11.

For Sale

Sash, door and planing mill machinery. Boilers, engines, motors, pulleys, gears, machine shop and moulding machinery, 8 feet Linderman glue jointer. Full printed list on request to Cargill Limited, Cargill, Ontario. 5-8

For Sale

One 100 H.P. engine, slide valve, in good condition. One 75 H.P. boiler, 75 lbs. steam, good condition. One smoke stack, 36" x 65', good screen on top, all good repair. Kindly give us a price. Box 476, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-7

For Sale

One 40" Inserted Tooth Circular Slab Resaw, sturdy construction. Spare bits and shanks. Condition fair. This machine was used until replaced by a band machine. Just the thing for small mill. Make money out of your slabs. F. Stanley Knight, Meaford, Ontario. 5-8

Description of Engine and Water Heater For Sale by

R. B. HERRON & COMPANY
Tionaga, Ont.

1—Becket Slide Valve Engine 16 x 24
Automatic cut off wheel governor
Four inch intake
Five inch exhaust
Length of base twelve feet
Length over all fifteen feet
Main shaft thirteen feet by seven inches
Complete with fittings, grease cups and lubricators.

1—Exhaust Feed Water Heater
Diameter 24", length 7'
Complete with connections.
Sixty feet of Four Inch Pipe.
Five Elbows Four Inch.
Two Flanges.
Price F.O.B. Car, Tionaga, Ont., $1,300.00.

1—Payette Edger
Complete with front and rear table and rolls
Equipped with two sets of jaws
Floor space 6' 6" by 4'
Over all 7' 8"
Diameter of saw mandrel 3 & 3/16
Pulley 12 x 12
Capacity forty thousand per day.
Price F.O.B. car, Tionaga, Ont., $600.00
7-10

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam binder rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

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We have over $250,000 worth of used machinery of all kinds for sale. Suitable for mines, quarries, railroads, pulp and lumber mills, etc.

Everything carefully overhauled at our shops before shipped.

Send us your inquiries.

R. T. GILMAN & CO.,
19tf Montreal.

Situations Wanted

WANTED—Position to manufacture lath or pickets by day or thousand. Best of references. Box 597, Sudbury, Ont. 6-9.

Wanted position as sawyer on left hand rig. Long experience on both bands and circular. Prefer a fast rig. Box 495, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5-6

SAW MILL ENGINEER wants employment for coming season. Can do all own repairs on engine or boilers. Go anywhere. R. Cornthwaite, 213 Dease St., Fort William, Ontario. 4-7

WANTED—A position by a band sawyer who can satisfy both as to quality as well as quantity of lumber sawn. Recommendation from some of the best firms in Canada. Box 548, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7

POSITION WANTED—By lumberman with 20 years' experience, open for engagement as grader and shipper. Hardwoods, (N.H.A.) softwoods, export and domestic. Highest references. Box 447, Canada Lumberman, 119 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal, Que. 7

RETURNED MAN—Married, 8 years' experience in planing and building work, seeks position as superintendent of small planing mill. Thorough knowledge of lumber also woodworking machinery. Can take detail from blueprints. State full particulars in first letter. Box 547, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7

Energetic young man, twenty-one, desires a position with firm in lumber or woodworking industry. My paramount object is for anything in my employer's interests. Would want position where I would have some correspondence to handle or where would be able to work in soon. Have four years' experience in millwork. Always make good use of my spare time. Good references. Box 542, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7

Man with 12 years' experience in the Quebec lumber and pulpwood business, speaking both languages, wishes position as superintendent in a better location for a company doing business in pulpwood or lumber. Has thorough knowledge of office work and is competent to take charge of any operation. At present manager of an American company on North Shore, but wishes to make a change. Address replies or enquiries to Box 512, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-t.f.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—Sawyer for right hand single cut band saw; setter accustomed to steam set works; doggers, gang sawyer and edgermen. Apply Graves, Bigwood & Co., Byng Inlet, Ontario. 7-8

WANTED—An experienced circular saw filer. Must be capable of doing hammering. Apply to R. B. Herron, 76 Westmount Ave., Toronto. 7

WANTED—Engineer, circular filer, blacksmith, and sawyer for season's cut commencing in April. Box 504 Canada Lumberman. 5-tf.

WANTED—One first class band sawfiler for a double cut mill, cutting all white pine stock. Apply to Box 475, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-7

WANTED—A competent man to grade lumber. Must be thoroughly conversant with National Hardwood Association rules. Apply P.O. Box 632, Magog, Que. 6-7.

WANTED

Sawmill men, filer, sawyer, setter, lath sawyer, edger and trimmer men. Apply Box 491, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-9

WANTED—Live commission men to sell coast stocks throughout the Eastern and Prairie Provinces. Liberal commission to those who can obtain the price. Box 540, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-10

WANTED

Live man to take charge of lumber and cooperage mills in Ontario, one preferred who could take third or half interest. Box 508, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5-8

SAWYER WANTED for first class circular mill. Heavy friction feed cut. One and quarter to one and half million feet. Automatic filing equipment. Good board and accommodation. Mills, Bessemer, Ont. Apply W. F. Hamlyn, Hermon, Ont. 7

WANTED—Experienced lath mill foreman for large lath mill. Six machines. When applying state age, experience, firms employed with, salary expected, and when available. Enclose references. Apply Box 531, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-8

WANTED—Experienced sawmill men. Two right hand band sawyers, one left hand band sawyer, also setters, edgermen, trimmermen, lumber pilers, graders and lumber handlers.

The Pas Lumber Co., Limited, The Pas, Man. (Formerly Prince Albert Lumber Co., Ltd., and Ladder Lake Lumber Co., Ltd.) 6-8.

Representative Wanted

WANTED—By old established Vancouver wholesale and manufacturing concern a live commission salesman to represent us in Ontario. Would put up limited monthly guarantee to right party. We are well-known to the dealers in Ontario and must have someone who thoroughly understands British Columbia lumber and shingles, and who is acquainted with Ontario trade. Address, Canada Lumberman, Box 100, 212 Winch Building, Vancouver. 7

Veneer Foreman Wanted

We require a man who can veneer true to size and closed or tight, no matching required, just plain rotary work on basswood. One who can handle operators (unskilled) on 15 machines in Province of Quebec. If you can cover this job, and are interested in progressive manufacturing, apply stating age, nationality, experience and salary desired to Box 533, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7

WANTED—An experienced saw mill foreman for a two band and gang mill in Algoma district. Must be an expert mechanic and have good executive ability, able to get best results in quantity and cost of manufacture. When applying state age, number of years' experience, types of mills and firms engaged with. State salary expected and when could take charge. Enclose references. Box 530, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-8

Business Chances

Tug Wanted

Wanted to purchase a small steam warping tug, commonly called "Alligator." Send full particulars, stating price, to U. O. I. Co., 194 Middle St., Ottawa, Ont. 7-8

PORTABLE SHED 125' x 60' FOR SALE

Located at Toronto, one aeroplane hangar in excellent condition. Cost $9,000. Heavy overhead roof supports are readily dismantled for shipment. **Can be purchased and re-erected for ½ the cost of a new and inferior building.** Box 537, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7

Wanted

Wood working industries for the Town of Massey, Ont. 1,000 population. Gravity water system. Situate junction of Sable and Spanish Rivers. On C. P. R. Soo line 58 miles west of Sudbury. Unlimited Raw Material for Box Lumber, Veneer and Hardwood Workings. Telegraph and local and long distance telephone service. Four passenger trains daily. Ideal building sites. Unlimited water power awaiting development. Three water powers within the town limits.

Interested parties communicate with Board of Trade for further information regarding concessions on taxations, water supply and building sites.

A. A. HALLETT,
4-7 Sec'y. Board of Trade.

Lumber Property For Sale

About 8,000 acres (held in fee) of lumber lands estimated to contain about 30,000,000 sp. feet of merchantable soft wood.

As a pulp wood proposition, this property should contain 60,000 cords or more.

Included with the lands, is a saw mill, equipped with Dutch furnaces, Waterous edger, planer and lath machine, and situated along the line of the C. N. Railway, the port lies within three miles of the mill, so that water shipments may be made as well as rail.

All the lands are within easy distance of the river, and stream driving does not exceed a distance of more than six miles.

For further information apply to

E. A. SMITH,
23t.f. Shediac, N. B.

Sale of Lands

Under the instructions from The Honorable the Secretary of State for Canada, the Custodian of Alien Enemy property, there will be offered for sale by public auction, by Mr. G. R. Duncan, Auctioneer, at the Council Chamber in the City Hall, in the City of Fort William, in the District of Thunder Bay, in the Province of Ontario, on Monday the fourth day of April, 1921, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, a large number of parcels of land, said to contain in all about 17,000 acres, and situate in the Townships of Blake, Crooks and Pardee, in the Municipality of Neebing, in the said District of Thunder Bay. Each parcel of land will be put up for sale separately.

The lands are said to be valuable for the timber thereon and for mining and agricultural purposes.

The lands were formerly owned by alien enemies, but are now vested in the Custodian by virtue of The Treaty of Peace (Germany) Order of 1920.

Each parcel will be offered for sale subject to a reserve bid.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Terms: Ten per cent. cash at time of sale and balance within thirty days.

A list of the lands and acreages, with terms and conditions of sale, may be seen at the office of the under-named Solicitor, and the above named Auctioneer, and at the office of the Deputy Custodian, Ottawa.

W. F. LANGWORTHY,
Port Arthur.
Solicitor for the Custodian.
Dated March 3rd, 1921.
6-7

Miscellaneous

"When you have any transit cars and cannot find a home for them, ship them to us. We will unload, store, insure and reload them when you desire, at reasonable charges. Write for full particulars." The Forest Products Co., Canton, Ohio. 6-9

Wanted

Good second-hand roller bolster wagon, capacity of 4 tons. Must be in good condition. O. A. Rice Co., Welland, Ont. 7

Sale of Timber

Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received for the purchase of approximately 531 M. fbm. timber and 518 poles up to noon **April 4th, 1921.**

All of the timber was purchased new in the latter part of 1920 and has never been used. Ninety per cent. of the stock is No. 1 Common B. C. Fir of good merchantable quality and the balance is of B. C. or Ontario Hemlock. It is all in the Toronto yards, conveniently located on railway sidings for loading.

Detailed list giving dimensions and further information may be obtained upon application to the undersigned.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

WEDDELL & SAUNDERS,
Engineers & Contractors,
312 McKinnon Bldg.,
March 7/21. Toronto.
6-7

Sale of Red and White Pine

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Wednesday, the 20th day of April 1921, for the right to cut the Red and White Pine Timber on parts of the townships of Afton and Sheppard, in the Temagami Forest Reserve, in the district of Sudbury, having an area of 22 square miles.

For further information, Maps, etc., apply to the undersigned, or to Mr. J. T. McDougall, Crown Timber Agent, North Bay, Ontario.

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, March 3rd, 1921.

N.B. No unauthorized publication of this Notice will be paid for. 6-8.

Installed Sprinkler System and New Edger

One of the big plants on the Vancouver waterfront, to make some extensive improvements in the winter slack season, has been the Alberta Lumber Co., Ltd. They have recently installed the latest and best in sprinkler systems that the Grinnell Company of Canada could supply, and the management is now enjoying half-rate insurance premiums as a direct result. The mill has been running steadily right through the winter. Just at present a shut-down to add some new machinery is in the company's plans. They are rebuilding the saw carriage entirely, and are in addition putting in a new planer and a Sumner Iron Works Edger, the Canadian Sumner Iron Works plant, in Vancouver having also supplied the material for rebuilding the saw carriage. With these additions and improvements and the necessary overhaul while shut down, the mill will be in better shape than ever to take care of its increasing trade.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA
Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

NEW BRUNSWICK
Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

NEWFOUNDLAND
More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

ONTARIO
Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

QUEBEC
Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

Cruiser's reports and blue prints, where available, will be sent to Principals or their accredited agents.

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R. T. GILMAN & CO.
MONTREAL, QUE.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario and the East

There is not much change in the general market situation although reports are that conditions are getting better. Retailers, particularly in the country, are doing a little more business than they have for some weeks past. They are not, however, buying to any large extent as yet. During February a number of sorting-up orders were placed and several carloads were disposed of by the mills.

Hauling operations in the bush have been completed, and while the production in most centres will not be nearly as heavy as last year, it is felt that there will be enough lumber cut to satisfy all requirements during 1921 unless there should be a particularly sudden and strong demand.. Good driving conditions are looked for on the streams and rivers.

When the sawmills resume operation at the end of this month or the beginning of next, it is expected there will be a considerable reduction in mill labor. One lumberman stated that he thought about $3.00 would be the average pay, while the figure last year ran from $4.00 to $4.50 and even $5.00.

One question which looms up prominently is that concerning prices. One reason given as to why orders are not being placed readily at present is that rumors have reached the east of a probable reduction of 10 to 15 cents per hundred in freight rates, and it may be that some would-be buyers are holding off in anticipation of a drop. At any rate the report is heard on all sides that freight rates are likely to come down in the near future, and it is hoped that the rumor is correct. Even Hon. F. B. Carvell, chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, has come out flat-footed against the present excessive freight charges. In an address delivered recently before the Rotary Club in Ottawa, he stated that the McAdoo award was one of the most iniquitous pieces of legislation ever foisted upon the people of the United States, and, unfortunately, it was also foisted upon the people of Canada by the Canadian Railway Commission. He believed a scheme could be worked out by which the railways could be brought back to normal conditions, and assured his hearers that the railway Commissioners would find much greater pleasure in reducing rates than in increasing them.

The figure at which some lumber is being sold in the east is much lower to-day than the cost of production, and it does not look as if prices will drop to any greater extent than they have during the past few months. Unless all signs fail, wholesalers and others believe the trend will be in the other direction.

Some concerns report a fair business, during the past few days, and one firm sold 16 carloads in one day recently, which is the biggest business on any day for several months. There is no doubt that trade is picking up slowly but not as rapidly as many would like to see it. It is noticeable that while no one will openly declare that business is booming, everything seems to point to gradual improvement as each week passes, and there is no doubt the second half of 1921 will be more satisfactory in results and see a much larger turn-over in forest products than the first six months of the year.

White pine has been holding pretty well in price during the past few months although there was a slight reduction on 1 in. and 2 in. mill run during the past week. No. 1, 2 and 3 mill culls have also taken a drop of two or three dollars. As for hemlock, some low prices are being reported, and conditions are so unsettled that it is almost impossible to tell what are the actual quotations. A few carloads have been sold and retailers report a fair demand.

Considerable Michigan and Wisconsin hemlock has been coming in of late and competing with Ontario hemlock, being disposed of to the retail yards at the same price and, in some instances, a dollar or two less. There is a freight rate of 29c. which enables the product to be laid down in Toronto at considerably less than $40.00. The hemlock sold is known as "No. 2" and is carefully sized. Those wholesalers, who have been handling it, claim that it answers admirably the purpose for which they desire it. At any rate the Wisconsin hemlock seems to have had quite a boom of late in Toronto and other points, as several men have bought large quantities.

In regard to the general building situation, it is somewhat difficult to size up conditions at the present juncture. Architects have a large amount of work on their boards but just how many of the proposed structures will materialize, it is impossible to state. In Toronto during the past month, the record of new homes was nearly three times what it was for the corresponding month in 1920. The average reduction in the cost of each dwelling is about $400.00 and the average expenditure per house runs from $4,000 to $5,000. There are practically no rows of attached houses being built and fewer semi-detached than ever before.

United States

With the advent of spring and the resumption of building operations there is some increase in the demand for lumber reported at different centres. The trend of trade is upward and while the movement has not become accelerated by any means, it is hopeful in tone. Inquiries are coming in more freely and some of these are resulting in business. The outlook is better and sellers show a little more firmness especially in hardwoods, the demand for which is quickening owing to resumption of furniture and other wood-consuming plants, including box factories. The price for No. 1 common and lower grades of hardwood are still low and an actual shortage in some of the higher grades is reported.

There is still labor trouble at some points and a recent report from Chicago states that building employees are holding out for the old wage scale of one dollar and a quarter while the bosses have offered one dollar and announced their decision to pay no more. A deadlock may ensue which will result in the abandoning of many structural plans for spring. In southern pine the market shows no change. From the oil fields of the southwestern territory it is announced there is considerable activity and a fair amount of construction.

Word received from Buffalo is to the effect that the hardwood trade is still quiet in that market and many firms do not show much sign of an early improvement. There are a number of house plans being figured upon and it would appear that some building is on the programme.

The transcontinental lines have announced a lowering of rates on the lumber schedule, but the western mill men are not satisfied that the reduction is enough to enable them to regain lost markets. The roads, however, are determined to make a trial of the new rates before they consent to any further reductions.

But even with lower freight rates which will make it possible to deliver lumber for less money, and even if other building materials and wages come down, there will still be less than normal building while money is so hard to get at reasonable rates. To a great extent, the present system of taxation on incomes is responsible for tight money. Investors will not consider mortgages while they can make considerable more money by investing in tax-exempt securities.

Speaking of the structural situation an eastern firm says they do not believe that the building material market is yet entirely liquidated or that the lath market will, as predicted, start sliding by the 1st of April. The attempt of certain salesmen to bump the lath market has failed. The industrial situation generally is succinctly reviewed by another authority which declares that stocks of laths on hand are sufficient to supply the market until late in the summer, and adds in a rather mournful strain the following comment: "Until the general situation has been approved, no demand for lumber will develop, no matter how much it costs to produce the stocks on hand."

Great Britain

The depression with which the year opened has not been lifted as yet and in spite of fairly general reductions in quotations, the amount of business which has been done is not on a large scale, states a well known firm. There has been some discussion of late in the matter of the publication of lumber prices and a recent issue of the "Timber Trades Journal" contains some timely comment on the

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We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres. F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr. W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

question in which that publication says:—"All commercial men have realized by this time that when a firm is pressed to sell for financial reasons, no considerations about damaging the market or hurting others have much weight. A short time ago many protests were made against the practice of advertising goods, and at the same time publishing the prices that would be accepted; but the custom has become so common that it is useless to fight against it. One of the evils of trade now is the number of small firms who started business in the speculative times through which we have recently passed, and who have not sufficient capital to weather the storm. There must necessarily be a weeding out process, and when this has been completed the timber trade and all others will be conducted on more normal lines. While prices are so uncertain, we doubt whether the publication even of details does much harm. There are no regular market values, and every transaction of any magnitude is a matter of negotiation. Naturally, old-established firms feel that the market position has been mismanaged, and state that the fall in values has been premature, but facts are now being faced with the knowledge that financial ability will tell in the long run."

In London many importers are in the fortunate position of having sold at least half their goods on the quays at good prices, but, of course, they cannot obtain payment until the landing return is received from the docks. It was a refreshing sight to notice men carrying two 3 x 7 of fair lengths in place of the one which has been in vogue for several years. From a rough survey of the position, it will take at least three months before the quays are cleared, so that there is no need to hurry in entering into contracts for fresh goods when there is already enough (and to spare) to go round for some time yet. It was also noticeable at the docks the number of sawn laths and poles newly arrived, which tends to show that some firms are confident of the demand for these particular articles in the future.

In mahogany and hardwoods a slightly increased movement of business is reported in some directions, principally in retail quarters of the trade, but generally the position continues in much about the same condition as of late. The consumption in regard to all descriptions of hardwoods is negligible, buyers appearing to be altogether apathetic in regard to speculating or purchasing in any way, and the month ends with a turnover of business that will probably show but little increase on that of the preceding one.

Regarding values, the market is yet a long way from what might be termed "settled conditions." The existing disparity between quotations does not conduce to stability. The fact that some merchants who are overstocked with certain grades of timber are anxious to dispose of their holdings at considerably less than the goods actually cost them is no criterion to gauge market values. Other merchants who have small stocks are content to wait events rather than to sacrifice their goods at ridiculously low figures. On the other hand, some American shippers are quoting prices which, on paper, seem very low, but the fact that these goods are still on the other side, and have to come forward—and it may be many months before the timber actually arrives here—makes the position of the market extremely uncertain. Everyone is still of the opinion that prices will eventually rise as soon as the demand becomes general, but there are still no signs of any volume of orders being placed either from stock or for future delivery.

Market Correspondence

SPECIAL REPORTS ON CONDITIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD

St. John Reports Producing Costs as Very High

The last month has been another of those liquidating periods and waiting for the return of business months, which process has been going on for some time. Both the American and the English markets are dormant, seemingly waiting for a general shake-up of some kind.

We certainly must be nearing the end of liquidation in lumber and prices at present are below production costs and show nothing but a loss. The demand is about as low as it possibly can be. Only a limited amount of repair work is in process and no new building has yet been started. Many local inquiries as to costs of building have come upon the market during the past few days, but whether any progress will be made towards operations and a real start, remains to be seen. Everyone seems to be waiting to see whether prices will yet go lower. Drastic reductions in building material have taken place during the last month and as yet no benefits have been derived by the manufacturers from these reductions. It does not seem to stimulate business.

The American market, especially the New England market shows but little improvement. All the building trade employees in Boston were recently out on strike. Prices are, at least, ten dollars per M below those of a year ago. Lath are only about one-third of last year's top prices, and shingles at least 25% below 1920 quotations. A general advance in values will, certainly, take place if trade revives, as owners of logs will not manufacture and sell at present rates. Logs have cost more to produce by, at least, $2.00 per M over 1919-20 prices. Production costs of sawing will, no doubt, be less than in 1920 and may lessen the cost of manufacturing by $1.00 per M, but it will still cost $1.00 per M over 1920. Lumber cannot be produced to-day out of ordinary logs paying all charges, at less than $35.00 per M feet, so for every dollar at which lumber is sold below this price, a loss must be made. It must be borne in mind also that the culls and fourth quality must come out of the same log and are always sold at much less than merchantable, many times not bringing the cost of the log. American prices for merchantable quality lumber at St. John would not net over $30.00 per M, which shows a decided loss to the manufacturer, so unless prices and demand improve, it is questionable whether many mills will start sawing or not.

The English market is also dead and no change seems likely in the near future until conditions right themselves in the Mother country, and her foreign neighbours. 3 x 7's were sold lately at about $30.00 net, and narrow stocks at around $25.00, all alongside ship St. John, N.B. This, shows a tremendous loss, and certainly, cannot go on or it will break the finances of the best and strongest lumber manufacturers. There is apparently only one thing to do and that is keep the plants idle until business resumes on a sound, profitable basis.

All logging has been finished for 1921 and the cut certainly shows only about 25% of a year ago. Spring seems to be coming early and it is hoped it may revive buying to some local extent at least. Pulpwood has also broken in price and shipments have been stopped. The box trade shows some revival at lower prices.

Shipments From Quebec Will Not be Large

The lumber trade in Quebec is so absolutely quiet that the least said about it in the present is for the best. The Quebec correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman" in a talk with leading manufacturing and export firms in the city, got the same reply to all inquiries. Business is at standstill, and how long these conditions are likely to remain, is to them a conundrum. They are not, however, pessimistic and have a feeling that a shift is likely to take place sooner or later, but do not expect any immediate change. When such does come, it is stated that it will not be from the United Kingdom markets but from the United States. One thing is significant. No orders have arrived from Great Britain, and the Quebec shippers, contrary to custom at this season of the year, are not looking for ship charters, which goes to show that there will be very little or no shipment of lumber from the port of Quebec at the beginning of navigation.

A member of one of Quebec's leading manufacturing and export firms, who has just returned from a trip to the various business centres of the United States, states the trade is so dull over the border that several adept salesmen with whom he had discussed the situation, said they believed that they had lost the art of selling. The Quebec firms, who had gauged conditions last summer and fall, were warned by business instinct to conduct their manufacturing business this winter on lines of the most rigid economy without any serious injury to their organization, with the result that forty per cent of their usual production was only cut in the woods, and even with their pruning knife at work, their production of logs cost them more money than the preceding year.

The concensus of opinion among the experts in the trade is that present conditions will continue as long as deflation is in course of generation with its labyrinth of uncertainties. The Quebec business houses will not be overstocked this summer as was anticipated. Their advance vision of conditions that led them to take all possible precaution, has been their salvation in this particular regard, and unless a rift in the horizon takes place during the coming summer to warrant a change, they will curtail their production materially next winter.

There is a great need for construction work in the district of Quebec, and the will as well as the capital to proceed, but the general

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tendency is to wait for a reduction in the price of labor and material. The building public, like the purchasing public in all phases of business life, as well as with the consumer, have come to be obdurate in their strike against the high cost of living, and until the manufacturers and retail trade make up their minds to accept smaller profits, things will go on from bad to worse.

An effort is being made in Quebec to organize companies for the manufacture of cement, and thus cut the price of that building material, which the building contractors do not hesitate to proclaim is the greatest cause for all their troubles.

The city of New York, suffering from want of sufficient dwellings to relieve the congestion of its increasing population, has under consideration a scheme for relief that might be emulated by the large and populous cities of Canada. That is exemption from taxation of all houses built from now until the first of May 1922, for a period of ten years. Something of this nature will have to be adopted by the municipal government of the city of Quebec, for in the present there is a shortage of no less than 1,500 dwellings to meet the demand of the increase in population. As conditions now exist, no relief can be expected, for the people with capital will not invest their money in building with the present inflated prices of cement and other material, claiming that there is no justification for the excessive demands. Labor and transportation are other important factors that will have to be dealt with. The salaried and middle classes, who heretofore sympathized with labor and saw justice in the organization of their trade unions, are now openly expressing their antagonism, and place labor in the same category as the profiteer.

In regard to railway transportation, it is without exception one of the greatest drawbacks to lumber movement, and the rates on freight must be adjusted by a recall of the McAdoo wage award. As an example of the earning powers of railway labor under present rates of wages, it may be pointed out that a manager of one of Quebec's savings banks informed your correspondent that his bank had among its depositors railway men who were depositing $400 per month in his bank every month since the new wage scale came into effect. It may be added that a freight conductor employed on the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway remarked that his average earnings ever since the new wage scale came into effect were from $18.00 to $25.00 per day. Furthermore, it is stated from a reliable source that a station agent in charge of a small junction station at River du Loup, P.Q., which has to do with two trains daily, one in the early morning and the other at night, clears $6,000 per annum. He works in his vegetable garden all day long, for which he is paid a salary and overtime for attending these two trains.

From inquiries made, your correspondent learns that there is still approximately 100,000,000 feet of the timber stored in New Brunswick that had been purchased during the war by the Imperial Government, and later sold to a syndicate of English importers who only called for a shipment of a few cargoes of the goods during the past winter, that was shipped to the United Kingdom from St. John, N.B.

Montreal Business Does Not Pick up Rapidly

Although most Montreal wholesalers are still optimistic, there is a certain amount of disappointment at the slow manner in which the season has opened. Business has not picked up in the way hoped for. Despite the numerous inquiries, comparatively few orders are being placed, and it would appear as if the inquiries are sent out mainly with a view to test the market.

There is probably too an impression among certain possible buyers that prices have not yet reached the lowest basis, and that by holding off there may be opportunities to purchase at still cheaper levels. The chances are that instead of going lower prices will strengthen, especially if there is anything like a revival in the demand. This is, of course, dependent not only upon construction but upon the many industries which are large users of lumber. At present, manufacturing firms, such as piano companies, which require heavy stocks of hardwood, report that business is quiet, due, to a certain extent, to the number of men unemployed. Prices are by no means stabilized, and there are substantial differences in those quoted on the same specifications.

Practically every section of the lumber market is affected by the dull condition. Travellers state that the yards are not inclined to purchase, and that only immediate requirements are filled.

The outlook in the local building situation is uncertain. Though the permits show a considerable increase, supply houses state that little business has resulted. There are many inquiries, and if anything like a fair proportion of these materialise there will be a satisfactory amount of construction. It is known that two ten storey office buildings are contemplated, besides a very extensive hotel, a rolling mill and a large golf club. In addition many residences will be constructed. Up to the present the men have not shown serious opposition to the cut in wages by contractors. Some men quit, but their places were filled by others at the new prices.

The recent financing in connection with the pulp and paper industry has resulted in some comments upon the position of the industry and of the various lumber and pulp and paper concerns interested. The days of abnormal profits are over, and the industry is now getting down to a more normal basis. Canada, with her large supplies of pulpwood, is in a strong position to supply pulp and paper at favorable prices, and provided that the number of mills is kept within a reasonable limit, there is every prospect of the industry securing a large amount of profitable business.

Some Ottawa Valley Sawmills May Not Operate

Drastic changes in the general situation relative to the lumber market may be looked for at Ottawa, between now and June 1st. Without going far afield or making any speculative guesses, it would not be surprising if some sawmills in the Ottawa Valley did not operate this year. There is also the possibility of some of the woodworking factories shutting down again.

Such indications marked the principal happenings in the Ottawa lumber market during the closing period of March, during which time, prices on the whole remained firm as far as the manufacturers' lists were concerned. There were further rumors of a softening in the price of spruce.

On the whole the market, if anything, was in a more unsettled state than it has been for many months. The outlook, not only as to sales, but to the conducting of mill and factory operations as well, is uncertain. A drop in wages for sawmill labor is almost sure to result before the sawing season opens up. If it does not, some large mills are not going to operate.

Up to March 21st, the indications were, from advance information furnished the "Canada Lumberman," that there was under consideration a cut of twenty per cent in labor costs, which applied to sawmills as well as the majority of factory workers and yard men, the foreman, of course, not being included. The whole tendency of the manufacturers and operators it seemed was to make a general call on labor to bring down manufacturing costs.

"The manufacturers in general see no use in operating if they cannot dispose of their stocks. To do so would be to lose more money than they already have, even at the high prices which have been received for lumber," was the comment of one of the principal operators in the Ottawa Valley.

"The manufacturers have a considerable number of high priced logs yet behind the saw, and unless labor digs in and helps them to get these off the manufacturers' hands and onto the market, there is little chance of operations going ahead. If things and matters in the lumbering industry do not get down to a smooth re-adjustment basis by next fall Canada will witness one of its hardest winters in its history."

The same manufacturer went on to illustrate that during the past year, the lumbermen had seen what was coming months ahead, and had been willing to accept their losses. Now, however, the point of buffeting losses has apparently been reached and some of them are willing to shut down for a season or more rather than operate under present wage scales and conditions. In short they put it up to labor to step in and carry part of the losses they have been called upon to meet for several months past.

Spruce has dropped about ten dollars per M, within the last three months and the base price now is around $45 instead of $55. Pine does not appear to be coming down in price, and for the last two weeks has certainly been holding its own, with very little or no trading being done. Hemlock, and the hardwoods, showing little in the movement of stock, maintain previous prices.

Woods operations during March began to ease off, and the indications for a bountiful supply of logs at the mill ponds is not bright. Hauling has been got over with, but still the logs are not in the water in the number they should have been. A variety of causes is given for their not being there, but woods reports show that they are not on hand.

Rail transportation remained good. Orders were very slow and inquiries came under the same head. Lath and shingle showed little improvement.

It is rumored that factory labor will be reduced from forty to thirty-two cents per hour throughout the Ottawa Valley, counting in the Hawkesbury mills. This will mean that from eighteen hundred to two thousand sawmill hands will be affected.

Building operations at Ottawa during the coming spring and summer are in a doubtful state. Contractors and builders as well as the general public are not keen in undertaking building operations.

This was shown recently by the attitude adopted by the Ottawa Branch of the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, who have notified the Building Trades Council of Ottawa that they will not have any further dealings with that Council as a

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Books For Sale

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"A Manual for Northern Woodsmen," by Austin Cary, 302 pages, illustrated, revised edition, published in 1919 by Harvard University Press. Price $3.50.

Baughman's "Cost and Computation Manual," 440 pages, illustrated, third edition, published in 1920. Price $3.00.

Baughman's "Buyer & Seller." The handiest labor-saving book for lumbermen ever devised. Desk size, 300 pages, $3.50. Pocket edition, 188 pages, $1.50.

"Climax" tally book, bound in sheep, with hand strips. Size 4¼ x 8½, 110 pages. Price $2.00.

"Seasoning of Wood," a Treatise of the Natural and Artificial Processes Employed in the preparation of Lumber for Manufacture, with Detailed Explanations of its Uses, Characteristics and Properties, by Joseph Wagner. Published by D. Van Nostrand Company, in 1917, 274 pages, illustrated. Price $3.00.

"Scribner's Lumber and Log Book," 1920 edition, price 75c.

"The Utilisation of Wood-Waste," by Ernest Hubbard, third English revised enlarged edition, 236 pages, illustrated. Published in 1920 by Scott, Greenwood & Son. Price $2.00.

"The Kiln Drying of Lumber," a Practical and Theoretical Treatise, by Harry Donald Tiemann, M.E., M.F. **Published by J. B. Lippincott Co. 316 pages, illustrated. Price $5.00.**

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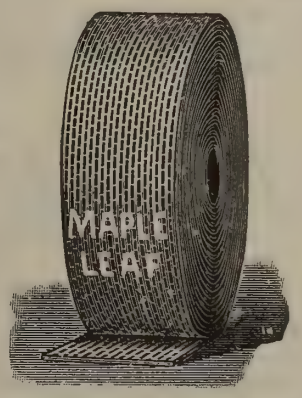

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body. What the builders propose and say is their position is that the individual trades concerned must deal with the various union crafts embraced in the Council individually, but not collectively. It appears as if the employers are commencing their war against high wages to bring down the cost of building. If they are successful and building gets well under way it means thaht a greater quantity of lumber will be absorbed in the home market this year than for the last five years.

Outside of the labor and building arena which is attracting the most attention, other conditions affecting the market remained as they were during the early part of the month.

How Lumber Situation is Shaping Up

Wherever men do congregate, especially lumbermen, the condition of trade is a live thing for discussion. Many and varied are the opinions that are offered regarding what the remainder of this year will bring forth and to what extent business will revive; how large will be the turn-over and whether values have touched bottom or will they soar above what they now are on the first evidence of a reviving market.

In conversation with one who has given the matter considerable study so far as such competing woods as southern pine, Ontario hemlock, B.C. fir and Wisconsin hemlock are concerned, he stated that it was impossible just at the present time to gauge accurately the situation. On the whole, the volume of business that the Toronto trade had done, particularly those firms which represent Coast and Mountain mills, had been very satisfactory during January and February when the smaller lumber yards bought quite freely. This business was entirely of a sorting nature. March was very quiet, and what the yards in the larger centres will do, it is impossible as yet to state as business will not fully open up until some time in April.

Continuing, the speaker said that he was of the opinion that there would not be a resumption of small buying until the orders placed had been received and some of this stock commenced coming in from the mills. He did not see that this would be much before the middle of May. Business in the larger cities was still in the plan stage and how much of this would materialize in orders, seemed to be largely a matter of speculation. Other commodities are not down in proportion to lumber, and it is believed there will be little reduction in labor costs except that labor itself will be more efficient and help more plentiful.

"With all lines of industry hard hit it is not probable that there will be during this year any appreciable volume of industrial building. If this turns out to be the case it will mean that the rail timber market will probably show continued weakness throughout the year. Other lines will be hurt but not in proportion to timbers.

"There will undoubtedly be more municipal building going on during this year than there was last and this fact may partially offset the slump in industrial work. Home-building will probably present a good average volume when once the wheels commence to turn but its volume is to a large extent dependent upon the financial market which to date shows no sign of easing. Speculative building has as yet received no encouragement worthy of mention from the banks and trust companies and the uncertainty of this feature, together with heavy public investment in the bond markets, and the experience of agricultural districts in marketing their crops of last year, tends to make any attempt to diagnose future conditions more or less a matter of guess work.

"I am essentially optimistic but optimism without a firm basis is of little value when thinking over hard facts. We have at the present, conditions which might, under given circumstances, tend to create a runaway market. On the other hand we have conditions at the present under which, certain premises being granted, protracted depression might be noted.

"The whole situation seems to me so bound up in the question of world finance and economic law that time alone will suffice to provide us with the correct answer. One thing is in our favor and that is that the mental attitude of the buying public is gradually having its confidence restored. This is an important factor and must not be overlooked, but it seems to me that the extent of this improvement, and therefore its importance, is restricted to the improvement which must be noted in economic conditions.

"My own guess is that the next few weeks will be relatively quiet with gradual improvement then as the larger centres begin to show added signs of activity. It is my expectation that some commodities will probably show a decrease from present levels within that time so that we should enjoy average business during the summer with further improvement being noted during the fall. Now as to the market, prices, as in December last, show a spread a mile wide. This situation will undoubtedly continue until a sufficient volume has developed to take some of the cheap stocks off the market," concluded the speaker.

Personal Paragraphs of Interest

G. W. Grier, of G. A. Grier and Sons, Limited, Montreal, has returned from a trip to Bermuda.

S. G. Denman, Canadian representative of the British Government Timber Department, London, is on a business trip to England.

F. T. Cliff, of the B.C. Manufacturing Co., New Westminster, makers of box shooks, was in Toronto and Montreal recently on business.

Among the callers on the Toronto trade during the past few days were O. A. Gignac of Quebec; Alfred S. Gravel of Etchemin Bridge, Que.; E. H. Lemay and W. A. Filion, of Montreal.

George H. Chahoon, Jr., president of the Laurentide Company, Limited, has returned to Grand'Mere, P.Q., after a holiday in the United States, the greater part of which was spent in the South.

F. H. Lamar, who has been secretary of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association at Winnipeg, is the succesor of Frank L. Nash, of Vancouver, as secretary of the Shingle Agency of British Columbia.

T. E. McKenzie, of Seaman-Kent Co., Limited, Toronto, left recently for Winnipeg, where he will demonstrate the possibilities of hardwood flooring in connection with the building demonstration which is being put on in the city.

Leonard Painter, who has been with the Long-Bell Lumber Co. of Kansas City, Mo., in the advertising department for the past year and a half, has been appointed to the newly-created position of assistant advertising manager. Mr. Painter was also made editor of The Log of Long-Bell, the monthly house publication of that organization.

James Thompson, of the Thompson & Heyland Lumber Co., Toronto, returned recently from an extended trip throughout the Southern States, where he visited a large number of mills and lumbering concerns. The Thompson & Heyland Co. have made arrangements to handle southern pine and southern hardwoods to a large extent in connection with their general lumber and pulpwood business.

C. A. Spencer, of C. A. Spencer, Limited, wholesale lumbermen, Montreal, has had a unique experience with his Willys-Knight car. It was stolen from outside the Engineers' Club, Montreal, on the night of Thursday, March 18th, recovered by the police in a lane, and lost again when the constable went to telephone for a patrol to tow the machine. The sequel was more fortunate in that the car was found again the next day in a lane.

FOR SALE

Wholesale Lumber Business

Owing to the death, recently, of Mr. Jas. G. Cane, the business heretofore carried on by him and Mr. Geo. A. Anderson, as Jas. G. Cane & Co., is hereby offered for sale as a going concern.
The stock on hand consists of White Pine and Norway Lumber and Lath: approximately 4,000,000 ft. of lumber and 1,500,000 pcs. of Lath, piled at the following points: Victoria Harbour, Midland, Peterboro, Callander, Spanish Station, and Pakesley.

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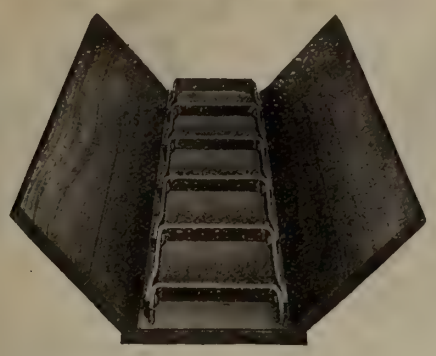


Fig. 1—Sawdust and short refuse Conveyer made from a plain (Style A) Steel Drag, sliding upon a steel plate.

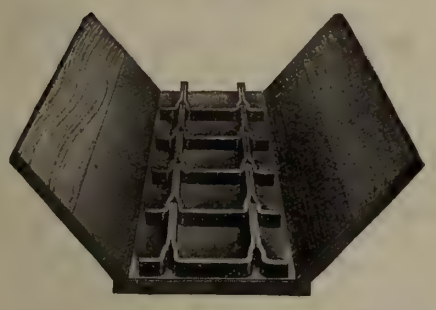


Fig. 2—A wider and more durable type of the Steel Drag Chain (Style D) than Fig. 1.

Fig. 3—A malleable Drg Refuse Chain mounted upon a steel plate. This chain is especially fitted for service in gritty material on account of long internal wearing surface of pin.

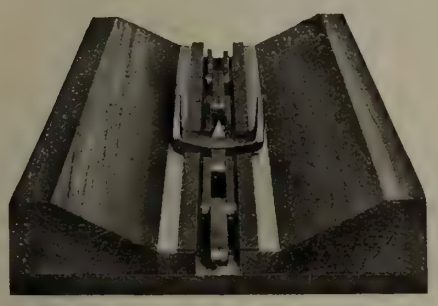


Fig. 4—Cast Steel Log Haul-up Spur, mounted upon a Vulcan Steel Chain and sliding on flat steel strips.

Fig. 5—Return strand of the above Log Haul-up (Fig. 4) showing the spur inverted and running astride of longitudinal guides.

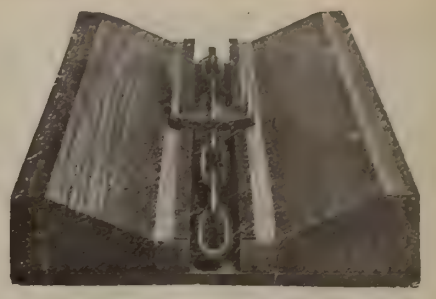


Fig. 6—Cast Steel Log Haul-up Spur upon a long link welded steel chain and operating on steel strips.

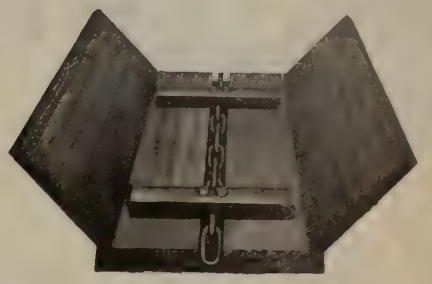


Fig. 7—A cheap and effective Pulp Wood and Refuse Conveyer made from Jeffrey Long Link Coil Chains with U-bolts and Wood Cross-bars at intervals.

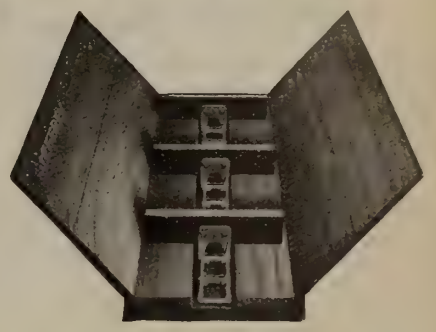


Fig. 8—A lighter service Conveyer than Fig. 7, made from Detachable Chain with F-2 attachments or any other type of Malleable Chain with similar attachments.

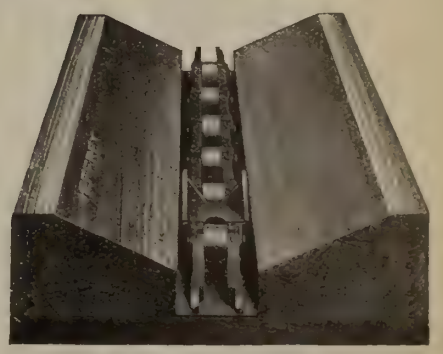


Fig. 9—Log Haul-up made from an extra strong malleable roller chain having steel pins and with renewable spurs riveted to top of the chain.

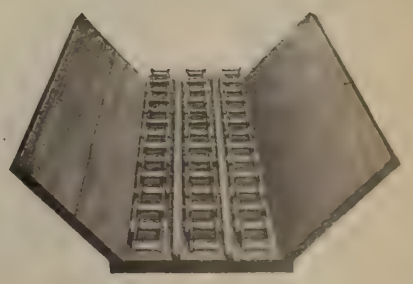


Fig. 10—A series of plain chains in a wide trough makes an excellent conveyer for handling logs from saws to stackers or barkers.

An Active Supporter of Organization

D. H. Andress, Sudbury, Ont.

D. H. Andress, of Sudbury, Ont., who was recently elected a director for the Northern District of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, is widely known in the north as a progressive business man, and has always taken a deep interest in the affairs of the O.R.L.D.A., having served on several of the most important committees. He has been in the building, lumber and milling line since a boy of 18 and for nearly 20 years has been continually engaged in lumbering and milling. He is a member of the Evans Co., Ltd., who operate a busy plant at 59 Lorne St., Sudbury, and whose slogan is "Everything for Builders." The Evans Co., of which Mr. Andress is manager, was organized in 1906 and has worked up a large connection in its varied activities. Mr. Andress is also a member of the Empire Coal & Lumber Co., Sudbury, which was organized in 1909. This concern has a lumber yard, planing mill and coal business in Sudbury. Mr. Andress has been a thorough believer in organization work and is of the opinion that the O.R.L.D.A. is worthy of every support and encouragement for what it has achieved along many lines.

The Doyle Rule and the Lumberman

The mysteries of the Doyle rule for measuring lumber was a topic for discussion in the Ontario legislature recently.

The public is mistaken in thinking that the lumbermen of the province are cheating the province to the extent of the overrun that the Doyle rule permits. As a matter of fact, the lumberman is entitled to all the overrun that is legitimately shown, and that, with small logs, may be considerably in excess of 100 per cent. Six-inch logs, 40 feet long, scale by Doyle 10 feet board measure. Cut to eight-foot sections and again scaled by Doyle, the parts will be found to give an average of 55 feet board measure per log, or an increase of some 400 per cent.

The general principle on which the Doyle measure is based is the squaring of the dimensions of the log after deducting four inches from the diameter. When four inches is taken from a small log the effect on the total is much greater proportionately than with a larger log. During the last 12 years there has been a decline of 35 per cent. in the size of the average pine log in Ontario.

The Doyle rule is hopelessly out of date and the government will have to find some better measurement. The present rule allows for the loss of one-fourth of the log in saw kerf (the slit from which the sawdust has fallen), whereas only one-half that amount is lost by the use of the fine saws used to-day. The rule has remained virtually as it is for 40 years.

In Europe the measuring is according to cubical content, and that system may be adopted here. Forty different rules are in use on this continent, but the international 1-8 rule is regarded by many as being the best. In a test 403 logs were shown by this rule to have 82,920 feet, board measure, as compared with 83,288 feet measured after manufacture, an overrun of only four-tenths of one per cent.

The Doyle rule does not work out even as accurately as the Quebec rule, but the lumbermen bear this in mind when making their tenders, and the prices in Ontario are considerably higher. Here is the way the Doyle, Quebec and International rules work out with 10-foot logs in board feet:

Diameter	Doyle	Quebec	International
6-inch	2.5	10	10
7-inch	5.6	15	15
8-inch	10	20	25
9-inch	16	28	30
10-inch	23	37	40
11-inch	31	42	50
12-inch	40	50	65
13-inch	50	62	75
14-inch	62	75	90

With logs 20 feet long and 14 inches in Diameter, the Doyle rule shows 125 board feet, the Quebec rule 150 and the international 195.

Approximately 200,000,000 feet of lumber will be cut on the crown lands of New Brunswick during the present year, according to estimates of scalers at the Department of Lands and Mines.

Never Use Negative Thoughts in Merchandising

A friend used to sell lumber on the road for a very stern manager. One day in another town, the manager walked square into our salesman friend in the lobby of a hotel, and our friend was visibly "lickered up." The boss glared him through and through with his stern eye, and said: "Looks like you're dead drunk; how about it?" And our friend, rocking on his heels with the load he was carrying, replied with extreme dignity: "I admit nuthin'."

Get that idea, Mr. Merchant. Incorporate it into your philosophy.

Apply it to your publicity and your salesmanship.

Don't deviate from that rule under any circumstances or conditions.

Don't admit anything against your own proposition, in your advertising, or selling talks.

A whole lot of people make the mistake in their advertising of answering calumnies that have been uttered about their goods by competitors. There never was a worse mistake.

The best way on earth to distribute slander is to deny its truth. Admitting that untruths have been uttered is an irremediable mistake.

The real way to rub out a lie is to tell the truth on the subject just as often and as convincingly as possible, but never admit any knowledge of the other thing.

We have in mind a mighty fine firm that advertised in large space that there was no truth in the report that their goods wouldn't last. They simply gave power to a lie about their own product, and probably impressed upon many mentalities that had never heard the false tale, the fact that suspicions had been uttered concerning the quality of this product, and started them off wrong.

If the "other fellow" has been knocking your goods, tell how good your stuff is, but don't in any way refer to him or his story.

Stick to your stuff, its merits, your service, and prove the truth of what you say, and "keep smiling," and keep the negative thought out of all your merchandising efforts.

Giving a man an impression and then immediately trying to erase it, is bad business. You will never get the entire impression rubbed out.—Gulf Coast Lumberman.

Lumber

If I'd got to choose alone
One of all the freights I've known—
All my cargoes live and dead,
Bacon, pigs, and pigs of lead,
Cattle, copra, rice and rails,
Pilgrims, coolies, nitrates, nails,
Lima beans and China tea—
What do you think my pick would be

If I'd got to name the best—
Take just one and leave the rest
Out of all the ports I've known—
Coral beaches white as bone,
All the hot lands and the cold,
Nights of stars and moons like gold,
Tropic smells and Spanish wine,
Whispering palm and singing pine,
All the isles of all the sea—
Where do you think I'd want to be?

Loading lumber long ago
In a ship I used to know,
With the bow ports open wide
In her stained and rusted side,
And the saws a-screaming shrill
At the Steveston lumber-mill
Where the Fraser floods and flows
Green and cold with melting snows
And the tow-boats' wailing din,
As the booms came crawling in,
Fills the echoing creeks with sound,
And there's sawdust all around,
Deep and soft like drifted snow;
Nowhere much a man can go,
Nothing much to see or do,
Mouldiest burg you ever knew.

But I'd give the years between—
All I've done and all I've seen,
All the fooling and the fun,
All the chances lost and won,
All the good times and the bad,
All the memories sweet and sad,
Far and near, by shore and sea,
I would give them all to be
Loading lumber years ago

—C. F. S.

Cedar Shingles—All Grades

Can Ship Promptly in Following Brands:

Beaver Brand Fraser Brand

Price Brand

Wire or Write for Quotations

CEDAR PRODUCTS, LTD.

Selling Agents

AMHERST, N. S.

The New Hobberlin Building. One of the largest mill construction buildings in Toronto. Designed and built by Messrs. Yolles and Rottenberg, Toronto.

One Million Feet

Supplied by One Firm

The million feet of Douglas Fir that was used in this large building was supplied by one firm. Needless to say this firm is a regular advertiser in "Contract Record" and owes its large business to keeping close to its market and following the trade information that is to be found in

ESTABLISHED 1886

Contract Record and Engineering Review

SUBSCRIPTION RATES $3 PER YEAR.
ADVERTISING RATES ON REQUEST.
HUGH C. MacLEAN, LTD.
349 ADELAIDE W., TORONTO.

Mailed every Wednesday by the publishers of "Canada Lumberman" in the interests of building material manufacturers, architects, builders and engineers.

THE EAGLE LUMBER CO. Limited
WHOLESALE LUMBER
SANS-DIEU-RIEN
MONTREAL - Canada

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER
SPRUCE, PINE, HEMLOCK

HARDWOODS

First Class Planing Mill Equipment

SHIPMENTS—C.P R. and CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

THE EAGLE LUMBER CO. LIMITED
Head Office: 90 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.
Mills at Mont Laurier, Que.; Hebert, Que.; Ste. Marguerite, Que.; and Nottaway, Que. Dressing mill at St. Jerome, Que.

Northern Office:
MIDLAND, ONT.

Southern Office:
HATTIESBURG, MISS

Herman H. Hettler Lumber Co.
2601 Elston Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.
Manufacturers and Dealer

White Pine, Red Pine and Yellow Pine
Lumber and Lath

Excellent Planing Mill Facilities. Prompt Shipments

EVERYTHING IN SPRUCE

Flooring and Siding any Style
White Pine and Spruce Lath
Crating Material

Campbell, MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Limited

MONTREAL
Board of Trade Building

TORONTO: 320 Roncesvalles Ave.
C. W. McCabe, Ont. Representative
Phone Junc. 1598W

SPECIALS

We offer:

1 car 1″ Basswood F. A. S.
1 car 1″ Basswood No. 1 Common
1 car 1″ Basswood No. 2 Common
1 car 1¼″ Birch No. 1 Common & Better
1 car 2″ Birch No. 1 Common & Better
1 car each 2x6, 8, 10, 12″ Hemlock

at prices well within the market. We solicit your enquiries for above. We have other stocks in SPRUCE and BIRCH.

GOOD STOCKS PROMPT SHIPMENTS SATISFACTION

C. A. SPENCER, LIMITED
Offices—McGill Building, MONTREAL, Quebec

EDGINGS

The sawmill of E. Veiheneure at St. Victor, Beauce County, Que., was recently destroyed by fire.

The Laurentide Co. of Grand Mere, Que., has had plans prepared for a locker building which will cost several thousand dollars.

The Pioneer Lumber Co. of Lethbridge, recently increased its capital stock from $100,000 to $350,000 by supplementary letters patent.

The ground wood pulp mill at Campbellford has closed down for an indefinite period with a large amount of manufactured product on hand.

R. T. Kemp & Son, of Listowel, Ont., who have conducted a coal and wood business for many years, have also embarked in the retail lumber line.

La Fonderie de Ste-Croix, Limitee, Ste-Croix, P.Q., was incorporated to manufacture and deal in woodworking, mill and pulpwood machinery, with a capital of $20,000.

St. Lambert, Que., is considering an extensive housing scheme to the St. Lambert House Commission. A loan of $100,000 may be made by the Commission to the Freehold Realty Co. of Montreal.

The mill at Upsalquitch, N.B., owned and operated by Read, Smith and Mitton, was destroyed by fire recently. The mill was located on the C.N.R. several miles above Campbellton. The loss is estimated at some $20,000.

The Brown Corporation of La Tuque, Que., are erecting a three-storey clubhouse for their employees. The building is 129 x 100, of stone construction and will have a seating capacity of 460 in the hall which will be equipped as a motion picture place.

A charter has been granted to the Maritime Construction Co., Limited, to carry on the business of general contractors, to erect buildings, deal in building materials and other supplies. The head office of the new organization is in Toronto and the capital stock is $40,000.

Canadian Home Builders, Limited, has been incorporated to carry on the business of builders and dealers in building material, to erect houses, buildings, warehouses, factories, etc. The capital stock of the company is $200,000 and the head office is at Toronto.

Provincial Construction Company, Quebec City, P.Q., have been granted a provincial charter to operate sawmills and manufacture and deal in timber products. Capital $200,000. J. F. Grenson, of Chicoutimi, P.Q., and E. Paradis, of Quebec City, are two of the incorporators.

Eastman Hardwood Lumber Co., Limited, Eastman, P.Q., were recently granted provincial incorporation to manufacture and deal in logs, lumber, pulpwood and other forest products. Capital, $49,0000. Two of the incorporators are J. A. Moquin and W. R. Ewens, both of Eastman, P.Q.

The Fletcher Lumber Co., Limited, Windsor, Ont., was recently granted incorporation to conduct a general lumber business, manufacturing and dealing in lumber, timber, pulpwood and wood materials. Capital, $100,000. Two of the incorporators are J. A. Fletcher and W. J. Fletcher, both of Windsor, Ont.

Mitchell Bros. Co., Limited, with a capital stock of $50,000 and headquarters in Toronto, have been granted a charter to carry on the business as general manufacturers and dealers and to build and operate pulp and paper mills and engage in the manufacture and sale of pulp and paper and the products thereof.

The Reliance Lumber Co. of Saskatoon was recently authorized by supplementary letters patent to increase its capital stock from $100,000 to $300,000. per week. Previous to last year the working schedule was 10 hours daily except Saturday with 9 hours that day; last year there was a reduction to 9 hours daily.

Probate of the will of the late James G. Cane, wholesale lumber merchant of Toronto, has been granted. The amount of the estate consists of $20,803, which is left to the widow and members of the family, and there is also a half interest in the James G. Cane & Co. partnership, the value of which has not yet been ascertained.

The council of Keene, Ontario, has decided to take up the offer of the Ontario Government to supply trees and do the planting work on condition that the township supplies the land. Under this enterprising scheme, the province undertakes to supervise the plantation until maturity and then hand over the timber crop to the municipality.

A contract will shortly be let by the Three Rivers Pulp & Paper Co., Limited, of Montreal, for the erection of a new pulp mill at Three Rivers, Que., which will cost $1,500,000. The Wm. I. Bishop Co., Limited, Montreal, are the general contractors and the structural work will proceed just as soon as the buildings on the site are wrecked.

One of the largest orders for manufactured lumber ever secured in British Columbia was closed recently when the Canadian Overseas Trading Co. signed up to supply an Alexandria firm, which represents the government of Egypt, with twenty-four million feet of railway ties. The first million feet comprising two shiploads, will leave Vancouver in April aboard the Canadian Government steamers.

R. G. Dryden, who operates a planing mill on Pelham St., Toronto, has purchased a suitable location for a lumber yard in Mount Dennis, Ont. The site is north of the Canadian Kodak Company's factory and on the west side of the G. T. R. tracks. He will carry a representative stock of all kinds of lumber in his new yard which will be in charge of James Nash. Mr. Dryden's planing mill and lumber business on Pelham St. will still be continued.

The Canada Overseas Trading Company, of Vancouver, has succeeded in securing an order for 8,000,000 feet of ties for the Egyptian State Railway. Shipment is to be made this month to Alexandria on board steamers of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine. Other large orders are expected to follow. The Canadian Overseas Trading Company is a new and energetic organization composed almost entirely of returned men. Mr. H. Clark, of

London, is president, and is the manager of the European branches at London, Paris, Salonika and Malta. Mr. H. J. Haslett, of Vancouver, is vice-president and manager of the Dominion branches at Montreal and Sydney, N.S.W. Mr. Arthur E. Salisbury is manager at Vancouver.

In connection with the general movement in the lumber industry in New Brunswick for extended hours of labor and reduced wages to meet the new conditions, it is stated that the E. Burtt Lumber Company, who operate mills at Cardigan station on the Gibson branch of the C.P.R. and carry on lumbering operations on the Keswick River, have asked their millmen to accept a cut of 15 per cent. in wages and to return to a schedule of 59 working hours

A proposal that the Province of British Columbia be divided in two is being seriously put forward in Vancouver by residents of the northern part of the province. B. Brynildsen, prominent merchant and business man of Bella Coola, points out that the northern portion of Brtish Columbia has but four representatives in the Legislature out of a House of 47 members, and declares that the north contributes more than half the wealth of the whole province.

In a recent address before the Abitibi Science Club at Iroquois Falls, Ont., W. G. Mitchell delivered an interesting address on the situation of the Scandinavian countries in regard to pulp and paper. He stated that while Sweden, Norway and Finland exported pulp all over the world, the quantity was so small compared with the total amount manufactured in the world as to have little effect on the market. Mr. Mitchell also stated that the industry in these countries was not capable of the same expansion as in Canada.

The annual statement of the Saguenay Pulp & Power Company, into which the outstanding shares of the North American Pulp Company are transferable, shows a decided improvement over the previous year. Gross earnings amounted to $10,488,213 and net to $3,574,925, which, after interest, amounted to $2,532,807. After the placing aside of $608,747 for depreciation, $359,773 for timber reserves and $134,475 for sundry other expenses, the surplus carried forward to profit and loss account amounted to $1,409,812, against $33,651 the preceding year.

The Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, have filed a statement of claim in their suit against Hon. W. R. Riddell and Hon. F. R. Latchford, commissioners conducting the timber probe in the province of Ontario. The Spanish River people say they are always willing to produce documents relevant to the application concerning the right to cut timber on certain areas, but they ask a declaration that the commissioners are purporting to act without proper authority in demanding the list of documents for which they ask, and that the order-in-council creating the timber commission is ultra vires.

W. R. Smith, formerly of the firm of O. & W. R. Smith and Ivan Welsh, who have been running the Royce Ave. Planing Mills, Toronto, have formed a partnership under the name of Smith & Welsh and taken over the premises and storehouse of the Yonge St. Lumber Co., 2219 Yonge St., Toronto, which yards have been closed for some years. Smith & Welsh have stocked and reopened the lumber yard and will eventually move the machinery from their Royce Ave. plant to their new location, where they will then have the planing mill in operation.

Holders of Crown granted timber lands protested to British Columbia cabinet against the announced policy of the department of finance to increase the tax to three per cent. and to re-assess the 1,000,000 acres of Crown grant timber by a new cruise. The present tax is two per cent. J. H. Lawson pointed out that the taxation of timber has been nearly trebled in the last eleven years. "If this three per cent. tax is enforced," said he, "it means the forced cutting and slaughter of our timber resources." E. J. Palmer of the Victoria Lumber Co., Chemainus, declared that the proposal to spend $35,000 to cruise 1,000,000 acres of Crown granted timber in three months was ridiculous and the money might as well be dumped down the bay. He said that it costs his company 30 cents an acre to cruise their lands.

Optimistic exportations with respect to the earnings of the Abitibi Power & Paper Co., Montreal, found complete fulfillment in the statement of the pulp and paper enterprise for the twelve months ending December 31 last, which have just been issued. Net earnings of the period announced, as already forecasted in this paper, are in excess of the $5,000,000 mark, the showing in this regard having been made possible through a heavy increase in the company's sales of pulp and paper products, which aggregated in 1920 $10,580,142, an increase of more than $4,500,000 over the 1919 total, representing a gain of over 75 per cent. The actual figures of $5,043,133 in net earnings were far more than double those of the preceding twelve monthly period when the total reported was $2,125,717 and over three times these for 1918, which stood at $1,643,653.

Before the commission of inquiry, of which Judge Denton of Toronto is chairman, Mrs. Wilda L. Brown of New York on Saturday gave a graphic account of conditions in the north country, and especially in Matheson, in July, 1916, when the latter town was completely wiped out by fire. She said large tracts were ablaze in the vicinity of the town before its destruction. "The trees were falling on both sides of the road and the corduroy road was on fire." Before the town caught fire witness advocated fire-fighting, but her advice was unheeded. She had not previously noticed any fire on the T. & N. O. station property, which the Matheson claimants say spread and caused the damage to the town. Mrs. Brown, sensing the danger, escaped in a canoe which she had ready for the purpose. Fifteen minutes after her escape the town was afire.

The Whalen Pulp & Paper Mills and the Canadian Robert Dollar Co. of Vancouver, have arranged a shipping deal of considerable importance. The Dollar Company will handle and sell all the products of the Whalen mills, including pulp, lumber and shingles. This will, no doubt, have a very important bearing upon the future of the pulp and paper industry of the province. Hon. T. W. McGarry, of Toronto, who is president of the Whalen Company, is in British Columbia at the present time, completing the deal, which is regarded as one of great importance. The Canadian Robert Dollar Co. is one of the largest trading and shipping organizations in the world and has established connections in nearly every market. Regular steamship lines are operated from Vancouver to the many markets easily served by the Whalen mills and the output of the latter concern should have a far wider distribution than in the past. It is also stated that the Dollar Company has become financially interested in the Whalen Pulp & Paper organization.

The Beck Lumber Company
PENETANG, ONTARIO
We handle the famous
Horse Shoe Brand White Pine
Manufactured by C. Beck Mfg. Co.
Have a complete stock of Dry White Pine, Hemlock, and Lath.
A planing mill in connection.
Prompt attention given all enquiries.
TORONTO OFFICE 10 Parliament St. F. H. HORNING M 2170

BIRCH
We offer 500,000 feet 4/4 Birch, 2 Common and Better, and 150,000 feet 1½" to 3", 2 Common and Better, Dry, 1920 Sawing.
SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES
G. M. STRONG Office: 211 McGill St., Montreal
Saw Mills at: Cambria, P.Q.

H. BOURGOUIN
Dominion Express Bldg., 146 St. James St., Montreal
We have ready for shipment at Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.
4ths AND BETTER SPRUCE

1 x 4 x 10/13	40,000 ft.	1¾ x 7 x 10/13	60,000 "
1 x 5 x "	40,000 "	1¾ x 9 & up	100,000 "
1 x 6 x "	40,000 "		
1 x 7 x "	20,000 "	2 x 4 x 10/13	25,000 ft.
1 x 8 x "	10,000 "	2 x 5 x "	80,000 "
1¾ x 4 x 10/13	25,000 ft.	2 x 6 x "	80,000 "
1¾ x 5 x 10/13	50,000 "	2 x 7 x "	90,000 "
1¾ x 6 x 10/13	65,000 "	2 x 8 x "	75,000 "

WE ALSO HAVE "B" & "C" GRADE IN 1", 1¾" & 2"
200,000 ft. 1 x 3 and up, 2, 3, and 4 ft. long. No. 1 and 2 Box Boards.
60% SPRUCE 40% RED PINE
500,000 1½" Mill Run Spruce Laths.—Dressing Facilities at Mill.

Install a "By-Pass" Exhauster
in your Saw Mill, Planing Mill or Plant
Our "By-Pass" Exhaust systems save your power and give better service. They handle green sawdust or wet, stringy material that usually clogs up an ordinary Blower system. The fan wheel is not overhung. No heating, clogging, or shaking. Three bearings.
Write for information.
We manufacture and install systems complete.
Toronto Blower Company
156 Duke St., Toronto

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

Prices in Carload Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto

White Pine:		
1 x 4/7 Good Strips	$120 00	$125 00
1¼ & 1½ x 4/7 Good Strips	125 00	130 00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	150 00	160 00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	130 00	135 00
1¼ and 1½ x 8 and wider Good Sides	175 00	176 00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	180.00	190 00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	100 00	110 00
5/4 & 6/4 No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	105 00	115 00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	105 00	115 00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	65 00	67 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	66 00	68 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	66 00	68 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	69 00	71 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
1 x 12 Mill Run	75 00	77 00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 Mill Run	69 00	71 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	65 00	67 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	67 00	69 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	67 00	69 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	79 00	81 00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	48 00	50 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	47 00	49 00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	49 00	51 00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	49 00	51 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 x 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	39 00	41 00
1 x 4 and up 6/10 No. 3 Mill Culls	25 00	27 00
Red Pine:		
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	60 00	62 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	62 00	64 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	64 00	66 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	62 00	64 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	63 00	64 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	64 00	65 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	66 00	68 00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	90 00	95 00
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	90 00	95 00
Spruce:		
1 x 4 Mill Run	50 00	52 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	52 00	54 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	55 00	56 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	60 00	62 00
1 x 12 Mill Run Spruce	64 00	66 00
Mill Culls	44 00	46 00

HEMLOCK (M R)

(In car load lots f.o.b. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	38 00	40 00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	40 00	42 00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	43 00	45 00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	44 00	46 00
1 x 7, 9 & 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	43 00	45 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 12 and 14 ft.	40 00	42 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 18 ft.	45 00	47 00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 20 ft.	47 00	49 00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to16ft.	34 00	36 00

FIR FLOORING

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2 Edge Grain	No definite prices yet prevail on B. C. forest products generally.
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2 Flat Grain	
(Depending upon widths)	
1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	
1¼ x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	
3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	
1 x 5 & 6 Fir Casing	
1 x 8 & 10 Fir Base	
1¼ & 1½ 8, 10 & 12" E. G. Stepping	
1¼ & 1½, 8, 10 & 12" F. G. Stepping	
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S.	
1¼ & 1½ x 4 to 12, Clear Fir, D4S	
XX Shingles 6 butts 1 to 2". per M.	
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in., per M.	
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2 in., per M.	

LATH

	F.O.B. Mill
No. 1 White Pine, 4 ft.	$13.50
No. 2 White Pine, 4 ft.	12.50
No. 3 White Pine, 4 ft.	9.00
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in.	6.00
Merchantable spruce lath, 4 ft	8-9.00

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for carloads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

The prices quoted on imported woods do not include American exchange.

ASH, WHITE

(Dry weight 3800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$120.00	$ 70.00	$ 40.00
1¼"	125.00	80.00	45.00
1½"	125.00	80.00	45.00
2"	140.00	100.00	50.00
2½" and 3"	165.00	120.00	60.00
4"	165.00	120.00	60.00

ASH, BROWN

4/4	$130.00	$ 70.00	$ 40.00
6/4	140.00	80.00	45.00
8/4	155.00	80.00	45.00

BIRCH

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$120.00	$ 75.00	$ 40.00
5/4 and 6/4	130.00	85.00	50.00
8/4	135.00	90.00	50.00
10/4 and 12/4	150.00	105.00	65.00
16/4	150.00	110.00	70.00

BASSWOOD

(Dry weight 2500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	$100.00	$ 70.00	$ 40.00	$ 30.00
5/4 & 6/4	105.00	75.00	45.00	35.00
8/4	110.00	80.00	50.00	45.00

BEECH.

The quantity of beech produced in Ontario is not large and is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices. At present the prevailing quotation on log run, mill culls out, delivered in Toronto is $60.00 to $70.00.

CHESTNUT

(Dry weight 2800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1"	$120.00	$ 80.00	$ 50.00
1¼" & 1½"	130.00	90.00	55.00
2"	140.00	100.00	55.00

ELM, SOFT

(Dry weight 3100 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	$105.00	$ 75.00	$ 45.00	$ 30.00
6/4 & 8/4	140.00	105.00	70.00	50.00
12/4	155.00	130.00	85.00	

GUM, RED

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	Plain 1s & 2s	Plain No. 1 Com.	Quartered 1s & 2s	Quartered No. 1 Com.
1"	$100.00	$ 65.00	$120.00	$ 90.00
1¼"	110.00	75.00	130.00	100.00
1½"	110.00	75.00	130.00	100.00
2"	125.00	100.00	150.00	105.00

Figured Gum, $10 per M. extra, in both plain and quartered.

GUM, SAP

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	55.00	$40.00
1¼" and 1½"	70.00	55.00
2"	75.00	60.00

HICKORY

(Dry weight 4500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$115.00	$ 65.00	$ 50.00
1¼"	140.00	95.00	60.00
1½"	140.00	95.00	60.00
2"	155.00	110.00	65.00

MAPLE, HARD

(Dry weight 4200 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Com. No. 1	Com. No. 2	Com. No. 3
4/4	$120.00	$ 55.00	$ 35.00	$ 20.00
5/4 & 6/.4	125.00	70.00	60.00	
8/4	125.00	75.00	65.00	
12/4	130.00	80.00	75.00	
16/4	150.00	110.00	90.00	

SOFT MAPLE

The quantity of soft maple produced in Ontario is small and it is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices.

PLAIN WHITE & RED OAK

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$105.00	$ 70.00
5/4 — 6/4	120.00	80.00
8/4	130.00	90.00
10/4	150.00	100.00
12/4	150.00	100.00
16/4	170.00	110.00

WHITE OAK, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$160.00	$ 90.00
5/4 & 6/4	170.00	100.00
8/4	180.00	120.00

QTD. CUT RED OAK

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$140.00	$ 85.00
5/4 & 6/4	150.00	95.00
8/4	160.00	105.00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up		$150 00
1¼-in. and 1½-in., 8-in. & up		190 00
2-in. x 7-in. and up		200 00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up.		95 00
Pine good strips:		
1-in.		125 00
1¼-in. and 1½-in.		145.00
2-in.		150 00
Pine good shorts:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up		135 00
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.		110 00
1¼-in. and 1½-in.		135 00
2-in.		140 00
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings		80 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings		95 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips		90 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts		75 00
Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips		72 00
Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips		73 00
Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips		74 00
Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips		74 00
Pine, 1 x 8-in., s.c. 12 to 16 ft.	48 00	76 00
Pine, 1-in. x 10-in. M.R.		78 00
Pine, s.c. sidings, 1½ and 2-in.		75 00
Pine, s.c. strips, 1-in.		65 00
1¼, 1½ and 2-in.		70 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.		60 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5		62 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6		65 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11', 1"x10"		68 00
Pine box boards:		
1"x4" and up, 6'-11'		52 00
1"x3", 12'-16'		60 00
Pine, mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-ft. and up		55 00
Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.		45 00
O. culls r & w p	38 00	40 00

RED PINE, LOG RUN

mill culls out, 1-in.	36 00	52 00
mill culls out, 1¼-in.	36 00	52 00
mill culls out, 1½-in.	38 00	52 00
mill culls out, 2-in.	40 00	52 00
mill culls, white pine, 1"x7" and up		45 00

MILL RUN SPRUCE

1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	45 00	47 00
1"x4" and up, 12'-16'	45 00	47 00
1"x9"-10" and up, 12'-16'	49 00	51 00
1¼" x 7, 8 and 9" and up, 12'-16'	49 00	51 00
1¼ x 10 and up 12'-16'	49 00	55 00
1½" x 12" x 12" and up, 12'-16'	49 00	55 00
Spruce, 1-in. clear (fine dressing and B)	55 00	58 00
Hemlock, 1-in. cull	30 00	32 00
Hemlock 1-in. log run	40 00	42 00
Hemlock, 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'	48 00	53 00
Tamarac	29 00	31 00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	52 00	56 00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out	54 00	58 00
Birch, log run	48 00	50 00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2-in.	60 00	70 00
Ash, black, log run	62 00	65 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57 00	62 00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51 00	56 00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47 00	52 00

Lath per M:	
No. 1 white pine, 1½-in. x 4 ft.	Open
No. 2 white pine	Open
Mill run white pine	Open
Spruce, mill run 1½-in.	11 00
Red pine, mill run	14 00
Hemlock, mill run	12 00 13 00
White Cedar Shingles;	
XXXX, 18-in.	12 00
Clear butt, 18-in.	10 00
18-in. xx	7 00
Spruce logs (pulp)	20 00 28 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Foot
First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. average, according to lineal	100 110
19 in. and up average	110 120

SPRUCE DEALS

(At Mill)

3 in. unsorted Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	Per M. Ft. $85 00	$37 00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	38 00	40 00
3 in. unsorted Quebec, 9 in. wide	48 00	50 00

OAK

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.
According to average and quality 55 ft. cube	1 25 1 30

ELM

(At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet, cube	1 00 1 20
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 feet	90 1 00

BIRCH PLANKS

(At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft. 35 00 40 00

SARNIA, ONT.

PINE, COMMON AND BETTER

1 x 6 and 8 in.	$110 00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	130 00
1¼ and 1½ in. and up wide	180 00
2 in. and up wide	180 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	125 00
5/4 & 6/4 and up No. 1 and better	150 00
8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	150 00

No. 1 CUTS

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	115 00
1¼ in., 8 in. and up wide	125 00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide	125 00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide	130 00
2½ in. and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide	175 00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide	185 00

No. 1 BARN

1 in.; 10 to 16 ft. long	$80 00 90 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	85 00 95 00
2½ to 3 in., 10/16 ft.	90 00 100 00

No. 2 BARN

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	75 00 82 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	75 00 85 00
2½, 1½ and 3 in.	85 00 95 00

No. 3 BARN

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	68 00 74 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	72 00 75 00

BOX

1 in., 1¼ in. & 1½ in., 10/16' 60 00 62 00

MILL CULLS

Mill Run Culls	
1 in., 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft.	$50 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	51 00

ST. JOHN, N.B.

From Yards and Mills

ROUGH LUMBER

Retail Prices Per M. Sq. Ft.

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh. Merch. Spr.	$47 00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge	49 00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 4 sides	52 00
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough	48 00
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6	50 00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7	55 00
2x10, 3x9	60 00
2x12, 3x10, 3x12, 8x8 and up	65 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4 & 5.	45 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x6	48 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x7 & up.	50 00
Refuse Bds., Deals & Setgs.	32 00

Above random lengths up to 18-0 long.
Lengths 19-0 & up $5.00 extra per M.

For planing Merch. and Refuse Bds. add $2.00 per M to above prices.
Laths, $8.00.

SHINGLES

	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	$8 50
" Clears	7 75
" 2nd Clears	6 50
" Extra No. 1	5 00
Spruce	5 00

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

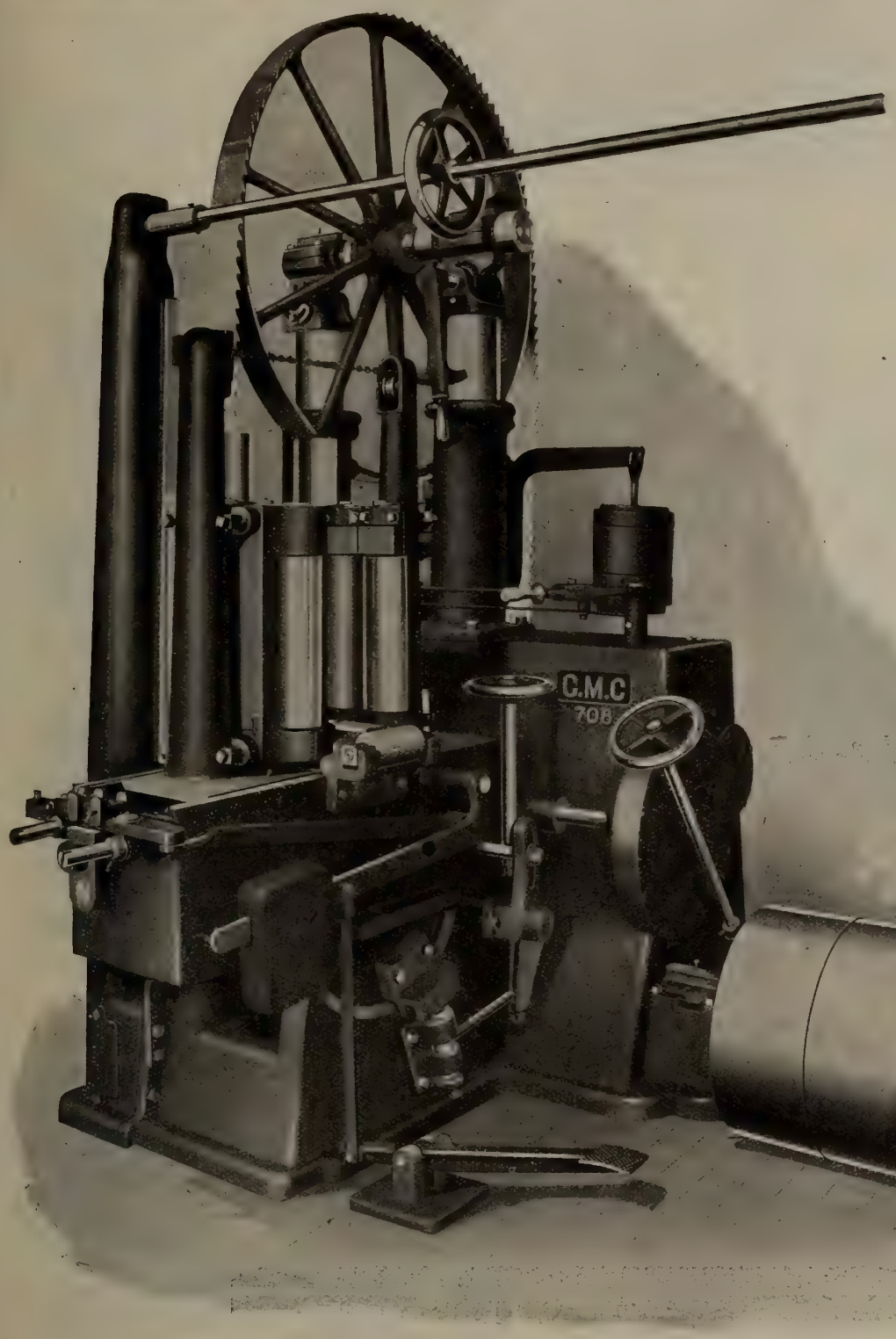
No. 1 SPRUCE

Dimension	S.1.S and 1.E 10 ft.	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.
2 x 4	$36	$35	$35	$36
2 x 6	37	35	35	36
2 x 8	38	36	36	37
2 x 10	39	37	37	38
2 x 12	40	38	38	39

(Continued on page 80)

C.M.C.

No. 708, 48" Band Resaw



This machine is intended for general resawing in furniture and box factories, and is especially adapted for sawing short material. It is heavy and rigid, very simple and convenient to operate, all adjustments and controls being within easy reach of the operator.

A feature of great importance on this machine is the fact that the upper wheel is supported between two columns and is not overhung. The columns are fitted to a heavy yoke which is carried on a central adjusting screw making it impossible for the columns to raise unevenly. This construction relieves much of the strain on the frame and insures an evenly balanced wheel and freedom from vibration.

The feed is positive, no frictions being used. It consists of six 4" rolls having six rates of feed and driven by spur and bevel steel gears. The rolls are self-centreing, but may be arranged that one set of rolls will remain rigid while the other set has sufficient flexibility to grip uneven stock. The rolls are close enough from centre to centre to allow stock as short as 6" to be sawn.

Write for full particulars and prices.

Buy Canadian made machines and give employment to Canadian Workmen. Keep Canadian money in this country for the development of Canada. Do not pay a high exchange rate for the privilege of spending your cash abroad for machinery of no better quality than can be obtained at home.

CANADA MACHINERY CORPORATION
LIMITED

GALT - - ONTARIO

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

For 2 inches, rough, add 50 cents.
For S1E only add 50 cents.
For S1S and 2E, S4S or D&M, add $3.00.
For timbers larger than 8 x 8, add 50c. for each additional 2 inches each way.
For lengths longer than 20 ft., add $1.00 for each additional two feet.
For selected common, add $5.00.
For No. 2 Dimension, $3.00 less than No. 1.
For 1 x 2 and 2 x 2, $2 more than 2 x 4 No. 1.
For Tamarac open.

FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE AND LARCH

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the market at present the following prices can only be regarded as nominal.

Mountain Stock

No. 1 Dimension and Timbers

2 x 4, 2 x 6 2 x 8, 12/16 ft., S1S1E	$35.50
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 10 ft. S1S1E	36.50
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 ft. S1S1E	34.50
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 18/22, S1S1E	37.50
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 24/32, S1S1E	39.50
2 x 10, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	37.50
2 x 10 ft., S1S1E	37.50
2 x 10, 18/22, S1S1E	38.50
2 x 10, 24/32, S1S1E	40.50
2 x 12, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	37.00
2 x 12; 10, 18, 20	39.00
2 x 12; 24, 26, 28, 30, 32	41.00

B. C. COAST FIR

Dimension S1S and E.

2 x 4 in. 6 ft.	34.00
2 x 4 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	35.00
2 x 4 in., 16 ft.	36.00
2 x 4 in. 18 and 20 ft.	37.00
2 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	39.00
2 x 10 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	36.25
2 x 10 in., 16 ft.	37.25
2 x 10, 18 to 20 ft.	38.25
2 x 10 in., 22 to 32 ft.	40.25
2 x 12 in., 8 to 14 ft.	37.75
2 x 12 in., 16 ft.	38.75
2 x 12 in., 19 and 20 ft.	39.75
2 x 12 in., 22 to 32 ft.	41.75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 8 to 14 ft.	39.25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 16 ft.	40.25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4, 18 and 20 ft.	41.25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4, 22 to 32 ft.	43.25
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 6 x 16 ft.	41.50
6 x 6, 6 x 8 and 8 x 8, 18 and 20 ft.	42.00
6 x 6, 6 x 8 8 x 8, 22 to 32 ft.	43.00

Above quotations are on mixed car lots. Straight cars can be bought for a little less.

Shingles, XXX B. C. Cedar, straight cars on 7Sc rate 4.50

Coast prices on Common listed, all current quotations f.o.b. 65c.

BUFFALO & TONAWANDA

WHITE PINE

Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/.	240 00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	240 00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	265 00
Selects, 4/4	215 00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	215 00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	240 00
Fine Common 4/4	165 00
Fine Common 5/4	175 00
Fine Common 6/4	175 00
Fine Common 8/4	175 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	125 00
No. 1 Cuts 5/4	135 00
No. 1 Cuts 6/4	135 00
No. 1 Cuts 8/4	140 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	85 00
No. 2 Cuts 5/4	110 00
No. 2 Cuts 6/4	115 00
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	120 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	70 00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	70 00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	72 00
Dressing 5/4	105 00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	110 00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	115 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	150 00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	150 00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	150 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	135 00
No. 2 Moulding 6/4	135 00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	140 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	90 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	84 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	85-87 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	74 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	73 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	75 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	53 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	55 00
Box 1 x 6 and up	47 00
Box 1 x 10	48 00
Box 1 x 12	49 00
Box 1 x 13 and up	50 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

MAPLE

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$ 85 00	$ 55 00	$ 35 00
5/4 to 8/4"	90 00	60 00	40 00
10/4 to 4"	95 00	62 00	40 00

RED BIRCH

1"	125 00	80 00	
5/4 & up	130 00	85 00	

SAP BIRCH

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	95 00	65 00	40 00
5/4 & up	105 00	70 00	45 00

SOFT ELM

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	60 00	40 00	25 00
5/4 to 8"	65 00	45 00	30 00

BASSWOOD

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	60 00	45 00	25 00
5/4 to 2"	70 00	50 00	30 00

PLAIN OAK

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	85 00	55 00	35 00
5/4 to 2"	95 00	65 00	40 00

WHITE & BROWN ASH

1"	95 00	60 00	30 00
5/4 to 2"	105 00	70 00	40 00
10/4 & up	120 00	85 00	50 00

BOSTON, MASS.

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian white pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in carloads.

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the market at present the following prices can only be regarded as nominal.

White pine uppers, 1 in.	210 00
White pine uppers, 1¼, 1½ in.	220 00
2 in.	230 00
White pine uppers, 2½, 3 in.	245 00
White pine uppers, 4 in.	255 00
Selectst, 1 in.	190 00
Selects, 1¼, 2 in.	200 00
Selects, 2½, 3 in.	220 00
Selects, 4 in.	230 00
Fine common, 1 in., 30 per cent. 12 in. and up	170 00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up	170 00
Fine Common, 1¼ to 2 in.	190 00-200 00
Fine Common, 2½ and 3 in.	210 00
Fine Common, 4 in.	215 00
1 in. shaky clear	85 00
1¼ in. to 2 in. shaky clear	90 00
1 in. No. 2 dressing	95 00
1¼ in. to 2 in. No. 2 dressing	95 00
No. 1 Cuts,, 1 in.	120 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	135 00
No. 1 Cuts, 2½ and 3 in.	170 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	95 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	100 00

Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	95 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	90 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	90 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	80 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	75 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	76 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	58 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	56 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	55 00

No. 1 Clear

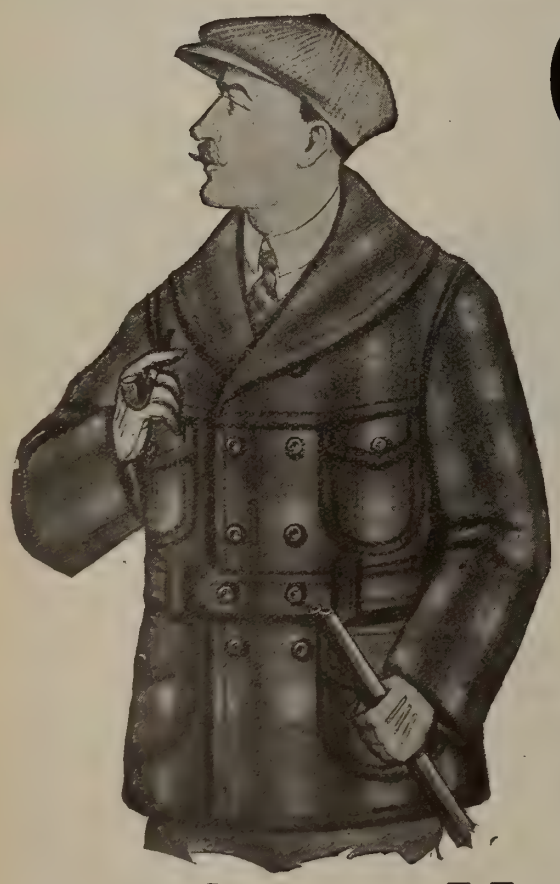
Can. spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9 in.	90 00
1 x 10 in.	90 00
No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.	85 00
No. 1, 1 x 8 and 9 in.	85 00
No. 1, 1 x 10 in.	85 00
No. 2, 1 x 5 & 5 in. 52 00	48 00
No. 2, 1 x 4 & 7 in.	49 00
No. 2, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	51 00
No. 2, 1 x 10 in.	51 00
No. 2, 1 x 12 in.	53 00

Spruce, 12 in. dimension	53 00	56 00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension	52 00	55 00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension	51 00	54 00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension	50 00	53 00
2 x 10 in. random lengths, 8 ft. and dup	46 00	48 00
2 x 12 in., random lengths	47 00	49 00

2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7	38 00
3 x 4 and 4 x 4 in.	40 00
2 x 9	42 00
All other random lengths, 7-in. and under, 8 ft. and up	38 00
5-inch and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s	40 00 42 00
1 x 2	42 00
1 x 3	40 00
1½ in. spruce lath	8 50 9 00
1½ in. spruce lath	8 00

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	6 50
Clears	6 00
Second Clear	3 75
Clear Whites	3 50
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	4 00
Extra 1s (Clear whites out	3 00
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in.	5 50 5 80
Red Cedar Eurekas, 18-inch, 5-butts to 2-in.	10 00
Red Cedar Perfections, 5 butts to 2¼	11 00
Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2 in. extra red cedar	5 25



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Everything you require for the comfort and health of your men is included,—clothing, footwear, bedding and tents. Write to-day.

"Durabil" Waterproof Mackinaw Coats, Pants and Shirts, Sweaters, Underwear, Mitts, Socks, Moccasins, etc., etc.

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Canoes
Boat Oars
and Fittings of
All Kinds

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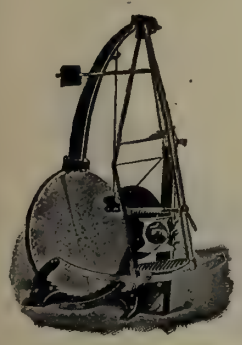

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Tight or Slack Staves, Headings, Kegs, Barrels and Short Box Shooks

100% to 400% profit in Cooperage Stock today. Be wise and purchase the best Machinery.

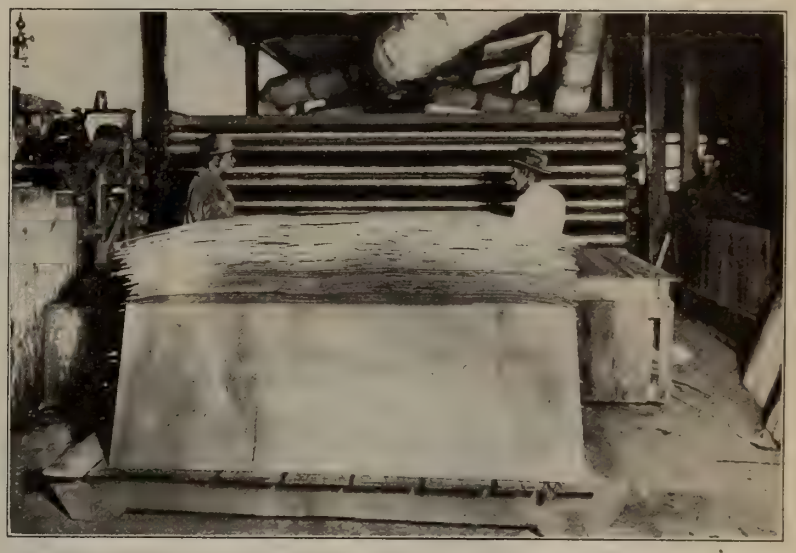
Circular, Drag and Cylinder Saws.
Cylinder Saws Repaired

Dixie Portable Gasoline Drag Saw

Price with 1 saw blade and dry battery ignition system $270.00
Price with 1 saw blade and Bosch Magneto ignition system 300.00
Price extra 5, 5½ or 6 foot saws, each 14.00
Price extra 6½ or 7 foot saws, each 16.00

The Peter Gerlach Co.

Established 1854
Cleveland, Ohio



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They have tried several methods of Drying Veneer, and say they are best pleased with the Coe Method.

This Dryer is noted for: *Its satisfactory service; Its labor saving; The high quality of it's product.*

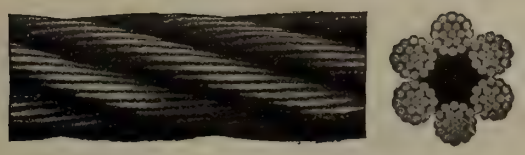
The Coe Manufacturing Company

Painesville, Ohio, U.S.A.

We build all the Machinery for a Veneer Plant

Represented in Canada east of the Rocky Mountains by
GARLOCK-WALKER MACHINERY COMPANY, LIMITED.
32 Front Street West, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

WIRE ROPE



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MANUFACTURERS OF

Portable Saw Mill Machinery

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Every size needed in same can

PUT UP IN CANS, 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50 lbs.

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BEVERIDGE PAPER COMPANY, Limited
MONTREAL

New RAILS Relaying

12 to 80 pounds per yard

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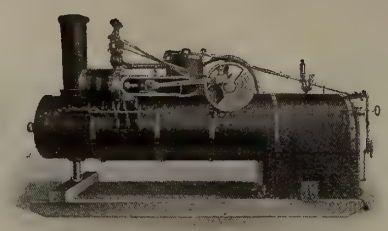
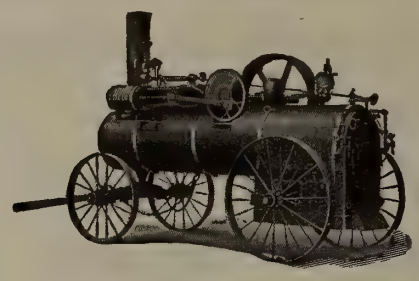
PORTABLE ENGINE
ON SKIDS OR WHEELS





built specially for sawmill work, with large deep fire box. Specifications for all sizes registered in the different Provinces, including British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario and the Eastern Provinces. These boilers are built for a working pressure of 175 lbs. per square inch, ensuring the greatest possible efficiency.

We also build Portable Sawmills mounted and unmounted, suitable for capacities from 2,000 to 20,000 ft. per day. Also Edgers, Lath Mills and Shingle Mills. Steam Traction Engines and Gas Tractors."

ROBERT BELL ENGINE AND THRESHER COMPANY, LIMITED
SEAFORTH, ONT., CAN.

Oldest and Best

HOE

Chisel Tooth Saws
Choice of Lumbermen Everywhere

The even temper of these saws and the fine quality of steel from which they are made have proved Hoe saws reliable for nearly one hundred years.

More than one hundred thousand "Hoes" are to-day successfully sawing lumber in all parts of the globe. The Hoe Chisel Tooth Saw, invented 40 years ago, is still the best for cutting hardwood.

Special Flanged Shanks and Superior Bits Supplied

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America's Oldest Saw Manufacturers

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Last many times as long as ordinary cast-iron wheels, and cost but little more. Each wheel is accurately fitted to a standard chain of correct pitch. The life of the chain is prolonged, because the wheels do not wear away rapidly from the proper pitch diameter. Send for pricelist and full particulars.

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The Marsh Logging Machines Do the Work

This is not a theory—it is a positive fact

This photo shows one of our little Gasoline Skidders and Loaders in actual use in Ontario timber. It will be seen that this machine is all we claim for it, **light compact, easy to move about, yet powerful enough for the work.** Perhaps you have had the idea that the "High Lead" system of skidding is useful only in the tall timbers of the Pacific Coast, where it is possible to get a spar tree a high as 200 feet or more. But this photo shows the "High-Lead" system in actual use with a spar tree of only 25 or 30 feet in height. From this spar tree the hooks are carried out by **one** man to the log, which may be 200 or 300 feet distant, or even farther away. The hooks are then made fast in the end of the log or logs, if two or more small ones are to be brought in. The Gasoline Skidder then hauls the logs in to the spar tree, the forword end of the log being kept off the ground by the pull of the cable. The man usually walks alongside to assist in clearing obstructions. At the spar tree the hooks are changed to the centre of the log, which is then lifted clear of the ground and loaded on the skidway.

This machine does the work of several men, and at much less cost.

Marsh Engineering Works, Limited Established 1846 **Belleville, Ont.**

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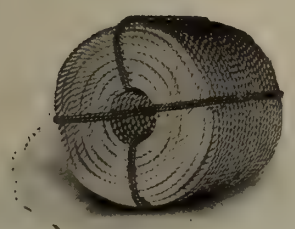

It is the service you get from Lion Brand Cordage that makes it economical. This service is the result of the knowledge gained during nearly a century engaged in its manufacture. It is the result of carefully selected materials in the hands of skilled workmen. It is the result of a full understanding of the Lumberman's requirements.

Write us To-day

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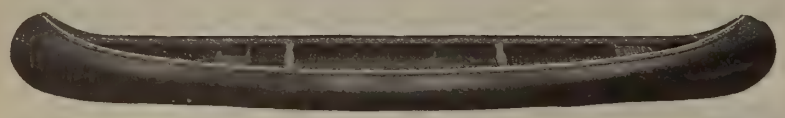
THE PETERBOROUGH CANOE



When you buy CANOES you want DURABILITY. That is a big feature in our CANVAS COVERED CANOES. Sizes from 12 ft. to 22 ft., for light work or heavy work. We make ROW BOATS, MOTOR BOATS, LIFE BOATS, and special boat work of any kind.

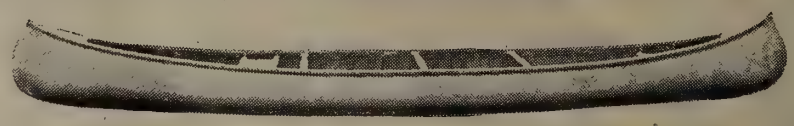
You should have our Catalogue on file for reference.

THE PETERBOROUGH CANOE CO., LTD.

289 WATER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA

The "CANADIAN" CANOE

Is Best for Lumbermen



"Canadian" Canoes are becoming more popular each year on the rivers and streams in and about the timber districts.

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Heaters and Cookers for the Lumber Camp

We are the original and pioneer manufacturers of camp ranges. For over 40 years the leading Canadian makers of ranges and heaters for camp, hotel and railway construction.

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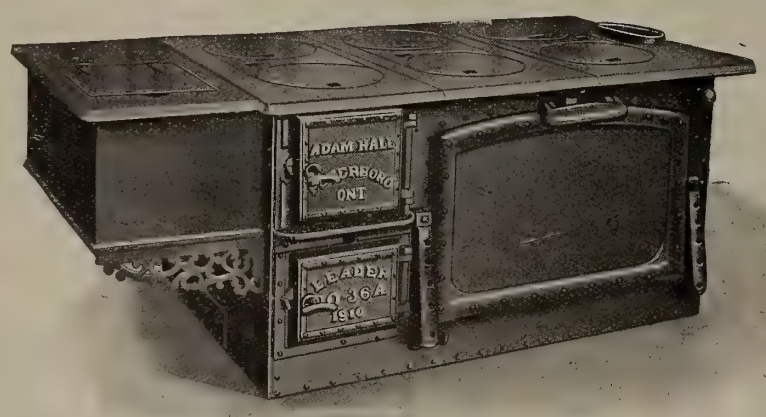

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30-in.	26-in.	16-in. 28-in.

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No.	Length of wood	Diameter of Steel Body	Weight
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44	44	23	160
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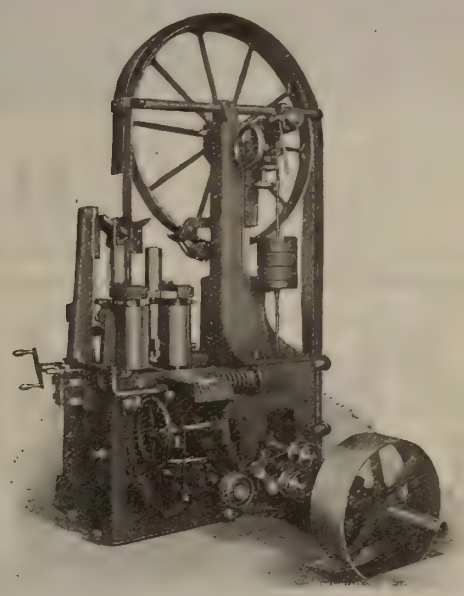

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Quickly and Cheaply

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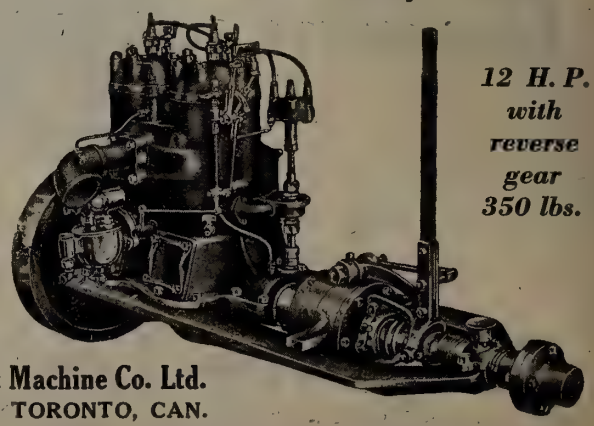

12 H. P. with reverse gear 350 lbs.

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Raymond Gasoline Loader

With Shovel Attachment

Gasoline Cranes for Switching
Gasoline Ditcher
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KITCHEN'S
"Railroad Signal"
OVERALLS

They are neatly fashioned to give long wear and fit; seams and buttons stand the rubs of hard service; the points that catch the rubs are reinforced; Kitchen's are roomy and comfortable. They are the biggest value ever offered because they outwear any other garment. Insist on Kitchen's if it's service you want.

Made only by

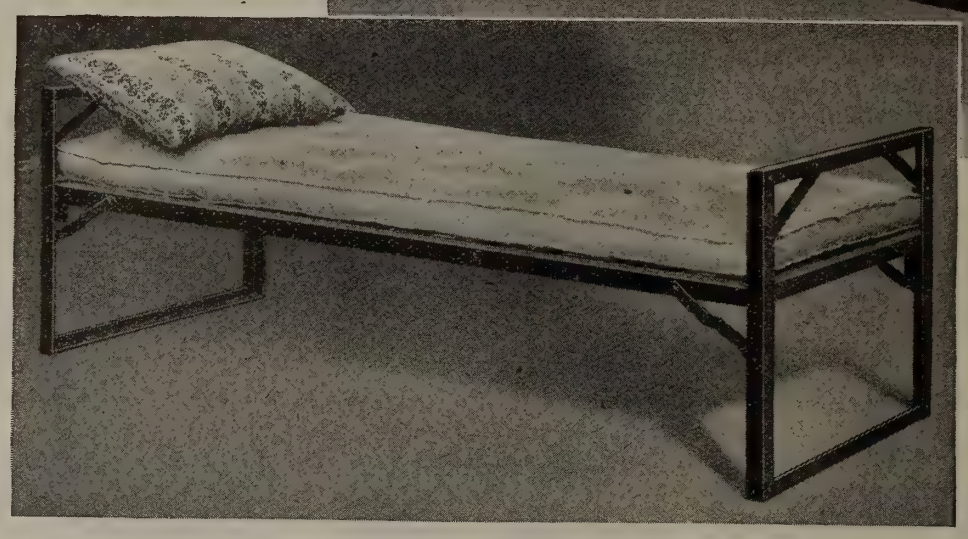
The Kitchen Overall & Shirt Co., Limited

Exclusive makers in Canada of Open-Front work shirts

Brantford - - Ontario

Simmons All Steel Bunk Units

Solve the problem of comfort, sanitation and healthfulness of sleeping quarters for all time.



Standard Steel Bunk Units

for Industrial, Lumber and Railroad Construction Camps

CONTENTED workmen are workmen who are well provided for; who are well fed and well housed; who get their full share of good, sound, restful sleep.

Provide your men with clean, comfortable, and attractive sleeping quarters and note the improvement in their effort and health; their mental and physical efficiency.

Simmons Steel Bunks are cheaper than vermin-infested wooden bunks. They are easily moved from place to place if necessary and last indefinitely.

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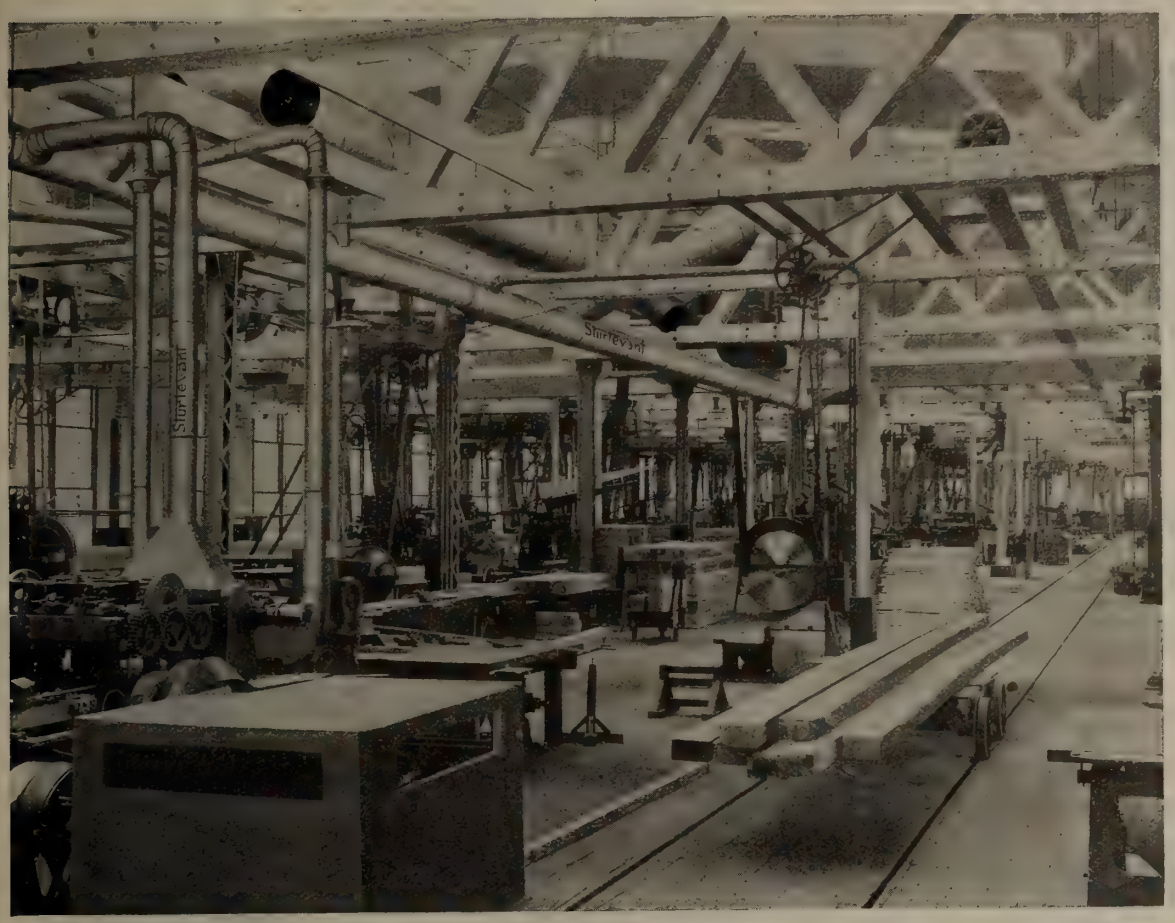
SERVICE STATIONS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

Sturtevant
PUTS AIR TO WORK

Every Day is "Clean-up" Day



The mill in the picture is cleaned of sawdust, shavings, and dirt—every day

Or to be exact, the planers and other woodworking machines, are being cleaned every minute of the working day—EVERY SECOND IN FACT.

Looks as clean as a new pin, doesn't it?

Here is the secret. The owner of this mill installed,

Sturtevant (TRADE MARK)

Planing-Mill Exhausters

You cannot fail to note the result — it shows up even in a picture

The powerful suction of the Sturtevant Exhausters has snapped up the sawdust and shavings the instant they formed at the tool edge, and this refuse has been drawn through the pipes to some distant point for disposal.

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Limited

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Johnson's Condition Powder, No. 2	Doz.	3.00
Johnson's Horse Worm Powders	Pkgs. Per Doz.	8.00
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Stomach Bitters	Sarsaparilla
Laxative Cold Tablets	All Healing White Ointment

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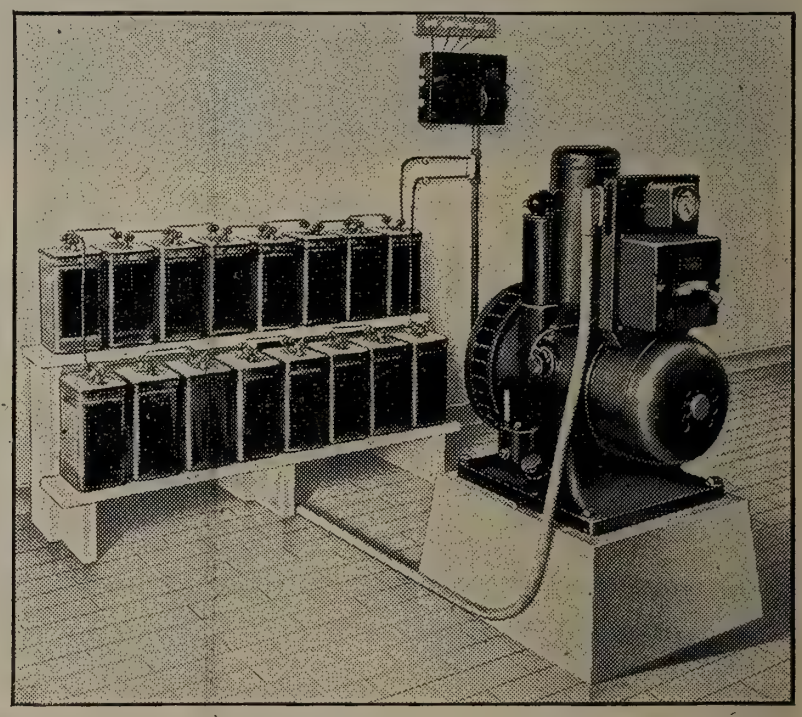
Dominion Light Plants are a quality product built to a high manufacturing standard and not to a competitive price. This high standard means ability to deliver continuous power at a low upkeep.

Write us for full description and name of nearest dealer.



SPECIFICATIONS

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Dominion Steel Products Co., Ltd.

Department L
BRANTFORD, CANADA

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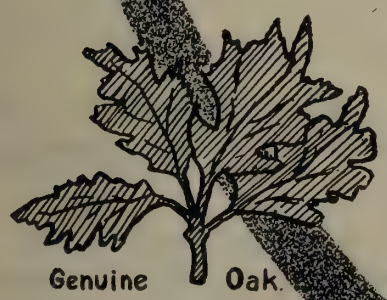
why you should use

D. K. McLaren's

Genuine British Oak Tanned Leather Belting



D. K. McLaren's Belting won't slip.
It, therefore, saves power.
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In short, this thoroughly reliable belting ensures continuity of service with minimum loss of power in transmission. Because it is made of the material which has stood the test of generations and it is made by men who know how.

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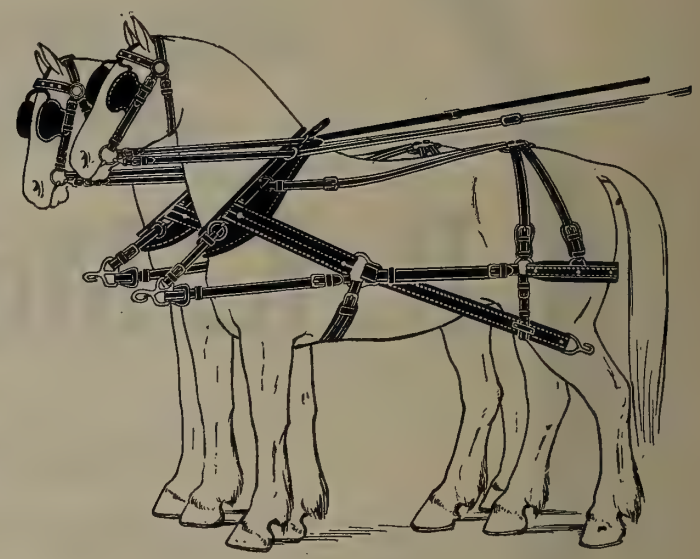
Known throughout the lumber industry for its unfailing strength, and its resistance to the elements.



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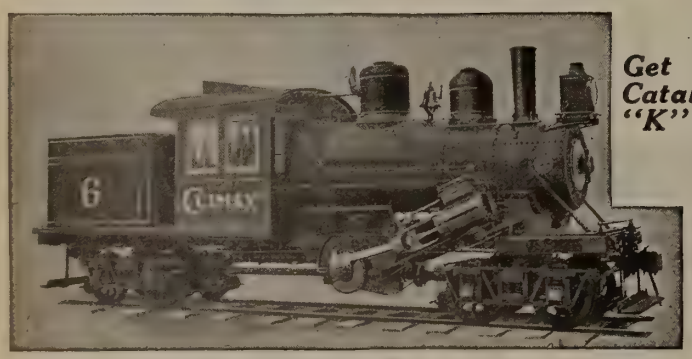

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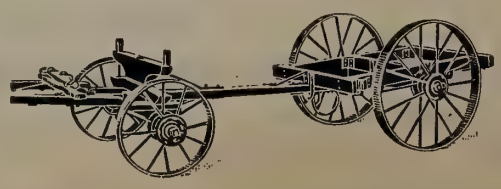
Built to the following specifications:—

No. of Truck	Size of Steel Axle	Tire Inches	Wheels Inches	Frame Length	width
41 Front Gear	1¾" square	4 x ½	26	....	....
42 Hind Gear	1¾" square	4 x ½	42	5 feet	40 inches



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Actual Test Has Shown Only 8% Net Loss.

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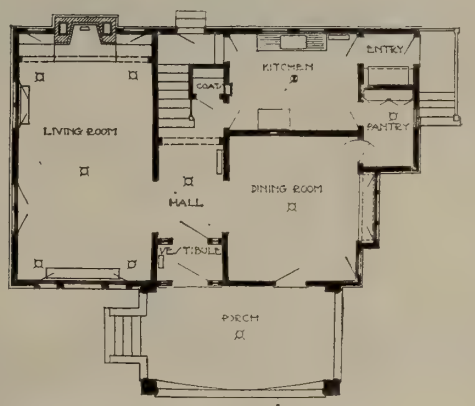
THE PLANS

and

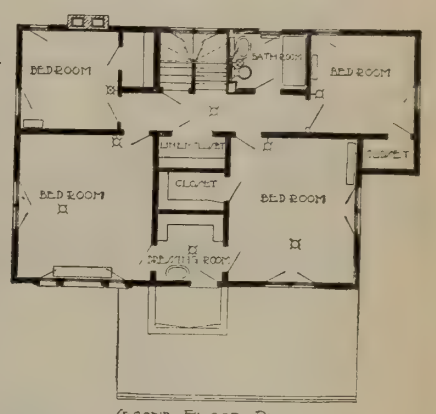
Sketch of two storey frame and stucco residence



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

These Sketches show arrangement of rooms only. The working plans are 17" x 28" in size and show all floor plans, elevations, details, etc., to scale, with all working dimensions given.

The blue print plans show all interior details to scale, including sections through windows, fireplace, etc. This describes only one of many sets of plans supplied to our students in this course.



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Then be the man in your town to supply this service and information and you will get the business. If you can draw plans or alter a plan, furnish a complete estimate and give advice that can be relied upon, you are going to have the advantage over the other fellow.

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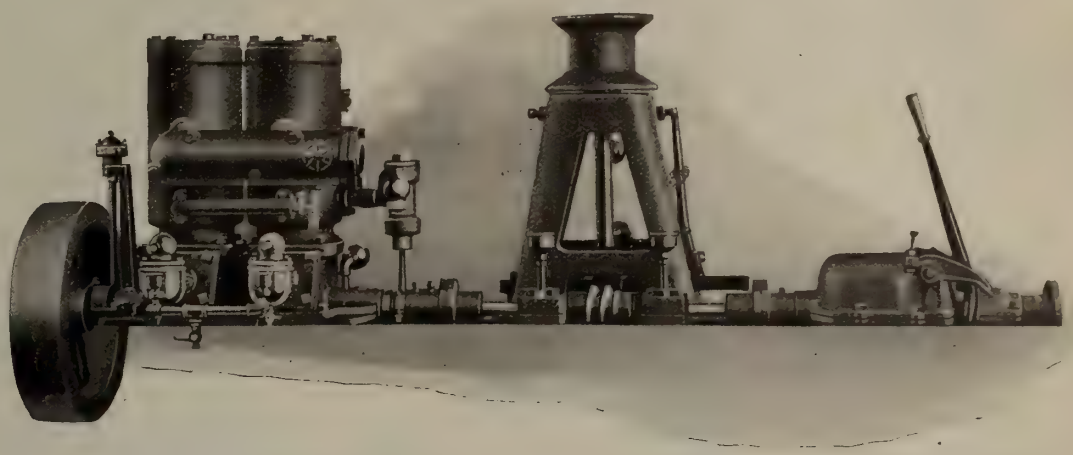
Lumbermen find it quicker and easier to work with an Adams Pointer. It is a powerful and efficient gasoline boat that has given satisfaction to the lumber industry throughout the Dominion.

Adams Pointers are made by expert workmen at Penetang. They are easier and safer to use than alligators and tugs. They have a strong, well built, easy running engine and a powerful reverse gear and towing winch that render them equal to the heaviest work, and can be handled by one man.

An Adams Pointer should be included in your equipment. Send for further particulars and blue prints, which will give you full details.



Above cut shows machinery that is installed in a 26'-6" x 6' Special Lumberman's Pointer.

Adams Engine Co., Penetang, Ont.

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The Machine That Made a Record in a Recent Lath Cutting, 10 Hour Test

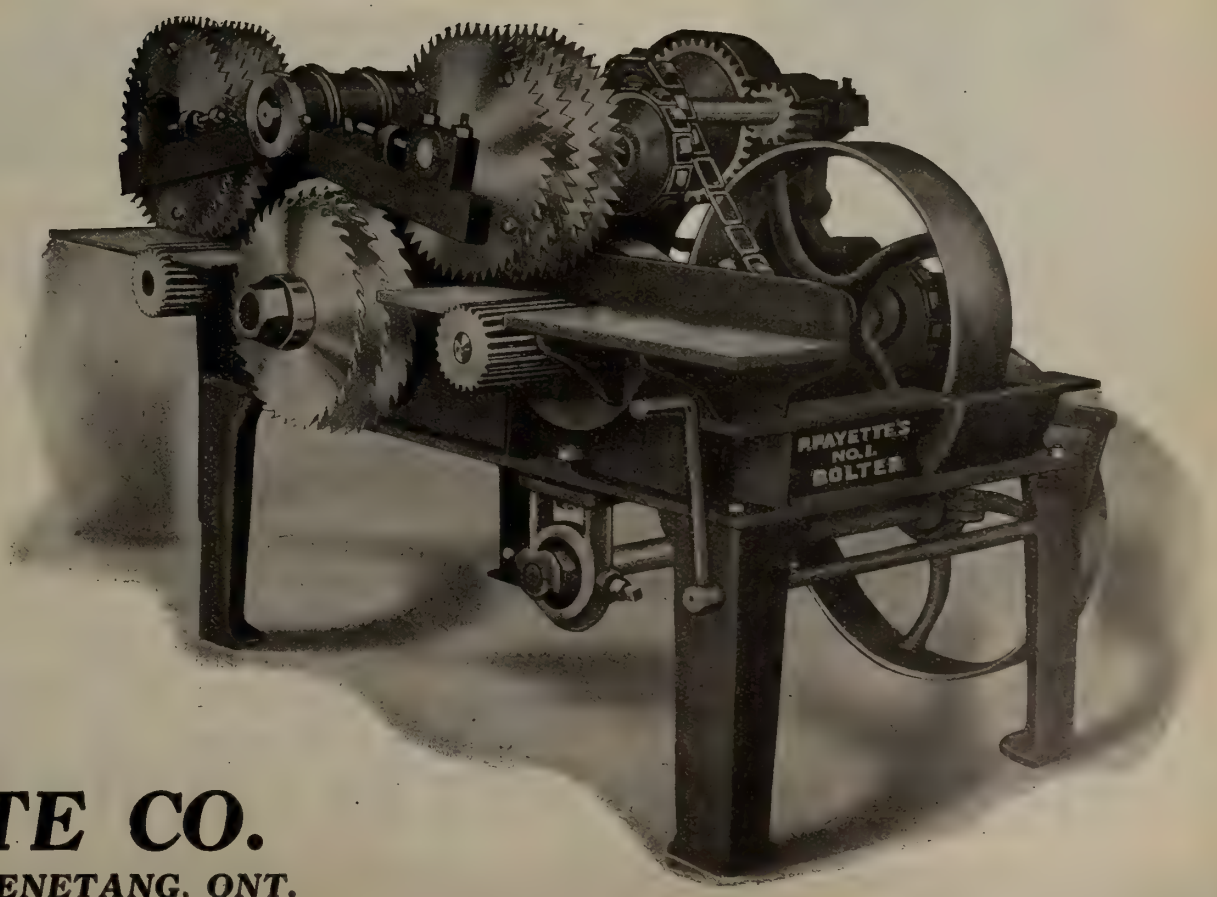
Four Hundred Sawmills in the Dominion are to-day using this machine.

It has all the latest improvements and for quick, clean, heavy duty work has no equal.

The Payette No. 1 Bolter and No. 2 Lath Mill will cut, count, tie and pile 128,350 laths in a period of ten hours. The above consisted of 4 foot laths, 1½ by ⅜ inches, and constitutes a record in rapid lath cutting.

If you are not using a Payette No. 1 Bolter you should be.

Shall we send you full particulars and prices?



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For all other general purpose work about your mills or factories, because in thirty-five years of practice, I have proven them to be

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A survey of the largest and fastest running mills will show that Disston Circular Saws and Band Saws predominate.

Saws made by Disston workmen and Disston Methods stand up to the work and run true to speed.

Each swaging and filing during the entire life of the saw finds the same quality of steel that the saw possesses when new. No matter what your requirements—whether they be for log sawing, factory work, or metal cutting—you'll find a Disston that is exactly right for your particular needs.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, LIMITED
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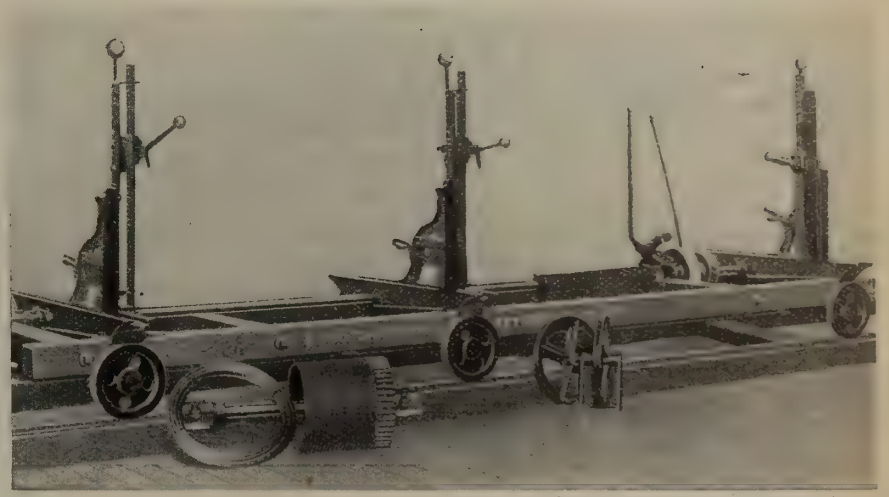
The Carriage You Are Looking For

Our No. 1 Size

CARRIAGE—Has three head blocks, as shown in cut, usually set 9 and 6 feet apart, will be placed any distance apart to suit purchaser. Knees open 38 in. from saw, and is fitted with Knight or Peel dogs, as desired. Taper movement on each knee. 1 15-16 in. steel set bar with steel pinions and coil spring receder, and friction lever brake for stopping knees where required. Timbers are 5 x 6 in., or heavier if desired, well bolted and braced. Diameter of truck wheel, 12 in. Axles 1¾ in. diameter, and extend clear across carriage, are furnished with self-oiling bearings. Front block is fitted with timber rule, placed as desired; 54 feet of V and flat track furnished with each carriage.

SET WORKS—As shown in cut, is made up of ratchet wheel 12 in. diameter, 4 in. face, with set lever carrying 7 steel pawls of varying lengths; also, same number of check pawls set in quadrant. Both sets of pawls are disengaged from either side of carriage when required to recede knees. This is a positive set, without lost motion.

FEED WORKS—As shown in cut, consists of 16 x 12 in. drum, with spur gear keyed to shaft. Pinion or friction shaft in saw frame engages with this gear. Cable takes two or three turns around drum, and is passed around end sheaves and attached to carriage. We also furnish 26 in. drum with internal gear in place of 16 in. drum when desired.



For Shingle, Lath and Portable Saw Mill Machinery write the well known manufacturers

The G. Walter Green Co., Limited

Send for Catalogue

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PLANING MILL EXHAUSTERS
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Hamilton Company, William
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Price Bros. & Co.
Scott, Draper & Co.

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Green Company, G. Walter
Hoe & Company, R.
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Shurly-Dietrich Company
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Waterous Engine Works Company

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Terry & Gordon
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Chesbro, R. G.
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Dudley, Arthur N.
Dunfield & Company
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Fraser, Limited
Fraser-Bryson Lumber Company
Gillies Brothers
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Lay & Haight.
Landry Co., J. Robt.
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Musgrave & Co.
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Cedar Products, Limited
Chaleurs Bay Mills
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Harris Tie & Timber Company. Ltd.
McLennan Lumber Company
Miller, W. H. Co.
Price Bros. & Co.
Scott, Draper & Co.
Snowball Co., J. B.
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Cant & Kemp
Farnworth & Jardine
Smith & Tyre, Limited
Wright, Graham & Co.

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General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
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Hamilton Company, Wm.
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
Waterous Engine Works Company

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Mershon & Company, W. B.
Waterous Engine Works Company
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Austin & Nicholson
New Ontario Colonization Co.
River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Beardmore Extra Quality Waterproof Cement Leather Belting

For the Wet Place

Tell us your belting troubles and we can help you.

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

OTTAWA MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NORTH BAY

Large stocks available for immediate shipment

Rubber Goods FOR LUMBERMEN

Belting Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "P.M.S.," "Special Drive" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission.

Packings "Redstone" High Pressure Sheet Packing has proved by test that it will outlast any other similar packing on the market. We make Spiral and Ring Packings, etc., that are equally reliable.

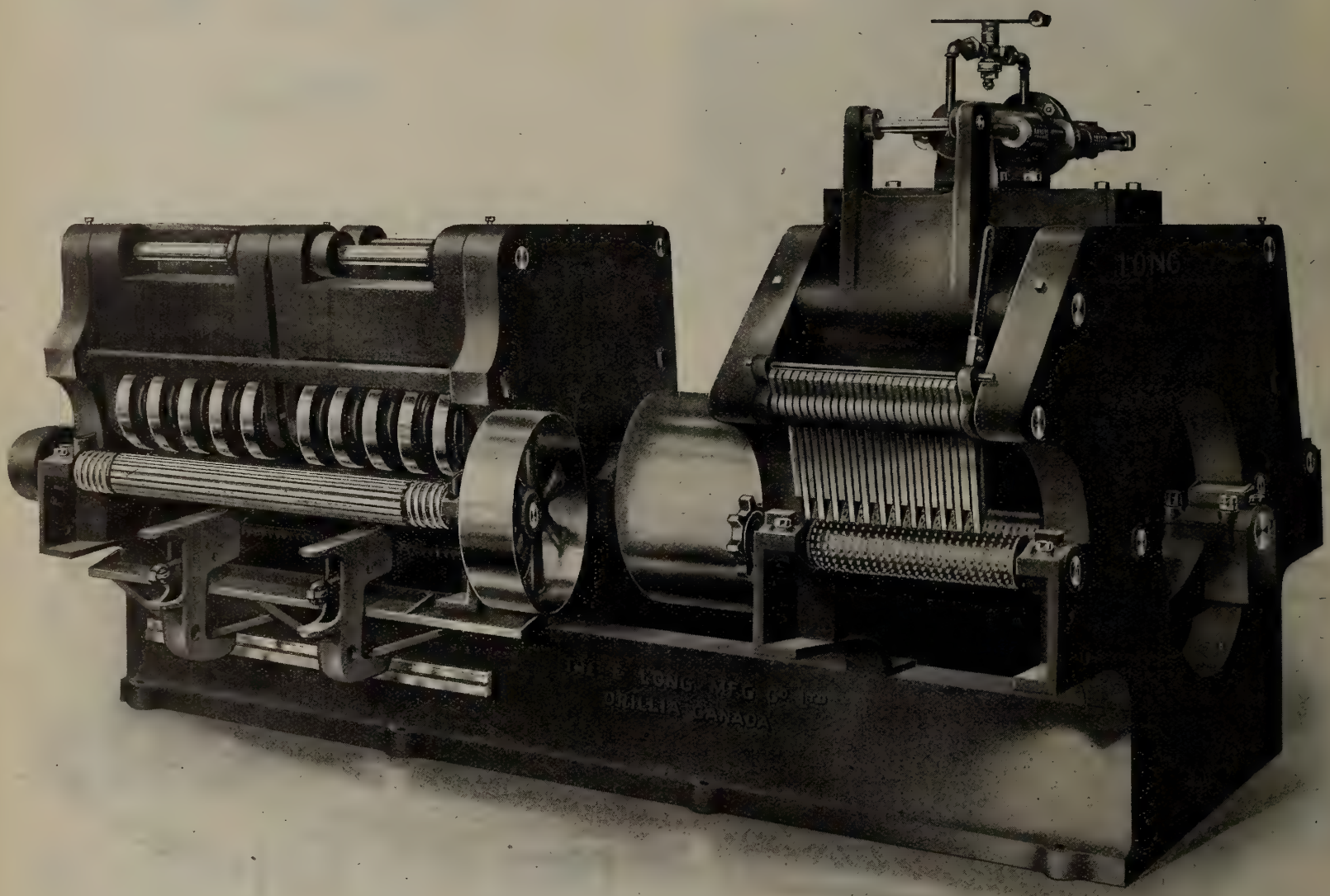
Hose for Steam, Water, etc., in various grades, made especially to give satisfactory and economical service under different conditions.

Fire Hose One or more of our twenty brands of Fire Hose will be found, not only in the best equipped Factories, Mills, etc., but in almost every Fire Department in the Dominion.

Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited

TORONTO HALIFAX MONTREAL OTTAWA FORT WILLIAM WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON
EDMONTON CALGARY LETHBRIDGE VANCOUVER VICTORIA

PICTURE THIS
UP-TO-DATE GANG EDGER
IN YOUR MILL



There are many mills in which the layout demands just such a machine as this.

And look how easily you can change saws!

It is as good as it looks. May we send full description?

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia Canada

Robt. Hamilton & Co., Vancouver
Gorman, Clancey & Grindley Ltd., Calgary & Edmonton

A. R. Williams Machinery Co. of Winnipeg Ltd.
Williams & Wilson Ltd., Montreal

Can You Afford to Ignore Their Economy?

Year after year, in mills all over the world, Waterous equipment has demonstrated a unique capacity for service.

This has been manifest not alone in the quality of product this equipment is producing but in the staunch and lasting resistance they exert against wear.

The steady advance of Waterous equipment into wide popularity, their increasingly secure hold on the preference of mill men, spring directly from this essentially practical cause.

Since the introduction of Waterous equipment, over Three Quarters of a century ago, there has never been a lapse in the Waterous policy, to embody in them the highest possible value.

Against increasing costs of production, by repeated and serious improvement, they have held intact their superior measure of usefulness and worth.

Can you afford any longer to ignore the economy Waterous products insure, or deny yourself a kind of service unapproached in any earlier type of equipment?

Because Waterous products and the sincere service behind them afford uncommon satisfaction, more people use Waterous products than any other kind.

Waterous

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

MOLSON'S BANK BUILDING, VANCOUVER WINNIPEG, MAN.

Pink's Lumbering Tools

The Standard Tools in every province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, etc.
We manufacture all kinds of lumber tools. Light and Durable.

Long Distance Phone, No. 87

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Sold throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.

The Thomas Pink Company, Limited

Manufacturers of Lumber Tools

PEMBROKE - - - - - ONTARIO

Not altogether what we say, but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs,
in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.

Punctuality

Among the virtues upon which business success depends, we find—Punctuality.

It is necessary in modern business that this quality be demanded of workers who sell their time to their employer.

You cannot compel virtues but you can **encourage** them—and Punctuality can be encouraged with the International Time Recorder.

Planing mills, pulp and paper mills, and woodworking plants can increase the day's production by installing a Time Recorder.

Write for Catalogue.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES COMPANY, LIMITED

(TIME RECORDER DIVISION)
FRANK E. MUTTON, Vice-President and General Manager.
Head Office: Royce and Campbell Avenues, TORONTO.
Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Walkerville, London, Winnipeg, Vancouver.
Also makers of Dayton Computing Scales and Hollerith Electric Tabulators and Sorting Machines.

Avoid the Weak Spots!

A chain is only as strong as its weakest link. A horse is only as strong as its harness. You can conserve horsepower and make your working outfit a harmonious, effective whole only by using harness of known and proven quality.

Michigan Lumber and Skidding Harness is made on honor. It is made for use and utility—from the best procurable materials—by skilled Canadian workmen. It is made to stand a big percentage more than the actual strain that can possibly be applied to it.

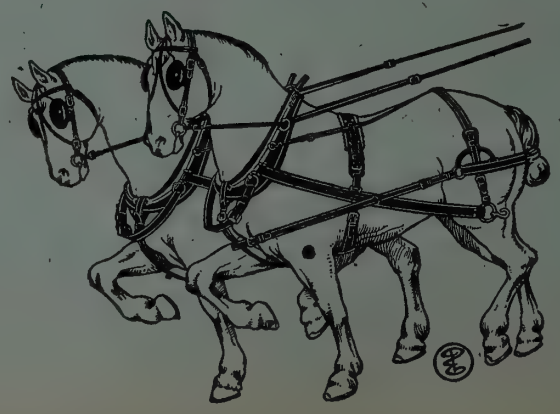
You will save both time and money by insisting on "Carson Quality."

Write to us for particulars.

Hugh Carson Co. LIMITED

72 ALBERT ST., OTTAWA

Michigan Lumber and Skidding Harness



Carson Quality

Trade Mark Registered

P. S.—We make and sell horse harness and equipment of all kinds, trunks, bags, travelling robes and pack sacks.

Canada Lumberman

founded 1890

SAW GUMMING

A faster cutting wheel that does not burn the work is what we have created. The "HART PLUS" wheel will stand on its own merits. A trial will tell the tale.

Canadian Hart Products, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

IF YOU CANNOT SOLVE YOUR INSURANCE PROBLEMS—WE WILL SOLVE THEM FOR YOU

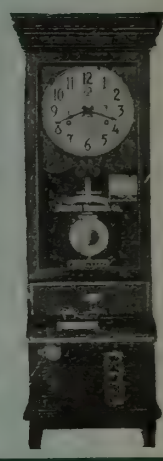
E. D. HARDY & CO.

INSURANCE

Specialists in LUMBER and WOODWORKING Plants

HEAD OFFICE: OTTAWA, ONT.

Accurate Records and Contented Employees



Firms employing from fifteen to fifteen hundred workers, long ago realized the necessity of the automatic system of recording employees' time.

Accuracy is a dominant factor in the successful business of to-day, and it is of vital importance that the actual working time of the individual be recorded.

Continuous "late arrivals" of a number of employees, become a formidable leakage.

Check it now with the International Time Recorder. It pays for itself in a remarkably short time, and keeps everybody "on the job" and content.

WRITE NEAREST OFFICE FOR FULL INFORMATION

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES COMPANY, LIMITED

FRANK E. MUTTON
Vice-President and General Manager.

(TIME RECORDER DIVISION)
Head Office
Royce and Campbell Avenues, TORONTO.

Halifax, St. John's, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Walkerville, London, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

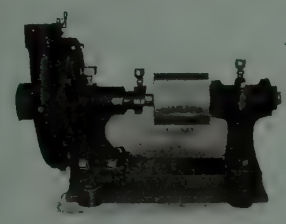
Also makers of International Dayton Computing Scales and International Electric Tabulators and Sorters.

ASBESTOS

We manufacture practically every article that can be made of Asbestos—including

Asbestos { Packings, Boiler Gaskets, Pipe and Boiler Coverings

Atlas Asbestos Co., Limited, Montreal



Canadian Pumps for Canadian People

We solicit your correspondence when open for anything in Steam or Power

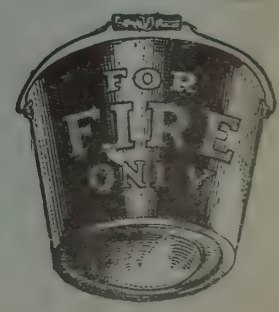
PUMPING MACHINERY

The Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited

Hamilton, Canada

A Necessary Protection For Your Plant—

THE EDDY FIRE PAIL



A pail that is made for just one purpose—to afford real fire protection at little cost.

A pail that will be where you want it when you want it—its construction necessitates its being placed in a rack or on a hook when not in use.

Made of Indurated Fibreware, light, rust proof and durable as steel.

At all good hardware dealers.

Eddy Fire Pails are Made-In-Canada in the big Eddy plant at Hull, Quebec.

The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited - **Hull, Canada**

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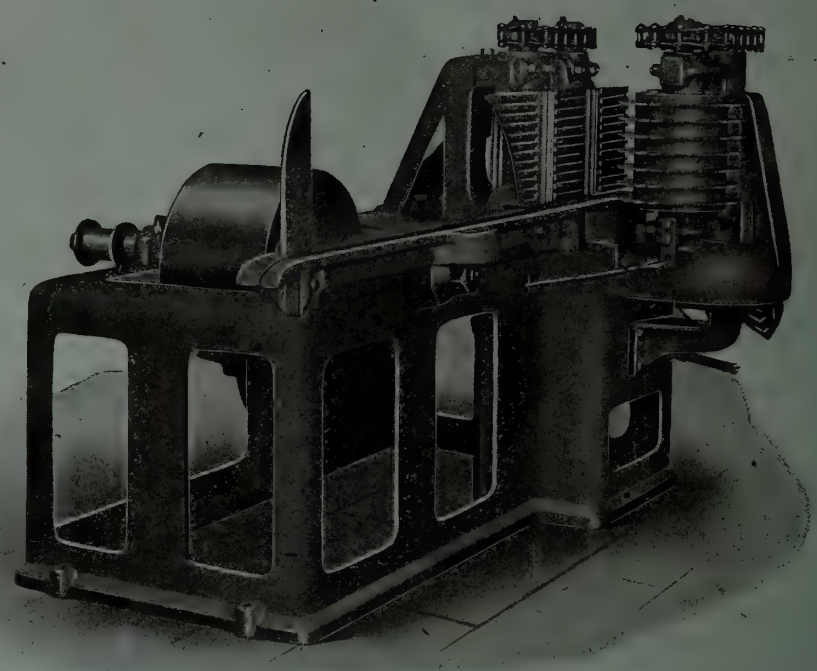
"HAMILTON" CIRCULAR RE-SAWS

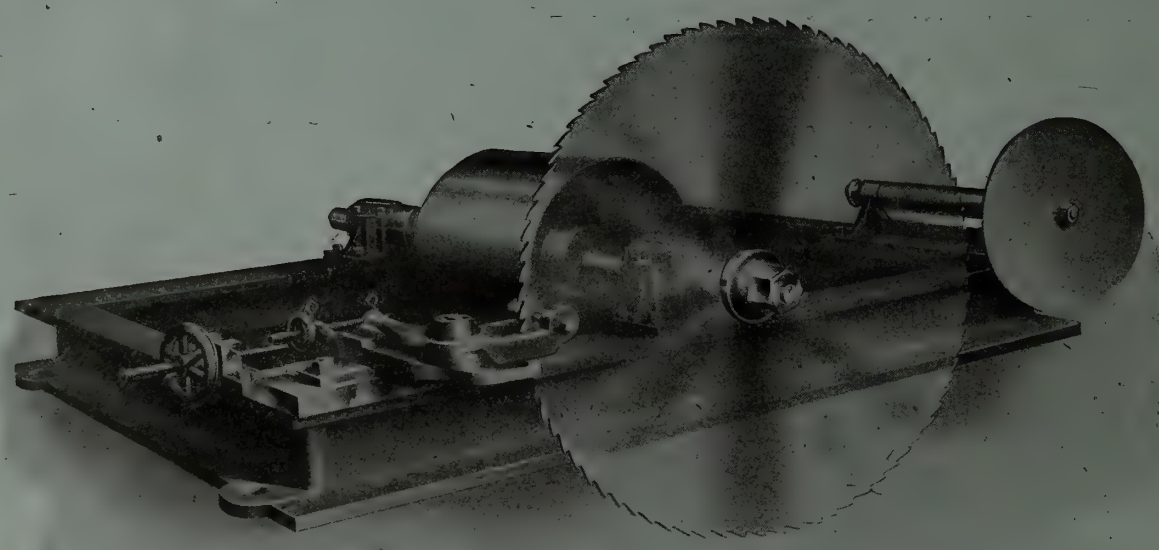


Here is a strong, rigid, well designed machine, specially gotten up for resawing slabs. The feed rolls are carried on a sliding frame that is easily adjustable to cut lumber any desired thickness. The binding or press roll is 13 in. diam., fitted with saw discs and power driven. The saw used is 42 in. diam., driving pulley 18 in. diam. x 12 in. face. Cut shows Left Hand Machine.

We also make this machine with wooden frame, having the mandrel and saw carried on an adjustable sliding frame.

Descriptive circular sent upon request.

"HAMILTON" HUSK FRAMES



Made in different sizes to suit all requirements. Frames are all of of cast iron, of heavy section throughout, planed on top and bottom, and mandrel boxes lined with high grade babbitt. Mandrels are exceptionally large, of forged steel with forged collar, and the guide is the famous Parkhurst steel saw guide with steel splitter.

We manufacture a complete line of up-to-date Sawmill Machinery for either Band or Circular Mills.

William Hamilton Co., Limited

Peterboro, Ontario

Agents—J. L. Neilson & Company, Winnipeg, Manitoba

SPRUCE AND JACK PINE

Our stocks include all sizes in 1", 2" and 3".

WHITE PINE LATH

1½ x ⅜ x 4 ' Mill Run
1½ x ⅜ x 32" Mill Run

TAMARACK

1x3&up	Mill Run	11000′
2x4&up	"	12000′
3x3	"	38000′
3x3&up	"	14400′
3x5&up	"	6900′

Bartram & Ball Limited

511 St. Catherine St. W. - Montreal, Que.

We have at Vancouver the following quantities of Fir and Hemlock lumber manufactured by one of the largest and best mills on the Pacific Coast — a concern that enjoys the reputation of turning out the highest grades of lumber shipped from British Columbia.

The whole lot is in excellent shipping condition and can be shipped promptly. We have undertaken to move this stock quickly and we are able to quote prices that will allow us to move it.

If you are interested in Pacific Coast stock it will pay you to hold your orders until you get our prices. This block of stock is offered subject to prior sale; therefore, we would recommend that you wire us your inquiries.

10 cars	1x3	Fir V Joint No. 1 & 2
8 "	1x3	Flooring No. 1 & 2
16 "	1x4	V Joint No. 1 & 2
11 "	1x4	Flooring No. 1 & 2
5 "	⅝x3	& 4 Ceiling No. 1 & 2
20 "	1x3	& 4 Ceiling & Flooring No. 1 & 2 all short lengths 3 to 7′
6 "	1x6	Siding No. 1 & 2
3 "	1x5	Casing B. N. Clear
2 "	1x8	Base B. N. Clear
22 "		No. 1 Fir Shiplap 6, 8 & 10"
12 "		No. 2 Fir Shiplap 6, 8 & 10"
27 cars		No. 1 sized boards 6" to 12"
13 "		No. 2 sized boards 6" to 12"
53 "	2x4	to 2x12 lengths, 12 to 20 sized side and edge
5 "		No. 1 Hemlock shiplap 1x10
2 "		No. 2 Hemlock shiplap 1x10
5 "	1x3	Rough Clear Fir
15 "	1x4	Rough Clear Fir
17 "	1x6	Rough Clear Fir
14 "	1x8	Rough Clear Fir
23 "	1x10	Rough Clear Fir
10 "	1x12	Rough Clear Fir

WE CAN SHIP MIXED CARS

Knox Brothers, Limited

513 Drummond Building, MONTREAL

Canadian Hardwoods

Dry Stock in Quebec for Quick Shipment

BIRCH

78,000′	4/4	1sts & 2nds
192,000′	4/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
29,000′	5/4	1sts & 2nds
41,000′	5/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
105,000′	6/4	1sts & 2nds
111,000′	6/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
92,000′	8/4	1sts & 2nds
90,000′	8/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
148,000′	10/4	1sts & 2nds
80,000′	10/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
42,000′	12/4	1sts & 2nds
39,000′	12/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
19,000′	16/4	1sts & 2nds
8,000′	16/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
320,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3 Com.

BASSWOOD

135,000′	4/4	No. 2 Com. & Better
106,000′	5/4	No. 1 Com. & Better

HARD MAPLE

97,000′	4/4	No. 2 Com. & Better
42,000′	8/4	No. 1 Com. & Better
36,000′	10/4	No. 1 Com. & Better
38,000′	12/4	No. 1 Com. & Better

BEECH

12,000′	6/4	No. 2 Com. & Better

SOFT ELM

36,000′	4/4	No. 2 Com. & Better

Get Our Prices

Most of the above stock is 12 months on sticks. All well manufactured of good average widths and lengths. Graded strictly in accordance with National Rules.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO.

310 MANNING CHAMBERS
TORONTO

CABLE ADDRESS "PRICE"
CODES—A.B.C. AND LIEBERS.

P B
ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS

Price Brothers & Co Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

NEWSPRINT PAPER : PULPWOOD
CARDBOARD : SPRUCE LUMBER
SULPHITE : LATHS and TIES
GROUNDWOOD PULP : CEDAR SHINGLES
FOURDRINIER SPECIALTIES

PAPER AND PULP MILLS
Sanguenay Kenogami
Jonquiere

Head Office.
The Price House, Quebec.

SAW MILLS
on North and South Shores of
the St. Lawrence and
The Sanguenay

Geo. Gordon & Co.

Limited

CACHE BAY - ONTARIO

White and Norway Pine

WRITE US FOR PRICES

You Do Not Need a Telescope

The high quality of our product can be easily seen, and our prices will appeal to you.

Let us quote on your requirements for

PINE
SPRUCE - HEMLOCK
LATH - SHINGLES and HARDWOOD
LUMBER

The Fesserton Timber Company, Limited

15 Toronto Street MAIN 795-6 **TORONTO**

Western Office - - Vancouver, B C.

Ontario
WHITE and RED PINE

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3 Million ft. Spruce 1, 2 and 3 inch, merchantable fourths and culls.

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90,000′	8/4	No. 2 Com.
185,000′	10/4	No. 1 C.&B.
25,000′	10/4	No. 2 Com.
250,000′	12/4	No. 1 C.&B.
100,000′	16/4	FAS
70,000′	16/4	No. 1 Com.

BASSWOOD

150,000′	4/4	No. 1 C.&B.
200,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3 Com.
75,000′	6/4	No. 1 C.&B.
50,000′	6/4	No. 2 & No. 3 Com.
30,000′	8/4	No. 1 C.&B.

MAPLE

100,000′	4/4	No. 1 C.&B.
75,000′	4/4	No. 2 C.&B.
90,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3 Com.

WHITE ASH

11,000′	4/4	No. 2 C.&B.

BROWN ASH

75,000′	4/4	No. 1 C.&B.
50,000′	4/4	No. 2 C.&B.
40,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3 Com.
10,000′	6/4	No. 1 C.&B.
9,000′	8/4	No. 1 C.&B.

SOFT ELM

75,000′	4/4	No. 1 C.&B.
50,000′	4/4	No. 2 C.&B.
25,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3 Com.
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65,000′	4/4	Log Run

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4 "	10/4" H. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 20% No. 2 Com.	
8 "	8/4" H. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 20% No. 2 Com.	
3 "	4/4" H. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 35% No. 2 Com.	
4 "	12/4" S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 15% No. 2 Com.	
4 "	8/4" S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 20% No. 2 Com.	
1 "	5/4" S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 20% No. 2 Com.	
2 "	4/4" S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 35% No. 2 Com.	
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1 "	4/4" S. Elm	No 3 Common Crating	
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Phone Main 3437

We Buy and Sell

Canadian Hardwoods and White Pine

Write us today for prices.

OUR SLOGAN: Service and quality a reality, not a promise

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Telephone Main 7185
34 Victoria Street - - TORONTO

Plunkett-Webster Lumber Co.

33 West 42nd St., New York City

High Grade
Nicely Manufactured
Soft Textured
Appalachian Hardwoods

Bethune Pulp and Lumber Co.

LIMITED

Huntsville - Ontario

We manufacture band sawn hardwoods, from logs taken from our own timber lands. Our specialty is

BIRCH

which contains a large percentage of red in 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4 & 4" mostly No. 1 Com. & Btr. with National Inspection Rules of Grading. We also saw some basswood, ash & maple. Have ready for prompt shipment 1" & 2" dry

SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK

in all widths. Send us your inquiries for pulpwood, railway ties and car timbers. Good car supply and dressing facilities here.

Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson

WHOLESALE LUMBER

All Kinds of Hardwood and Softwood Lumber

Room 5-6 Phoenix Bldg., 43 Victoria Street, Toronto

MILLS AT
KING LAKE and EAGLE LAKE, ONT.

Write or Wire Us, or Phone Main 1604.

RAILROAD CROSS TIES AND SWITCH TIES

Furnished for Industrial Plants

We are the General Contractors for all Cross Ties produced in Canada for the Grand Trunk Railway System, and the Ties are produced in Quebec and Central Ontario, which gives us an advantage over other Tie companies in shipping to you on shortest railroad haul. If you are in need of Cross Ties for your INDUSTRIAL PLANT,

Write Us For Prices.

Canadian Tie and Lumber Co.
LIMITED

511 Temple Building,
Toronto, - Ontario
Phone Main 1151.

Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

McFADDEN & MALLOY

Red & White Pine LUMBER In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered. Our location and facilities enable us to give our patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments. Let us quote on your requirements. You will find our prices right, and our product satisfactory.

Mills at: - SPRAGGE, ONT. & BLIND RIVER, ONT.

Pine-Spruce-Hemlock Hardwoods and Lath

YOU will find that Grier products consist of first quality woods, expertly manufactured and graded. You will find that they sell readily, that they please the customer and that the same man will come back to you time and again.

And you will find that Grier prices are unusually attractive—particularly so at the present time.

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Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Spruce, Pine, Hemlock, Hardwoods, Birch, Flooring, Lath

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ESTABLISHED 1871

We have absolutely no connection with, or interest in any other firm bearing a name similar to ours.

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Uniform Grades

Guaranteed

WHITE

Daily Capacity
100,000 Feet

SPRUCE

(Air and Kiln Dried)

Superior
Manufacture

LUMBER

Stock 10,000,000 Feet

We manufacture both Eastern and Western Standard up to 12 inches wide and 20 feet long.

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The only kind that gives satisfaction

"The Spruce Supply"

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Stock 2,000,000 pieces

Specialties

No. 3 Drop Siding
Flooring and Ceiling
No. 1 Com. Resawn Boards

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QUALITY HUTTON, B. C. *SERVICE*

Long-Bell Forked Leaf Oak Flooring

This Long-Bell Forked Leaf Oak Flooring was photographed just as it came from our factory. It has not been scraped, waxed or varnished. Its beauty, even color and remarkably smooth surface before being laid and finally hand finished is a big selling point.

Another Long-Bell product of exceptional quality is Forked Leaf Oak Flooring, favorably known to the lumber trade for many years. It comes to your yard from our factory as nearly perfect as men and machinery can make it and, in showing Long-Bell Oak Flooring to a customer, you can well call attention to its remarkably smooth surface, requiring when laid, little or no scraping which means quite a saving.

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R. A. LONG BUILDING Lumbermen since 1875 KANSAS CITY, Mo.

Branch Sales Offices:

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Underhill Lumber Co. Limited
BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER & SHINGLES
Vancouver British Columbia

British Columbia Forest Products

Cedar Boards
Shiplap—Eastern Standard

Underhill Lumber Co., Ltd.
Dominion Bldg. Vancouver, B.C.

We offer you

Extra Good Service

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Timbers
Heavy Joists
Plank
and
Yard Dimension

Any size, up to 100′ long.
S4S up to 16″ x 20″.

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New Westminster, B. C.
Mills: South Westminster—Logging Camps: Ladysmith, Vancouver Island.
Shipments over all railways.

WE SPECIALIZE IN

B.C. RED CEDAR

Boards Rough or Dressed
Shiplap and Timbers

Horseshoe Brand Red Cedar Shingles
EVERYTHING IN B.C. FOREST PRODUCTS General Assortment of—
FIR and HEMLOCK YARD STOCKS
Wire Collect

REYNOLDS COMPANY Limited General Offices:— VANCOUVER, B.C.

Dry Western Hemlock Boards and Shiplap

Also 4/4 K. D. Hemlock Clears, Rough

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BOARDS
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SHIPLAP
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FINISH

"Arrow Brand"

Red Cedar Shingles

SPRUCE
Timbers
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British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively

Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the "Thousand'

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles. Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

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Toronto Office:
33-Canada Permanent Bldg. Phone Adelaide 6490

Montreal Office:
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Timms Phillips
DOUGLAS FIR LUMBER
RED CEDAR SHINGLES

British Columbia
Lumber & Shingles

Cedar Shingles
2 X
3 X
No. 1--5 X
No. 2--5 X
Perfections
Royals
Imperials
Cedar
Bevel Siding

Douglas Fir
Timbers
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Timms, Phillips & Co., Ltd.
YORKSHIRE BUILDING - VANCOUVER

Dominion Lumber Sales Limited

Sole selling agents for two Saw Mills
also two Shingle Mills

Fir Timbers a Specialty. Heavy construction material in any size and long lengths, rough or sized to requirements.

Long Fir Joisting Rough or Sized

No. 1 or No. 2 common Fir Cedar or Spruce Boards, rough or dressed to B.C. Standard or Eastern Requirements. ∴

Cars of Cedar, Fir, Shiplap and Boards always in transit

We have for immediate shipment a number of cars of 6x6", 8x8", 8x10", 10x10", 10x12" and 12x12" No. 1 Com. Fir

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RAIL SHIPMENTS TO ALL PARTS OF CANADA AND UNITED STATES

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

FIR - HEMLOCK - SPRUCE - CEDAR

READY TO SHIP:—

WESTERN SOFT PINE ROUGH

Three cars 1 x 4″ to 12″ C Clear and Better
One car 5/4 and 6/4 x 6 to 18″ C Clear and Better
Three cars 6/4 x 6 to 18″ No. 1 Shop, 10% load No. 2 Shop
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Edham
Quality Supreme

Red Cedar

SHINGLES

Fir, Cedar & Spruce

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Quick dispatch our motto

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VANCOUVER,——————B.C.

TIMBERS

in

Fir, Hemlock or Cedar Kiln Dried Soft Island Fir

DOOR STOCK
SHOP CEDAR

Yard Stocks
And All Coast Lumber Products
Shingles

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Manufacturers of

Long Fir Timbers

Mill: Lombard, B. C. Office: 118 Pacific Bldg., Vancouver

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Lumber and Timber Merchants

British Columbia Fir Lumber and Timber, and Oregon Spars

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CAR LOTS OUR SPECIALTY

We have our own Railway Sidings, and Deep Water Wharfage facilities for

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Our Storage Charges are reasonable

Our Service is the best obtainable.

Hay
Oats
Peas
Beans
Potatoes
Flour,
Pork,
Lard,
etc.

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Blankets, Tents, Oil Clothing, Camp Supplies of all kinds.

DRY LUMBER
for Immediate Shipment

WHITE PINE

1 car of: 1" x 4/6"—12/16' Good Stained Saps.
1 car of: 5, 6 and 8/4 x 4" and up—6/11' Good Stained Saps
2" x 7" and up—12/16' Good Stained Saps.
1 car of: 1" x 8"—12/16' Outs Mill Run.
1 car of: 3" x 7/10"—10/16' 3rds.
1 car of: 1" x 4" and up—6/11' Mill Run (Dressing In.)
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1 car of: 1" x 8"—6/11' Outs Mill Run.

1920 SAWING

1" and 3"—Mill Culls
1" and 2"—Box and No. 3 Barn.

A Nice Line of Factory Stock in

5, 6 and 8/4" x 4" and up— 6/11' Shorts.
5, 6 and 8/4" x 4/6" —12/16' Strips
5, 6 and 8/4" x 7" and up—12/16' Sidings.

For personal service, close prices and prompt shipments

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AND COMPANY

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SPRUCE AND PINE

New Brunswick Agent
F. E. NEALE,
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Head Office: QUEBEC, P.Q.

Northern Lumber Mills
North Cobalt - ONTARIO

Have on hand in both Dry and Green Stock, Jack Pine and Spruce, As Follows:—

100 M. 1 x 4 & 5" 8/16' Mill Run Strips
100 M. 1 x 4 & 5" " " " Crating Stock
200 M. 1 x 6 & Up " " "
200 M. 2 x 4 " " "
50 M. 4 x 4 " " "
200 M. 2 x 5 " " "
400 M. 2 x 6 " " "
350 M. 2 x 8 " " "
250 M. 2 x 4 & Up " " " Sound Wormy
15 M. 4 x 6 10/16 " " Strong to 16 Ft.
30 M. 6 x 6 " " " " "
15 M. 6 x 8 " " " " "
30 M. 8 x 8 " " " " "
15 M. 8 x 10 & 10 x 10 " " " "
100 M. 1 x 4 & Up No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average.
100 M 2 x 4-10 No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average

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FOR HARDWOODS

" LET BUFFALO DO IT "

Do you want prompt shipment? We can give you service. Buffalo dealers have 60,000,000 to 75,000,000 feet of dry hardwoods of all kinds and thicknesses.

Immediate shipments and deliveries can be made on any of the 25 railroads entering the city. Buy Hardwoods in Buffalo.

FRANK T. SULLIVAN
Specialties:
CHERRY, WALNUT and PACIFIC COAST WOODS
Main Office: 600 Ellicott Square.
Yard: 2598 Delaware Avenue.

T. Sullivan & Company
NORTHERN GREY ELM
and
BROWN ASH
Niagara Street Corner Arthur

Atlantic Lumber Company
HARDWOODS
WEST VIRGINIA SOFT RED AND WHITE OAK
Our Specialty: West Virginia and Pennsylvania Cherry
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Hardwoods of All Kinds

Yeager Lumber Co., Inc.
SPECIALTIES
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STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY
Hardwoods
Prompt Shipment { From Buffalo Yards or from Mill direct to you
8 MILLION FEET DRY STOCK ON HAND
1333 Clinton St.

G. Elias & Bro., Inc.
Established 1881
All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber
And in addition we carry a full line of White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Fir Timber, Lumber, Millwork and Boxes—Maple and Oak Flooring
Careful attention to mixed car orders.

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J. B. WALL, Pres. T. H. WALL, V.-Pres. M. M. WALL, Treas.
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We Specialize in White Ash, Oak & Maple
We also handle a complete stock of Quartered Oak, Maple, Poplar, Red Cedar, etc.

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Hardwoods of All Kinds
Our Specialties—QUARTERED WHITE OAK, SAP AND RED GUM
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Taylor & Crate
Hardwoods of All Kinds
A stock of 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet of hardwoods carried at all times at our two big Buffalo Yards
Established 50 Years
RAIL OR CARGO SHIPMENTS

Blakeslee, Perrin & Darling
A Complete Stock of Seasoned Hardwoods
including Ash, Basswood, Birch, Cherry, Chestnut, Cypress, Elm, Gum, Hickory, Maple, Plain and Quartered Oak, Poplar and Walnut.
1100 Seneca Street

In Transit

Car shipped March 28th,
Straight car 1 x 12 No. 1 Common B. C. Mountain Cedar Boards, Dressed One Side 13/16 thick, Lengths 8 to 18', Heavy to 16'.

Car C. P. 14660, shipped April 5th, containing 250M XXX B. C. Cedar Shingles.

Car 10" Clear Butt B. C. Cedar Shingles 5/2-16" Old style packing, four bunches per thousand.

Car FWDC 4722, shipped March 21st,
All No. 1 Common B. C. Mountain Cedar
6,000' 2 x 4 dressed one side & one edge 1¾ x 3¾
10,000' 1 x 6 dressed two sides and center matched. 13/16 x 5½ face.
5,000' 1 x 10 dressed four sides 13/16 x 9¾

Car C.P. 335374, shipped March 29th,
12 x 12 No. 1 Common Rough Fir Timbers.
4/20, 1/22, 2/24, 4/26, 2/28, 6/30, 8/32, 3/34, 9/36, 5/38, 14/40.

R. G. CHESBRO

Lumber Manufacturers' Agent
PHONE MAIN 5345
Bank of Hamilton Bldg., TORONTO

COMPLETE STOCKS of

Red Pine and Spruce Dimensions

(2 x 4 and wider)

White Pine Lumber Box and Crating Stock
Lath and Shooks

Keewatin Lumber Co., Ltd., Keewatin, Ont.

Two complete Saw and Planing Mills Box Factories and Lath Mill at Keewatin and Kenora, Ont.

Dry Stock for Immediate Shipment

4/4 6/4 8/4 Beech
4/4 8/4 H. & S. Maple
4/4 8/4 B. & W. Ash
4/4 8/4 Basswood
4/4 8/4 Oak
4/4 6/4 8/4 Sound Chestnut
4/4 8/4 Elm

Mill now running. Can cut bills to order. Cordwood and slabs for sale.

Write for particulars and prices.

McClung, McLellan & Berry
Kinglake, Ontario

British Columbia Forest Products

Technical Information

Information furnished as to the qualities, weights, strengths and uses of all woods.

Inquiries Solicited

Samples of all British Columbia woods and literature for distribution.

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PHONE MAIN 6872. NOTE—We do not quote prices.

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474 Main St. East. Hamilton Ont.

Wholesale
LUMBER LATH—SHINGLES

We have what you want: Write us for quotations

R. Imrie Lumber Company

18 Toronto Street, Toronto Phone Adelaide 580

For Immediate Shipment

Dry Mill Run Spruce 2x6 & 2x8-10/16.
Mill Run Jack Pine 3x6, 4x4, 2x4 & wider & 1x4 & wider.
Sound Wormy Jack Pine 2x4 in 10-12-14 or 16 ft.
B. C. Mountain Pine, Fir, Hemlock or Larch.
Write or phone us for prices.

TO MILLMEN

We are in the market for
1x4 & wider No. 1 Mill Cull White Pine Dry.
1x4 & wider Dry Merchantable Spruce.

JAMES C. McCUAIG & CO.

3,000,000 Ft. Jack Pine
200,000 Ft. Basswood.

The above stock is all in the log, is offered for sale, and will cut to specifications required."

Room 302, Jackson Building
OTTAWA ONTARIO

Pulpwood

We are in a position to offer large quantities of Pulpwood for export at favourable Prices

PULP—PAPER
Domestic and Export

British & Foreign Agencies

LIMITED
17 St. John Street, - - MONTREAL

The Harris Tie & Timber Co., Ltd.
The C. E. Fleming Tie & Lumber Co., Ltd.
The Poupore Lumber Co.

Railway Ties, Cedar Poles and Posts, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Pulpwood

197 SPARKS STREET **OTTAWA, CANADA**

Story Lumber Co., Ltd.
Wholesale

100M Ft. 1x4&up 6/16 Wormy White Pine averaging 7½"
100M Ft. 1x4&5 10/16 Mill Cull White Pine
50M Ft. 1x4&up 6/9 Box & Mill Cull White Pine
2 cars 1x7&up 10/16 White Pine Panel Boards
Also Birch Spruce and Hemlock.

Cut from Good Logs

ALSO WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE

Head Office: 701 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Canada
Branch Office: 30 St. John Street, Montreal, Que.

ALABAMA HEWN OAK TIMBER:—
HARDWOOD LOGS:—

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THE S. K. TAYLOR LUMBER COMPANY
Exporters **Mobile, Alabama, U.S.A.** Cables "Taylor, Mobile"

REGISTERED H.B. P.K. TRADE MARK
HALL BROS. LIMITED
LUMBER & TIMBER
TORONTO CANADA

FOR SALE AT FIRST COST

All forest products, from our stocks in the mill yards, all kinds, all grades, all thicknesses, Dry Beech, Birch, Maple, Basswood, Ash and Elm, Dry Pine, Spruce and Hemlock.

WRITE, PHONE OR WIRE. *STRAIGHT OR MIXED CARS*

300 CROWN OFFICE BLDG., TORONTO
Telephone Main 2806 **Cable Address "Halbro" Toronto**

If You Want
HEMLOCK
any length, width or quantity
Dry and Well Cut
WRITE, WIRE OR PHONE

McGibbon Lumber Co., Ltd.
Penetang - Ontario

WANTED
Eastern Cedar Poles

in car load lots, mostly 30 ft. 7 inch tops. Will accept a few 25 ft. 6 inch and 7 inch. Must conform to Eastern Cedarmen's Association Specifications.

State price loading point or f.o.b. cars, giving the Railway point. Address:

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION, Purchasing Dept.
190 University Avenue, TORONTO

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver

MANUFACTURERS OF

Douglas Fir, Spruce, Cedar and Hemlock Lumber

Rough Timbers, Dimension, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Interior and Exterior
Finish of all kinds including Mouldings. Fir, Spruce and Cedar Lath

Prompt shipment of Fir timbers in all sizes and up to 100 feet in length

AIR DRIED CEDAR SHINGLES

We specialize in supplying air dried Cedar Shingles, these cost more than kiln dried Shingles but make a better roof and last much longer

Stock on Hand in Kitchener

FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

3000	Ft.	4/4x10" & up, Qtd. White Oak FAS	12000	"	4/4x3" Tennessee Red Cedar No. 1 C&B
12000	"	4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak FAS	25000	"	4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
15000	"	4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak No. 1 Com.	2000	"	5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
2680	"	3/4x13/17" Sap Gum, FAS	32000	"	6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
4700	"	3/4x3/.12 Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	5000	"	4/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
400	"	5/4x6" Plain Red Gum, FAS	10000	"	5/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
4000	"	4/4x6" up Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	10000	"	6/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
5000	"	8/4x6" up Qtd. Red Gum, C&B	43000	"	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 C&B
8000	"	5/4x6" Plain White Oak, FAS	1000	"	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 Com.
2000	"	6/4x4" Plain White Oak, No. 1 C.	12000	"	8/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
15000	"	6/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	15000	"	12/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
10000	"	8/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	5285	"	12/4 Oak No. 2 C&B
25000	"	8/4x4" Plain Red Oak, No. 1 C.	6000	"	12/4 Oak No. 2 & 3 Com.
			12000	"	4/4 Hard & Soft Maple No. 3 C&B

PERCY E. HEENEY, Wholesale Lumber

207 Weber Chambers, KITCHENER, Ont.

I HAVE IT

All Grades in White Pine Lath A Specialty

Milling in Connection

E. J. MOORES, Jr.

MIDLAND CANADA

LET'S GET TOGETHER

Planing Mill Stock

CYPRESS

Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

Yellow Pine Finish

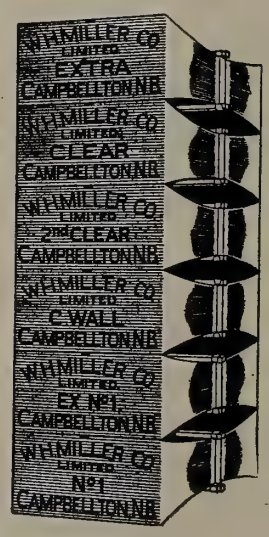
Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind

Stock Widths 4/4 5/4 6/4 8/4 by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12",

Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & NIXON

Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.



We Specialize in—

New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles

We also manufacture

Spruce and Pine Lumber, Lath, Cedar Ties, etc.

Shipments by Rail and Water.

W. H. MILLER CO., LTD.

Campbellton, N. B.

Power Lumber Company Limited

Successors to River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of

SPRUCE

Lumber Lath Pulpwood

Head Office and Mills at:

St. Pacome, Que., Canada

On Can. Nat. Ry. 75 Miles East of Quebec City

Also Mills at:

Lapointe, Riv. Manie, Powerville and Ste. Apolline

On Edmunston Div.—Can. Nat. Rys.

SCOTT, DRAPER & COMPANY

11 SAULT AU MATELOT STREET, QUEBEC.

PULPWOOD, LUMBER AND TIES

LET US KNOW YOUR REQUIREMENTS WRITE, WIRE, OR PHONE

The Oliver Lumber Co.

of Toronto Limited

We have in our Toronto yard.

10,000 ft. 8/4" No. 2 Common & Better Soft Elm.
60,000 ft. 8/4" No. 2 Common & Better Birch.
25,000 ft. 10/4" No. 2 Common & Better Birch.
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25,000 ft. 16/4" No. 2 Common & Better Birch.

We can give American shipments with 24 hours' notice.

Office:
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Joseph Oliver, President — TORONTO, ONT, — J. O. Oliver, Secretary

A name that should be on your inquiry list for

SPRUCE

MERCHANTABLE BOX or CRATING and CULLS

ROUGH OR DRESSED

Special Small Dimension Stock Sawn to order

Wightman Lumber Co., Ltd.

Sales Office—211 McGill Street, MONTREAL, P.Q.

Midland Wood Products, Limited

MIDLAND - ONTARIO

If you need STOCK PINE DOORS, Clear or Paint Quality, VENEER DOORS, made to detail, SPECIAL MILLWORK, of the Highest Quality obtainable, or BEAVER BRAND HARDWOOD FLOORING, write us with your requirements, which will receive our attention whether your needs are great or small.

Midland Wood Products, Limited

MIDLAND - ONTARIO

MADE IN CANADA

POSITIVELY
NO FLIES OR MOSQUITOES
when using

"FLY TERROR"

the only fly repellant on the market used with satisfaction by all lumbermen and bushmen.

The largest lumbering concerns are providing their men with Fly-Terror during the drive and they all agree to say that it is a "money saver."

Special prices for large quantities—Send your order in advance for spring delivery.

The Fly Terror Manufacturing Regd.

7 Notre Dame Square, QUEBEC, P.Q.

This Well Known Canadian Lumber Manufacturing Company Has Been Protected By ALLIANCE Policies For

13

Years. They Have Applied The Time Test. They Are In Position To Speak Authoritatively Of Savings On Our Premiums

Total Resources—$2,651,193.36

Sarnia, February 21st, 1921.
Ontario, Canada.

Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance,
Kansas City, Mo.
Gentlemen:

We have your favor of February 9th enclosing your check for **$1,146.91** covering dividends for past year. We wish to thank you for the same, and also wish to congratulate you upon the good showing you have made for your policy holders.

With kindest regards we are,
Yours very truly,
THE CLEVELAND SARNIA SAW MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
E. C. Barre, General Manager.

Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance

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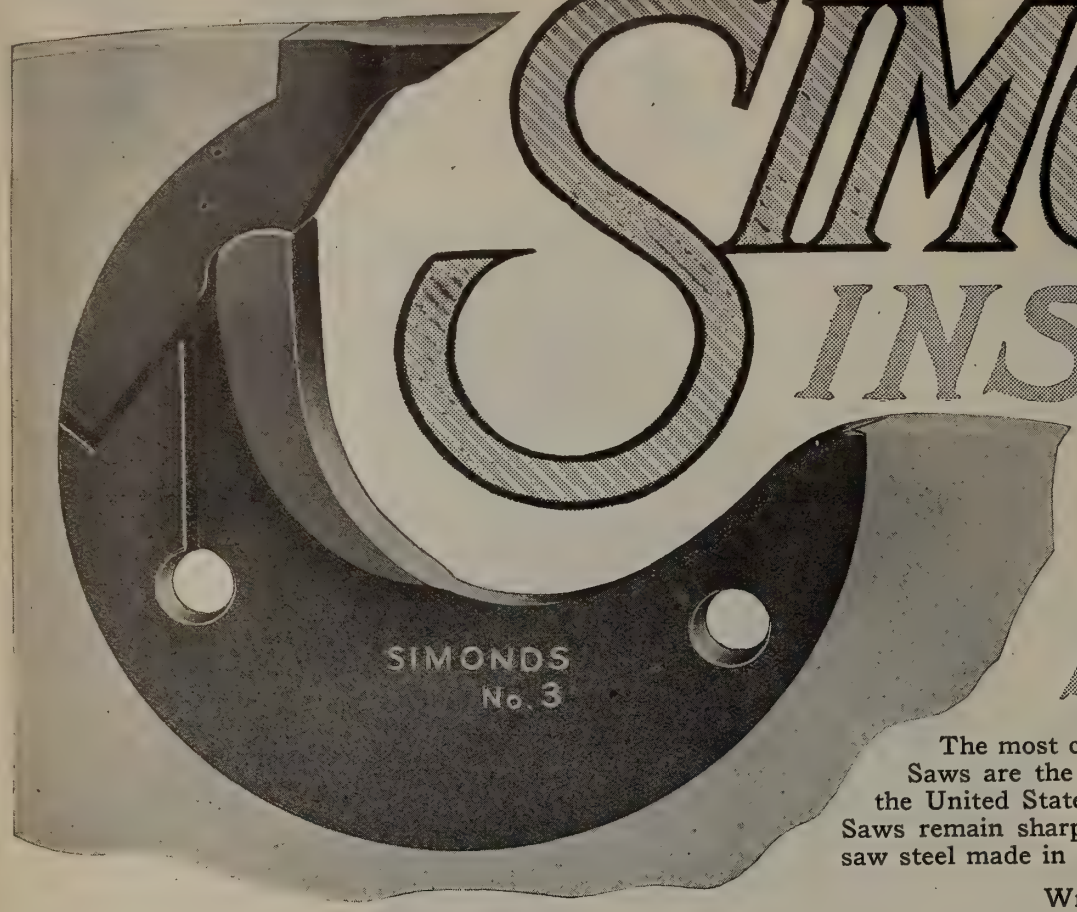

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Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

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Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

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THOS. S. YOUNG, Managing Director

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VANCOUVER - - - - - - - - Winch Building
MONTREAL - - - - - - 119 Board of Trade Bldg.
WINNIPEG - - - - - - Electric Railway Chambers
NEW YORK - - - - - - - - 296 Broadway
CHICAGO - - - - - Room 803, 63 E. Adams St.
LONDON, ENG. - - - - 16 Regent Street, S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Canada, United States and Great Britain, $3.00 per year, in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $4.00.

Single copies, 20 cents.

"The Canada Lumberman" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Authorized by the Postmaster-General for Canada, for transmission as second-class matter.

Vol. 41 **Toronto, April 15, 1921** **No. 8**

Converting Thought Into Action

Building expositions are being held in a number of the largest cities across the border. In these demonstrations the lumberman, the material man and others are greatly concerned. Every effort is being put forward to create a campaign in favor of going ahead with construction at the present time.

Some attractive literature is being issued by various lumber concerns showing artistic and cozy homes. Elevation and floor plans are presented and every page pictures the most alluring phases of domestic life under one's own vine and fig tree. It is thus hoped to stimulate building and create business in several communities. The appeal to the domicile lover is subtle, fascinating and convincing, and as an example here is what one firm says of a home, the best of all investments: "There are no dividends to compare with comfort and contentment—no returns equal to the personal pride felt by the man who owns the home that shelters his family. A vine on a trellis, a cluster of shrubs, a window box of flowers, a little hedge, a tree here and there—all these the planting of your own hands—blend best in a picture of comfort, contentment, character and beauty when the home is built of lumber. It's really a matter of beginning—let your retail lumber dealer help you make the start."

In a plan book, which has just been issued, the following appealing headings appear:—"A Home Promising Comfort," "A Cottage at Moderate Cost," "Charming and Spacious," "A Real Place to Live," "A Beautiful Home at Small Cost." The excellence and special features of the homes are set forth in detail. To show what one community can do, a live progressive town in Kansas recently held a building exposition. Eighteen exhibitors displayed everything that entered into the making of the home. Building and loan agencies, furniture dealers and all the intermediate contributors of the home were represented. It is stated that the retailers were so pleased at the results that they are already considering the proposition of making the exhibition an annual affair.

The lumber merchants who exhibited were much gratified with the interest evinced and one of them showed motion pictures while a prize was given for children writing the best essay on the subject of "Why Build a Home."

The whole exposition was under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce, and it is declared that dealers in other cities might well emulate the example set by the Missouri town which was a distinct success, and co-operate in a building exposition or demonstration.

It has been declared time and again that the merchant who lacks imagination, possesses no vision and sees only the immediate present, never gets very far on the road to permanent success or expansion. He must be able to visualize business in the days to come, and one of the main objects of building displays and home presentations is in arousing the imagination of the people—stirring hope and ambition and depicting a lovely vista where everyone shall live in happiness, delight and comfort under his own charming and spacious roof. The housewife can see in her mind's eye a sleeping-porch, an inviting breakfast room, a convenient sun parlor, a cozy living room and other artistic features which incite favorable consideration, arrest attention and create interest. If properly presented and rightly followed up, these exhibitions sooner or later translate thought and desire into action which once began in any community, is like the current of a mighty river—gathering strength as it flows.

Arbitrary Labor Regulations Hamper Building

"Employers and workers who are unwilling to face present conditions frankly and courageously are retarding resumption of normal business and working against their own interests. Prevailing wage scales, which under present conditions are of little real advantage to the workers, are an absolute deterrent to the lowered costs which must be established before the prices of commodities can be lowered. High wage rates are purely illusory as long as widespread unemployment or part time work reduces real income and impairs purchasing power."

These statements are made by the National Bank of Commerce, in New York, an organization that is generally sane and thoughtful in its analysis of money and market conditions. It is apparent that this authority lays the blame for much of the present inactivity on prevailing labor conditions, especially the inefficiency and refusal to concede anything in the matter of wages. Speaking of the construction industry, particularly, it points out that although there have been reductions in the price of many building materials, high wage rates and working rules, which make economical employment of labor impossible, together with high freight rates, have prevented material lowering of construction costs. As a rule, building has been restricted almost entirely to absolutely necessary work.

Further analyzing the building situation, the National Bank of Commerce, in its comment, states "A considerable volume of inquiries indicates that there is a potential demand which will make itself felt as soon as and not until costs of labor and material are lowered to what the public regards as reasonable. Meanwhile, the disinclination of labor not only to accept lower wage rates but to give adequate return for wages paid will continue to restrict new housing, thus directly preventing a reduction in rent which, next to food, is the largest single item of the workingman's living expenses."

Hasn't the Bottom Been Reached?

While various uninformed newspaper writers and others continue to refer to the "inflated prices of lumber," lumbermen themselves are confronted with the serious situation of prices which are badly deflated. Prices, in fact, have now got down to such a low point that in many cases the figures quoted do not represent the actual value of the stumpage plus the cost of manufacture, says the "Southern Lumberman." Many of the prices being quoted to-day make the prices paid during the hey-day of high prices seem like a dream. An example of the recessions which have taken place is afforded by the case of a buyer who recently secured the cancellation of an order he had placed only a few months ago, covering several thousand feet, by paying a cash bonus of twenty-five dollars per thousand feet.

Buyers of lumber, along with buyers of practically everything else, have been on strike for several months. The people have not been building houses, they have not been buying furniture and auto-

mobiles, and consequently the sale of lumber has lagged. Just now it is showing some signs of improving. Spring is here; the people are taking on new courage with the budding of the trees and are spending their money a little more freely. Business all over the country appears to be just on the verge of breaking again into its old-time stride. We seem to be on the brink of a real revival of business, a revival which will include the lumber business along with everything else.

But it won't include the lumber business unless the manufacturer of lumber, the men who sell it, can bring themselves to a realization that the lumber they have on hand is a valuable product and one for which there is going to be an active demand sooner or later—a demand which is not going to be hurried any by making bargain-counter prices. As a matter of fact, in a state of affairs like the present, drastic price reductions really do more harm than good. They are likely to give the buyer the impression that the bottom has not yet been reached and make him postpone still further the purchases he was about to make. Here and there the cut price may lead to an order; but oftener than not it merely has the effect of keeping the buyer out of the market a little longer.

The lumber manufacturers have been waiting now a long time for a revival of business. They have been dragging bottom for months. There are now distinct signs of improvement on the horizon. A few months ago the lumber salesman on the road was merely a tourist. He received little or no encouragement—much less orders—wherever he went. To-day the tone of the market is distinctly better. Any lumber salesman will tell you so. Purchasing agents are inquiring for lists of stock; they are frequently asking salesmen to call again at some definite time to figure on some definite bill of lumber. The outlook is good. But the outlook won't continue good unless the manufacturers see the folly of cutting their prices further.

Isn't it about time to call a halt in the price-slashing wave? Haven't prices about reached a point where it is difficult for the producer to make any money? The more prices are reduced now, the more they will have to be raised later on if they are to be brought back to a profit-making level; so every cut to-day means additional trouble later on. Then, too, consideration should be given to the moral effect on the market. If a prospective buyer receives even two or three very low offers, he uses those offers in a natural effort to establish the market at that level; and every salesman who calls on him is bullied with the citation of those bargain prices. "I'll give you the business if you'll meet these prices" is a familiar story to the lumber salesman to-day. Don't give the buyer such ammunition to use in breaking down your market. Stiffen your back-bone; you know what it cost you to produce your lumber; don't offer to give it away in a vain effort to stimulate the demand. The demand was never stimulated by any such methods, and you know it. Have the courage of your convictions. Establish a selling price on your stock which represents its cost, plus a reasonable profit, and stick to it. That's the best way to hasten a return of normal conditions in the lumber market.

Gathering Wisdom from the Complex

In the month of April attention naturally is directed to the building situation and the outlook for structural activity during the coming year. April is generally the pivotal point and, upon the permits issued during the month, some indication may be gained of the extent to which operations will be carried on during the summer season. As lumbermen analyze the trend of prices of wood products and the market outlook, they differ widely in their viewpoints and conclusions. Much depends upon the temperament and disposition of the speaker, the stock he has on hand, the class of customers he caters to, his financial standing and the success of his operations during the past year. In a similar sense it is difficult to find two exponents of the building trades, who take identical views regarding the present status and prospects of construction. The situation is much complicated and there are many currents and cross-currents.

One authority declares that building to-day is restricted by three main factors—the high cost of capital, labor and materials, and until these three factors are reduced to the point of investment value, there cannot and will not be any building done.

The necessity of reducing wages is emphasized, and it is asserted that, when all costs are down and building becomes a safe and sound investment, then money will be immediately available because capital investment will be safe from future depreciation. Some blame the present high cost of money and the extractions of the loan companies for the comparative quietness in the structural arena, and still others declare that the onus should be laid at the door of the lumberman. Others censure landlords, housing commissions, building by-laws, civic regulations and such like restrictions. Out of this conglomerate collection it is difficult to present a clear and impartial view of the situation. Many architects declare there is a great deal of work on the boards and that everything goes ahead until tenders are called for. When the figures are received, the estimates in each case are so much exceeded that the promoters defer construction until some more convenient economical time.

It is interesting to hear the mental survey of men more or less closely associated with the industry; their views are as variegated as human nature itself. One man declares that the great majority of building materials has not yet struck bottom, and although prices are dropping each week, that steel, cement, stone, brick, tile and glass will have to take a big tumble. Another authority asserts that certain items in hardwoods and in the upper grades of finished lumber are out of all proportion to the other grades and must come down. He believed that rough construction lumber was at bottom prices and was being sold to-day at less cost than it could be manufactured at the mills.

An architect, who has a great deal of work in hand, said "Costs are too high to make much building out of the question this year. While labor is somewhat more efficient, yet it will simply have to get to work and produce more. It is not doing enough." He went on to state that this talk of a building boom will only cause labor to make fresh demands and result in lower production, and that to speak of a return to normal conditions so soon after a world war, was utter folly. He expressed the thought that conditions would not become normal for several years yet.

Thus many spectres loom up in the building situation. There is the apprehension of labor's attitude, the bogey of still further reductions in the price of material, and industrial depression while other disturbing factors appear to be lack of stabilization in values, the uncertain foreign trade situation, the frequent labor troubles in the Old Land and the remnant of the war cloud which still hovers over Europe. Each interest seems to size up the relative position or combination of circumstances differently and to form any definite conclusions, one must be guided largely by his own thought, judgment and insight. The other fellow cannot help very much in offering a satisfactory solution.

Still the Dreamer Dreameth!

One of the papers in the east has suggested the feasibility of a public lumber yard as a remedy for cheaper construction. The same journal goes on to speak of the large source of timber wealth which the province possesses and intimates that with conditions as they are, it would not be out of place for the Ontario Government to take one of the limits and inaugurate a public operation.

The same medium intimates that there could be no loss in the undertaking, that the output would be sold long before it was available, while the operation of the limit would, if nothing else, act as a corrective to the prices of the "lumber kings."

The suggestion is one that is capable of considerable expansion. There is no limit to the pleasing picture that may be painted, and logically there is no reason why the same exponent of public ownership should not carry its ideals and theories a little further and come out strongly for the establishment of publicly-owned sawmills, stock yards, bakeries, drug stores, textile factories, candy shops and cafeterias. Then if the field of selection is not wide enough, a provincially-owned newspaper might be launched as an additional inducement to public ownership propaganda.

Splendid Facilities of Windsor Lumber Firm

New Yard and Plant of Piggott Organization Stand for Economical Operation, Increased Efficiency and Practical Lay-out—An Admirable Arrangement

For over half a century the name of "Piggott" has been closely connected with the lumber and woodworking industry of Western Ontario. The history and expansion of the firm need no extended reference as mention has been made in previous issues of the "Canada Lumberman" of the development of the business founded by John Piggott, Sr., in Chatham, in August 1869. The firm prospered to such an extent that it decided to branch out and just twenty-seven years ago this month took over the entire interests of W. G. Nutson, of Windsor. Steady growth has marked both the Chatham and Windsor branches, and a few years ago when Mr. Piggott, Sr., retired to a well-earned rest, he turned over his Windsor interests to his son Walter, and those in Chatham to his son Percy, both of whom are widely-known to the trade.

Under the direction of Walter T. Piggott, the Windsor enterprise has outgrown its old premises, and about a year ago he was forced to look for other quarters. He secured about five acres well located and erected a new plant which has been in operation during the past few weeks. It is well laid out, splendidly equipped and economically operated.

Both Efficiency and Production

Mr. Piggott has endeavored to arrange the different departments so that he can obtain the greatest efficiency in both production and labor with the least possible time and expense. He attributes any measure of success that he has met with in the lumber line to the fact that he has always tried to give the public what they want, when they want it and at the right price.

The commodious planing mill is built of solid brick, 60 feet by 150 feet, two storey high and equipped with the most modern machinery, so arranged that there is very little overlapping in any department. Ninety feet of the ground floor is devoted to the heavy machines used for planing, ripping, detailed mouldings and interior finish. The balance of this floor, sixty feet, is the sash and door department. This is equipped with the best and latest machinery for the purpose and there is turned out any kind of veneered or detailed doors. The light machines are on the upper floor, so arranged down the centre of the building as to leave room around the walls for the benches, cabinet and stair work. This arrangement gives more light for the finer work and at the same time combines the machine and bench work on each operation. All machines are carefully guarded with the latest safety devices, while a three ton elevator between the two floors adds greatly to the efficiency of the plant.

The shaving bin, 14 x 25 x 35, is located outside the factory building proper and is connected to it by a twenty-six inch pipe, one hundred and eighty feet long. This is fed by means of hoods over all machine heads and pipe to the fan, by means of which the shavings are carried to the bin. The plant is equipped with four motors, run by hydro power, and develops one hundred and sixty horse power.

An alley between the lumber piles. It will be noticed that the piles rest on concrete foundations. Mr. Piggott states that his firm have tried all kinds of foundations and the ones they are now using have been found to be the cheapest and most durable. The ground is levelled up and the cement blocks laid in line about 3 feet apart. A plank is put over them and in this way better satisfaction is given than in using wood or any other material. Standing in the foreground is A. J. Pickering, yard superintendent, and on the right J. N. Nickell, accountant.

The new and well-equipped planing mill and factory of Walter T. Piggott Lumber Co., Windsor, Ont.

The machinery is grouped on these motors, while the shafting is so arranged that in the event of a brake in any one motor, the particular shafting run by it can be readily coupled to another.

Adjoining the shaving bin comes, in turn, the boiler room, dry kiln and garage, all fireproof buildings of solid brick with concrete roofs and so arranged on the street line that they are practically unexposed to fire hazard. The boiler room, which is 12x30, has a door leading directly into the shaving bin, through which shavings can be taken for firing purposes. The boiler is also equipped with a feed pipe connected with the main shaving pipe, thus giving a direct feed. In the dry kiln, which is 20x33, is installed the most modern equipment turned out by the National Dry Kiln Co. of Indianapolis, Ind. This equipment provides different means of testing lumber, as well as steaming it thoroughly, thus preventing checking. The garage is built to accommodate seven cars.

Next in line, but separated from these buildings, is the barn, 25x60, of frame construction, built to house ten horses and leave ample room for the necessary harness and fodder accommodation. The well selected sheds and warehouses are ample to house the manufactured products in such manner that it can be readily displayed or conveniently loaded.

Splendid Shed Accommodation

The main shed, a two storey structure, 60x160, is racked off to accommodate a large stock of hardwood flooring, siding, dry kilned material for finish, etc., and is served by a drive way running through the entire length of the building. Adjoining this building is the door warehouse, 20x60, two storeys. This is well lighted and as the different types of doors are kept separately, is very convenient for display purposes. Both these buildings are steam heated, insuring the perfect condition of the contents.

At the opposite end of the main shed is an open shed 30x120, racked off and used for housing different moulding, dressed lumber, etc.

The yards, which are well laid out, are a model of neatness and are served by a private switch from the Essex Terminal Railway. This road was constructed as a connecting link, joining all lines entering the city, thus giving the firm the privilege of shipping over

any of them. The switch enters the yard from the north end and runs to the south end of the factory building, permitting the loading or unloading of material, either to or from the yard, sheds, kiln or factory.

At the southerly or main entrance is situated the office, a two storey building, 34x38, of rug brick, finished throughout and incorporating a display room on the second floor.

It will be readily understood that considerable time is required to properly complete a venture of this size. However, they are

The attractive and commodious office of Walter T. Piggott Lumber Co., Windsor, Ont.

gradually whipping the minor details into shape and firmly believe that when completed they will have a plant second to none in regard to efficiency and neatness.

Mr. Piggott is optimistic regarding business conditions and believes his success, in part, due to his old slogan "Be a Booster."

Piling According to Sizes and Grades

The practice adopted in different lumber yards in connection with the piling of lumber, varies greatly, according to the special circumstances of each case. There are, however, many important points upon which most yard owners agree, and which should be carefully thought out, and applied in the most practical manner in each yard. Take, for instance, the lumber yard in connection with a box factory. Probably nowhere else in the lumber business is there to be found such varied assortment of lengths, widths, thicknesses, and grades of lumber, and nowhere else would it seem to be so important to have the piling carefully planned. There are some box manufacturers in a large way of business who have made a success of their work, and who believe that it is not worth while to pile lumber according to sizes and grades. Perhaps they are right. It will be found in nearly every such case, however, that they have in their employ yard foremen who are much more efficient than the average man who occupies a similar position.

Most manufacturers believe in sorting their lumber into piles according to the grades, widths, lengths and thicknesses, from the very outset, and continue this practice throughout. Of course, it involves a considerable expense to pile in this manner, yet it is a great saving to be able to place one's finger on just exactly the class of lumber that is needed for any particular job and to be able to get it without delay. There are no vexatious delays in tearing down piles to get at the lumber, and then having to pile up again all that has been removed. The location and the layout of the mill and yard, of course, have much to do with the solution of this question. When planning these one should have the mill accessible from all sides. This makes it an easy matter to get at the lumber, and it also reduces the length of the haul from the pile to the saw. It may seem to be a small matter to haul the lumber a few extra yards, but when these extra yards are added together they make quite a long haul in the course of a year. There is moreover, not only the actual cost of hauling to be considered, but the loss of other workmen's time while the lumber is being brought to them.

Again, in planning the location and layout of the mill and yards, one should pay particular attention to the accommodation for dry lumber. As much shed room as possible should be provided, so that one may be independent of the weather. One large manufacturer, speaking of this subject recently, stated that he always carried as large a stock of lumber in the mill as possible, so as to have on hand enough to keep the mill running for a long time ahead without regard to weather conditions. Another manufacturer discussing the subject said that he made a point of having, at least, one month's stock stored in the mill at all times. In piling lumber in the yard, much can be done to save it from the effects of bad weather. By piling the long boards on top, those underneath will be saved from the rain dropping on them. At least, the top boards should be as long as the longest in the pile.

The other side of the case will often be heard from men who have been in business a long time. One manufacturer recently stated that he even found it quite impracticable to pile his stock in grades, lengths, widths and thicknesses. Of course, he takes the general precaution of piling the long boards on top. He is one of those fortunates, however, who has a yard foreman upon whom he can depend absolutely. This is the case more often in small yards than in others, as the necessary economy of space prevents one from erecting a large number of piles. It is safe to say, however, that in most cases the owner of the yard would gladly adopt the system of piling according to sizes and grades, if he had the space in which to do it.

The whole matter comes down finally to a question of the ability of the foreman. In a box factory yard, the foreman is more important than in the ordinary yard. In these yards there is collected together the most varied assortment possible of lumber of all grades and sizes. Unless a man knows where to find every class of stock, he will make the most distressing sort of a muddle of the whole business. He must know what lumber is in each pile, and from experience he must know how to pile the stock, so that even one board of a particular class may be removed, if necessity requires, with the least possible trouble and delay. This means a thorough acquaintance with the requirements of the factory, so that the sizes which are most likely to be in demand may be arranged in the most available places. Taking the whole question into consideration, the general practice is in favor of piling according to sizes and grades and, in doing so to employ, if possible, a foreman with common sense, excellent judgment, and long experience.

Lumber Prices Have Passed Lowest Levels

Paul Sweeny, managing director of United Lumber, Ltd., Fredericton, N.B., returned recently from an extended trip to Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Boston, where he visited the lumber trade and investigated the building outlook.

Business, he said, is very quiet everywhere, but it seemed to be concensus of opinion that the lowest lumber prices had been passed. Prices at present are above the bottom and they seem to be more firmly held than at any time since the slump set in last summer.

There is not a great deal of building in sight in any of the cities of Eastern Canada or the United States. The labor situation is unsettled in Montreal, while in Boston a bitter strike in the allied building trades is in progress.

While the housing situation everywhere remains acute, yet there will be little building started until the labor situation is satisfactorily adjusted and until mortgage money gets more plentiful, not cheaper.

Scraper Conveyor for Mechanical Handling

A handsome and illustrated catalogue has just been issued by the Jeffrey Mfg. Co. of Columbus, Ohio., whose Canadian office is in Montreal, featuring the merits, service, uses, etc., of single and double strand standardized Scraper Conveyors. These conveyors are designed to handle all kinds of loose products in manufacturing and mining industries, power plants, retail yards, etc. The booklet contains many pages of instruction, specifications and dimensions, and all the matter is so admirably presented that any purchaser may easily select the right conveyor to fit his needs, saving the time heretofore required in making drawings and layouts, special designs, pattern-making, etc. Mechanical handling is one of the greatest time, labor and cost saving questions to the forefront to-day, and the Scraper Conveyor is an economical and practical application to nearly every industry.

Lumbering Activity in Edmonton District

The lumber industry in the Edmonton district is due for some busy times during the coming year. Practically all the companies operating out of Edmonton and in the near north are calling for men to work in the bush, and in some cases larger crews are being taken on than last year.

The Northwest Lumber Co., which is now logging on extensive timber berths on Lesser Slave Lake, expects to saw 20,000,000 feet of spruce lumber next summer. Its logs are brought by rail to Edmonton and milled there in the largest lumber plant in the province.

D. R. Fraser Co., one of the old established firms, will re-open its mills after a shut-down of six years. Logs will be brought down the Saskatchewan river from berths 105 miles upstream.

Canadians Attend National Lumber Meeting

General Survey of the Industry—Mr. Manbert Thinks Stumping Values Too High in Canada—Mr. McLachlin Elected on Executive—Outlook Brightening

The Twenty-ninth Annual Convention of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association was held on March 29th and 30th at the New Drake Hotel, Chicago. The gathering was in many respects unique in that it was the first time in the history of a lumber association meeting that a place outside of the congested downtown district has been selected. This time a palatial hotel, located in an exclusive residential district in the north end was the rendezvous.

John W. McClure, the president, presided and delivered an interesting and comprehensive address. In the course of his address he made reference to the future of the lumber market and added:

This is a situation which must right itself in time and even a slight increase in the present demand will be reflected quickly in a greater degree of stability in the market. Fundamental conditions indicate that we are now on the threshold of a change for the better with an upward tendency in demand and a strengthening in values. This process of improvement will undoubtedly be slow and gradual in the beginning, gaining momentum and force as the months go by. We can congratulate ourselves that our feet are on solid ground, that we are safe and sound after the sudden fall which our industry has recently suffered, and that we have a future which holds for us great promise of rich rewards for those who have the faith to look upward and the stamina to push forward.

Reasoning by the analogy of past events, we may risk the prediction that our next annual meeting will find us safely launched on another high tide upon which we may seek safe harbors where our industry may find a rest from the upheavals and depressions which have so greatly disturbed our equilibrium. A steady demand, a well-balanced supply and stabilized conditions of trade with moderate profits would be welcomed by the trade as a relief from the vexatious experiences of the past.

Under the mental stimulus created by war conditions there has developed in many quarters an inclination to try out new theories, to cast aside all that is old regardless of values, and to attempt to discard principles as firmly fixed as the foundations of the world. During the disturbances resulting from this state of mind the legitimate wholesaler, despite the attacks directed toward his place in the business world, has maintained a firm position in the business of distribution and has demonstrated in a most convincing manner that he performs a necessary function and renders a service of indispensable value.

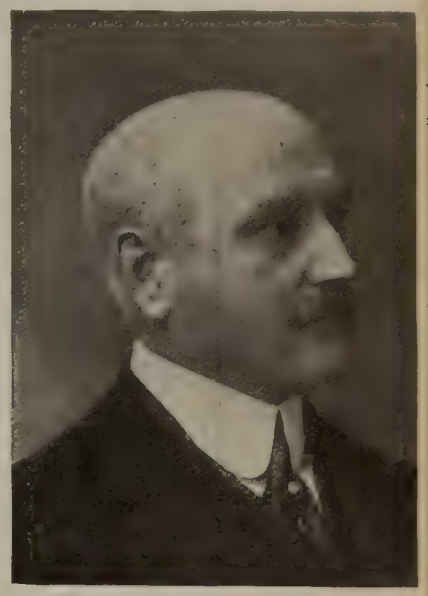
Lumber Prices Do Not Retard Building Activity

After more than two years' hesitation following the close of the war the housing problems of our nation are yet to be solved and upon the solution depends to a very large degree the happiness and prosperity of the American people. Especially is the lumber industry vitally concerned in the progress of readjustment which will meet the requirements of the public mind and release the pent-up demand for homes, for schools and for buildings of almost every character. An example of the readiness with which the public mind is disposed to make a scape-goat of the lumber industry is found in the fact that a year ago the delay in the housing campaign was attributed largely to the high prices of lumber, while to-day, in spite of the heavy declines in mill values of lumber, the building programme still lags because of small proportionate reductions in construction costs which remain far above the point which the public is willing to accept as the new normal mark of safety from an investment standpoint.

This proves that lumber is a much smaller factor in construction costs than is generally believed. The fact that lumber has led the industrial field in meeting readjustment conditions is greatly to the credit of the industry. As soon as the other elements of cost, including labor and other building materials, follow the examples of the lumber industry a long step toward the solution of this vital problem will have been made. It has been said that sections of the retail lumber trade have been slow to take their inventory losses and readjust their prices to a replacement basis. It is extremely doubtful that there are serious grounds for this report, but if there be any degree of truth in the statement, our association, through its friendly relations with retail organizations, might well exert its influences to assist in bringing to the retail branch of the industry a realization of its responsibility in meeting the necessary demands for readjustment to new normal levels and of the futility of contending against the thoroughly aroused public opinion which is in full control of the housing situation.

There were many other interesting features about the convention, and probably the most outstanding was the speech by J. W. O'Leary, vice-president of the Chicago Trust Co., who spoke on the financial outlook. He said that capital is only the difference between production and consumption. It can not be created by fiat, nor in any manner other than by work. If we will produce more than we consume, with the world conditions stabilized we will have all the necessary capital for the legitimate operation and expansion zone. The present is a time neither for over-optimism nor over-pessimism, but a time for real concentration and teamwork. The reports received by our institution from concerns in various lines show a very marked increase in the volume of the business for March as compared with February—nothing phenomenal, but still the curve is upward, which is most encouraging.

D. McLachlin, Arnprior, Ont.
Elected as Trustee



Gordon C. Edwards, Ottawa, Ont.
Retiring Trustee

R. M. Calkins, vice-president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, talked on the railroad situation, and, referring to the rate question, said that in his opinion the reduced rates, which western lines put into effect on April 1st, represent all the decreases that can be made at the present time.

Mr. Manbert on Lumber Survey

The feature of the second day's session was a survey of lumber conditions, and reports were presented from various parts of the country, telling of the state of things in this great industry.

Among those who took part in the discussion and received a warm welcome, was A. C. Manbert of the Canadian General Lumber Co., Toronto, and former chairman of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association. Mr. Manbert described himself as a "voluntarily expatriated Down East Yankee," who had been identified for many years with the lumber industry of central and eastern Canada. Chicago despatches refer appreciatively to Mr. Manbert's ability as a speaker, his keen sense of humor and the entertaining character of his remarks, which enlivened a somewhat dull discussion.

Answering the universal question: "How is business?" Mr. Manbert said:

While general business with us, of course, is not good, I am not sure but that it is better than on this side the line. I am sure that this is true in the lumber business. This may be due to the fact that the United States has deflated faster than we have in Canada. During the war your per capita inflation was greater than ours in Canada and the transition has been more abrupt.

Mr. Manbert said that due to speculation and other causes which he enumerated, stumpage values in Canada were becoming "dangerously high." In answer to a question from the floor as to whether he meant that stumpage is getting too high for profitable production of lumber, he replied that such was his meaning.

Chas. Hill, general manager of the Southern Pine Sales Corporation of New York City, was the next speaker. Speaking facetiously, he said that the environment of wealth and luxury in which he found

himself in this convention conduced to optimism and caused him to feel that perhaps his preconceived ideas as to the lumber industry being in hard lines needed to be revised. He said that he best thing about the next six months in the lumber business is the last six months. He thanked Heaven that that period was passed and "we will not have to plow that field again." He continued as follows, in part:—

It is a great thing though there have been losses by some, the credit structure of the country has stood the strain. It has been my experience in the lumber business that we sell our product upon three bases. First, a basis of profit, and that is the way we like to do business; second, the basis of cost, and that is not so good; third, and that is what we are doing now. We sometimes have to sell upon a purely salvage basis. During the last three or four months we have been disregarding costs and selling lumber on a salvage basis to save the ship. I am convinced that we are going to end that job of salvaging the cargo and saving the ship.

I do not believe that prices of commodities are going back to the 1914 level. It seems to be reasonable, taking all factors into consideration, to believe that a new normal will eventually be established 75 to 100 per cent. above the pre-war level. We have already arrived there in the lumber business. When other elements entering into the building of a house reach the same level it seems to me reasonable to look for a great boom in building.

Dan McLaughlin Elected as Trustee

John W. McClure of Memphis, Tenn., was re-elected president for the coming year; W. H. Schuette of Pittsburg, Pa., vice-president; H. W. McDonough of Boston, second vice-president; E. F. Perry of New York, who is well-known to Canadian lumbermen, resident vice-president; Henry Cape of New York, treasurer, and W. W. Schupner of New York, secretary.

During the past year there were two Canadians on the Board of Trustees, these being A. E. Clark, Toronto, and G. C. Edwards of Ottawa. Mr. Clark's term has not yet expired. Dan. McLachlin of Arnprior (president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association) was chosen to take the place of Gordon C. Edwards, who voluntarily retired owing to the expiration of his term. Mr. McLachlin will serve until 1924. A. C. Manbert of Toronto was one of the members of the nominating committee.

Invitations were received from New Orleans to hold the next convention in that city, but no action was taken, the selection of the 1922 gathering being left in the hands of the trustees.

The proceedings closed with an elaborate banquet in the ballroom of the New Drake Hotel. The function was of a dignified and elaborate character and was much enjoyed.

Among the Canadians who attended the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association convention were W. E. Bigwood, A. C. Manbert and H. Boultbee, Toronto; W. Gerard Power and Mrs. Power, Quebec; A. C. Morrison, (Price Bros.), Limited, Quebec; S. C. Thompson, (Gatineau Company), Ottawa; J. Barron, (W. C. Edwards & Company), Ottawa; Theodore A. Sparks of Winnipeg, (president of the Western Retail Lumber Dealers' Association); P. D. Gordon, (Mason Gordon & Co.), Montreal, and others.

Historic Quebec Firm Closing Business

Dobell, Beckett & Co., one of the old and most prominent export timber and sawn lumber firms of Quebec, will cease to exist on April 30th, much to the regret of the trade and the public in general familiar with the honorable traditions of the organization which has long held a prominent position in the Canadian timber export industry.

Dobell, Beckett & Co. was founded sixty-five years ago by the late Hon. R. R. Dobell and the late Mr. Thomas Beckett, with branch offices established at Montreal and Ottawa, and agencies in the various business centres of Great Britain. Its annual shipments of timber and sawn lumber from the port of Quebec amounted to hundreds of millions in feet measure, and the house, almost from the beginning of its career, ranked as one of the foremost in connection with the timber and deal trade of the port of Quebec.

The late Hon. R. R. Dobell was the senior member and active head of the enterprise, and to his personal activity and commercial ability the firm owed in a large measure its success and prominence, stability and widespread reputation. In later years Mr. T. Stevenson, Mr. Lorenzo Evans and Mr. Wm. M. Dobell, son of the senior member, were added as partners. In the meantime, the late Mr. R. R. Dobell was chosen by the electors of Quebec West to represent them in the Canadian House of Commons. He was elected as an independent and called upon by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to enter his cabinet as a minister without portfolio. It was in this public office Mr. Dobell soon demonstrated that he was not only a man of astute business capacity, but an honest legislator who was broad in his vision and absolutely independent in his grasp of public questions. He was at the same time a great believer in the future of Canada, and the port of Quebec which he worked to aid in development in order to get it ready for the future shipping trade of the Dominion. At the same time by his cosmopolitan character and open-hearted geniality he was greatly respected and esteemed by the people. His death, which was through an accident and happened in his native city, Liverpool, England, where his father carried on business as a harness maker, was not only a blow to his family and business connections, but more especially the city of Quebec.

Recently Messrs. Wm. M. Dobell and Mr. Lorenzo Evans retired from business when the activities of the firm were continued by Messrs. R. M. Beckett, N. Christensen and W. A. Horne, the last two mentioned taking the place of Messrs. L. Evans and W. M. Dobell, while Mr. Stevenson continued to manage the firm's business in London.

The Quebec lumber trade were given a surprise when it became known some months ago that the present personnel of Dobell, Beckett & Co. were offering their limits for sale, preparatory to winding up their affairs and going out of business.

Every Human Has Something to Sell

By J. C. Dionne

Every human has something to sell.

Whether it be man or woman, boy or girl, child or grown-up.

As we make our way through life we are constantly engaged in the game of "selling" to the rest of the world.

We are all trying to "sell ourselves" to those with whom we come in contact, in the best possible way.

We are trying to sell our stock on the market of human opinion in the most constructive manner.

We all want the "other fellow" to appreciate our best points; to grasp the best possible opinion of us.

Therefore the fundamentals of salesmanship are of interest to all of us.

The average man, and the average woman, ambitious though they may be, and intensely interested in making the best possible impression, whether it be of a business or personal character, does not appreciate the possibilities of the situation from a selling standpoint, and leaves a whole lot to chance.

Whereas the wise man leaves nothing to chance that he can humanly help. Chance may get you something, but it may not be what you are looking for.

The man who takes the most practical view of the thing does two primary things: he takes unbiased inventory to see what he has to sell; and he decides thoughtfully and intelligently what impression he is going to try to create.

He checks up his assets and his liabilities.

He lays his plans for bolstering up his discovered low spots, and intensifying on his high lights.

He decides what he wants the world to think of him; what impression he wants to create; and then he goes out with his selling campaign.

The woman whose family has moved into a new town to reside, does the same thing.

She appreciates the fact that she is going to be appraised and inventoried—critically. Her appearance generally, her clothing, her manner, her manners,—everything—is going to be weighed in the balance.

Therefore a "selling" campaign is valuable to her as it is to her husband who invades a new business circle, and wants to do his best in it.

Remember the selling thought all the time.

Secure attention.

Create interest.

Sustain that interest by some attractive thought, idea, or act.

Make your sale.

Whether you are a new boy in a new neighborhood, approaching for the first time the neighborhood "gang"; a little girl who is invited to "jump ropes" for the first time in the new school she starts attending; the young lady who is making her debut in society; or her father or mother in whatever thing they are trying to accomplish, the fundamentals are the same.

We all have something to sell.

And the more intelligently, and impressively, and interestingly, and enthusiastically we handle the effort, the greater will be the reward .

Advantage of Electrically Driven Sawmills

The size of the Sawmill Plant is Important. It is found That for Small Mills the First Cost of the Electric Power Plant and Motors is Greater Than for a Steam Plant and Belted Drive. For Medium-size Sawmills the First Cost Does Not Differ Greatly When Everything is Considered; and for Large Plants the First Cost May be Less for a Motor driven Than for a Shaft-driven Mill; Says Allan E. Hall, of Milwaukee, Wis., in "Mechanical Engineering"

The complete modern plant for the manufacture of lumber includes everything required to transform the growing tree into finished lumber ready for the builder; and this plant naturally divides into forest equipment and mill equipment. The forest equipment, which includes logging machinery and railroad and water transportation of the logs to the mill, is not considered in the present paper.

The capacity of a sawmill is regularly given in thousands of feet board measure per day of 10 hours. The power required for sawmills alone varies from 4½ to 8 h.p. per 1000 ft. of lumber per day; e.g., a sawmill of 100,000 ft. daily capacity will require from 450 to 800 h.p. The lower figure is for mills cutting small and medium pine logs; the higher figure for Pacific Coast mills working the heaviest timber, or mills sawing hardwood. The planing mill will require from 2 to 3½ h.p. per 1000 ft. on the same basis. The total power for milling is therefore from 6½ to 11½ h.p. per 1000 ft. board measure of lumber sawed per 10 hours.

Two things should be kept in mind in estimating and comparing power used in different sawmills: First, two sawmills rated at 100,000 ft. board measure per day each may deliver this 100,000 ft. in very different forms. The first may be a "board mill" and the entire day's cut may be 1-in. boards. The second may be a "timber" mill" making 50 to 60 per cent. of the logs it handles into timbers of large dimension pieces. It is obvious that one 12-in. by 12-in. by 16-ft. timber will add just as many board feet to the day's tally as 12 boards 1 in. by 12 in. by 16 ft., but the latter will have consumed much more power. Second, it consumes more power to saw hard, dense wood than to saw soft, light wood. Some mills work hardwood or softwood exclusively; others must cut various kinds just as they come, owing to the timber supply being of mixed varieties.

Conditions of the Problem

In deciding whether to drive a sawmill by lineshaft or motors, the first consideration is the probable life of the plant. Unlike most manufacturing plants, the sawmills must nearly always be built close to the supply of raw material; for it is not commercially possible to transport sawlogs far from where they grow, except in the case of valuable timber like mahogany and other tropical hardwoods. When the supply of accessible timber is sawed, the plant must be abandoned or moved with a very small salvage value. Sawmills which have a timber supply in sight to saw for twenty years or more form a small percentage of the total number. The first cost must therefore be kept down to a figure which can be wiped out from the profits in a few years—fifteen, ten, or even eight years—without making too great an annual charge.

The size of the sawmill plant is important. It is found that for very small mills the first cost of the electric power plant and motors is greater than for a steam plant and belted drive. For medium-size sawmills the first cost does not differ greatly when everything is considered; and for large plants the first cost may be less for a motor-driven than for a shaft-driven mill.

Accessory or by-product equipment will affect the choice between the two kinds of power transmission. As previously explained, the planing mill is considered as a part of the complete installation; but beyond this every intelligent lumberman is constantly trying to make the waste wood from his sawmill into useful products. As an example, a large mill recently built for the manufacture of yellow-pine lumber makes from waste wood (a) kiln sticks for spacing lumber in the dry-kiln stacks, (b) lath, (c) rosin-barrel staves, (d) shingles, (e) box boards and cleats, (f) short stove wood, (g) molding strips and (h) ground chips for fuel. Moreover sawmills are built to-day for producing small wood specialties primarily from the log, the output of lumber in the form of boards or other building material being small and incidental. One large plant for instance has recently been built for making oval wood dishes, butter boats and clothes pins. A small sawmill followed by such a re-manufacturing plant is usually motor-driven, while the sawmill alone might not justify the investment; for the small specialty machines can be driven electrically with convenience and economy.

A unique condition of sawmill operation is that fuel costs nothing. The waste wood from the mill contains 8,500 to 9,150 B.t.u. per lb. when dry, the larger values coming from highly resinous wood, although as it falls from the saw it contains from 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. of moisture, or even more. Generally the mill produces more waste wood than can be used for fuel or otherwise, and this surplus must be sent out in a long conveyor trough and burned in a pit or in a closed iron "burner." Decreased fuel consumption by saving power-transmission losses is therefore of no interest to the lumberman. The argument has even been made that decreased fuel consumption under the boilers is poor economy, because the saved wood must be conveyed a longer distance to the "burner" than to the boiler room, thus using more engine power.

In sawmills, as in other industries, motors give the advantage of unit driving, and the whole mill is not dependent on one line shaft or main belt. But it is to be noted that in the sawmill proper this advantage is not so great as in most other manufacturing plants. In a machine shop or other factory where one machine or small group of machines is making a finished product independently of all others, a stoppage of one machine or group will not affect the others. In a single band mill every piece of lumber from the log passes through all the machines serially, and a stoppage of one machine in the chain will soon shut down the mill. In a saw-mill with two log-cutting saws there will be two streams of lumber, and failure of one machine will generally only affect one side. After the lumber passes the trimmer and reaches remanufacturing and by-product machines, the full advantage of unit driving is gained, for here one machine does not depend on another. With the foregoing conditions in mind, a comparison may be made, first as to plant details and cost, and second as to operating expense.

Comparison of Plant Details and Cost

Sawmill boilers are either ordinary horizontal or of water-tube types. When burning sawdust a large furnace is required, which is generally of Dutch-oven design. A fuel-storage house is built close to the boilers, with the fuel conveyors arranged either to discharge sawdust from the mill direct to the furnaces or to carry it on to the storage house and return it when needed. When the belted mill and non-condensing Corliss engine are replaced by the condensing steam turbine and motor-driven mill the steam consumption of the prime movers will be cut about one-half, which allows a reduction of boiler capacity to be considered in comparing the cost of the entire plant. The boiler capacity needed for various auxiliary steam cylinders used in the mill will of course remain the same as before.

The belted sawmill, except in plants too small to be of practical interest, is generally driven by a simple non-condensing Corliss engine. It has not been found worth while to install compound or condensing engines when fuel was valueless, simply for the reduction in boiler plant. When motor driving of a proposed plant is in contemplation, the prime mover may be a simple or compound, condensing or non-condensing steam engine direct-connected to the generator, or else a steam turbo-generator. Fuel cost of course makes the gas or oil engine out of the question and plant cost eliminates hydro-electric power except in rare cases.

It has been said in an earlier paragraph that the standard sawmill plant includes a planing mill. This should be placed 200 ft. or more from the nearest roofed point of the sawmill proper (to meet insurance rules), which means 300 to 600 ft. from the main power house. Motor driving of new planing mills, except when very small, has become almost universal, so that this is generally assumed at the start. If we belt-drive the sawmill we must then have one prime mover for it and a steam-electric plant for the planing mill. It is obvious that there should be only one boiler plant and one engine room, containing both prime movers. But if the sawmill as well as planing mill is electrically driven, the two prime movers may be combined into one large enough to drive both mills, which is economical in first cost and is often done.

For the same reasons which have brought it into favor in other industries, the condensing steam turbo-generator has become almost universal in motor-driven sawmills; and compound condensing engines are not now running in any mill with which the writer is acquainted. When deciding on the method of power transmission, the choice for large mills is commonly made between (a) a sawmill

belted from a single Corliss engine and a planing mill motor-driven by a steam turbo-generator; and (b) both mills motor-driven by a turbo-generator. The comparison of costs which follows is on this basis for the larger mill, though for the smaller one both mills are belted from engines.

In a shaft-driven mill the weight and cost of the lineshaft and various countershafts are considerable. The power-receiving section of the lineshaft is about four inches in diameter in a single band mill, and 8 in. to 10 in. in diameter in the largest mills, and the shaft may be 300 ft. long. In large mills countershafts will be required for the log jack, log cut-off saw, log canter, band mill, gang mill, resaws, edgers (this requires a right-angle drive, usually through mortise gears), slasher, trimmer, hog, lumber sorter, timber trim saw, and lath mill. When the individual motor drive is installed all these shafts with their attachments are not required, and the difference in the total of sawmill machinery is almost entirely in these omissions. As all the motors will be probably set within 600 to 800 ft. of the will be little changed. The amount of this saving is given below in three cases, the figures covering all sawmill machinery proper, installed, but no power-house equipment.

	Mechanical Drive		Electrical Drive	
	Weight, Lb.	Price	Weight, Lb.	Price
Mill No. 1	445,296	$112,345	402,749	$104,410
Mill No. 2	701,500	173,500	620,000	153,698
Mill No. 3	763,150	189,079	674,150	166,789

Sawmill and woodworking machines are almost always driven at constant speed, in one direction, and (except band mills, band resaws, and a few other cases) can be started at light load; so the squirrel cage induction motor is generally applicable. The direct-current open motor is of course objectionable on account of fire risk from sparking commutators. For driving band mills, heavy band resaws, and in other places where large starting torque is necessary, the wound-rotor motor with starting resistance is used. The current (60-cycle, 3-phase) is commonly generated and used at either 480 or 600 volts, avoiding the use of transformers except for lighting. As all the motors will be probably set within 600 to 800 ft. of the power plant, the saving in wiring does not justify high generator voltage and transformers.

In the complete paper two tables are given showing the comparative cost of sawmills complete for both motor drive and shaft drive. In Table 1, which gives the estimated cost of a single band mill with a daily capacity of 30,000 ft., the figures are about 11 per cent. higher for motor drive, but in Table 2, which is for a double band and resaw mill with a daily capacity of 120,000 ft., the first cost is about 8 per cent. less for the motor drive.

Comparison of Operating Conditions and Expense

In operating expense the motor-driven sawmill makes a saving in power-transmission loss, upkeep of shafting and belting, use of oil, waste, and supplies, depreciation, fire risk and insurance premium. The complete paper gives a table showing the power consumption of various sawmills for both mechanical drive and electrical drive, the horsepower consumed being less in the case of electric drive.

The average life of belts in a sawmill is not more than four years, which means a running expense of 25 per cent. of the total belting cost yearly. The saving in oil, waste, etc., by changing over from shaft drive to motor drive has been estimated at 40 cents per 1,000 ft. of lumber per day. No attempt is made to give comparative figures for depreciation, but the lumber manufacturer's accountant should consider the low second-hand value of shafting equipment if it must be moved and refitted for new conditions, as contrasted with the easy interchangeability of motors. One of the lumbermen's mutual insurance associations recognizes motor driving by a reduction of 25 cents in premium. Another association, while not specifically recognizing electric driving, usually makes a 5 per cent. deduction from total premium on account of the clear and open condition of the lower floor thus produced.

Separate steam engines are also sometimes used in a belt-driven plant to drive certain large machines (e.g., a gang mill) or groups of machines. These engines proportioned for their average load do not have the peak-carrying capacity of equivalent motors with a large generator behind them. When the mill is driven by several steam engines of small size a reduction of shafting equipment may be made, but each engine must carry its peak load without help. Motors of corresponding horse-power rating connected to one large generator will draw on an ample power reserve during peak loads. Two gang mills have come under the writer's observation, of the same size and make, one driven by a steam engine belted to it individually, the other motor-driven, both machines nominally running at 225 r.p.m. The engine-driven gang ran at 225 r.p.m. light, and 200 r.p.m. fully loaded. The motor-driven gang ran at 225 r.p.m light, and about 223 r.p.m. loaded. As the rate of lumber feed to the gang is governed by the speed, the steam-driven gang was cutting about 10 per cent. less than the other. Cases are on record where mills by simply changing from shaft drive to electric drive have increased their production 15 per cent. This problem of speed maintenance has not been sufficiently studied by sawmill operators.

The equipment for hauling logs into the sawmill and cross-cutting them may be motor-driven. The remaining log-handling equipment is actuated by direct-connected steam cylinders. Sometimes an overhead log "canter" is used for turning logs, supplementary to the "nigger." It turns the logs by a hook attached to a chain wound on a drum and may be motor-driven.

Details of Motor Application.

On the other hand jump saws for cross-cutting boards and timbers, hinged transfer skids, the mechanism for raising press rolls on edgers and gangs, and for raising saws on a trimmer, are moved by direct steam or compressed-air cylinders. Also the carriage which holds the log while being sawed is almost always reciprocated by a steam engine through a wire rope or by a steam cylinder directly connected to the carriage itself. All these steam-actuated devices are so simple and positive in action that there is no apparent advantage in developing electrical methods as a substitute.

The other principal machines are connected to the motors through flexible couplings, except band mills, band resaws, and gangs. The band mills may be so driven, but there are certain objections which should be considered: the motor cuts partly through the mill floor, is inconvenient for inspection, and in the way of workmen; and motor speeds do not always match the speeds of the band mills, requiring a speed-changing device coupled between motor and band-mill arbor. Log band-saw mills are built with wheels, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 ft. in diameter. Irrespective of wheel diameter, the saws, and hence the wheel rims, are run at speeds up to 10,500 ft. per min.—plain cast-iron wheels at twice the ordinary limiting speed of engine flywheel pulleys. Another condition sometimes weighing against connecting a constant-speed motor directly to a band-wheel arbor, is that in northern hardwood mills the saws may be run at different speeds in winter and in summer. If much frozen timber reaches the saw, operators prefer to reduce the speed 1,000 or even 2,000 ft. per min. below that used when logs are clear of ice.

Gang mills run at such a low speed and require so much power that direct-connected motors of sufficient size would be very expensive, and standard practice up to the present has been to belt from a higher-speed motor.

The lumber-transporting equipment, including live rolls, chain transfers, chain and belt conveyors, is most conveniently and cheaply group-driven, though there is now a tendency to go farther in the use of individual small motors than there was a few years ago.

The filing-room machines for sharpening saws require little power and are arranged for mounting individual motors directly on the frame in most cases.

When specifying sizes for sawmill motors it must be remembered that very great and sudden peak loads are encountered, and the ratings must be larger on this account. In general, it is found that the load factor on an entire sawmill is about 60 per cent. of the total nameplate rating of the motors.

A condensed list of the machines found in the ordinary sawmill follows, the sizes of motors suitable therefore being stated in each case.

Machines	Motor Sizes
Log jack, for hauling logs into the sawmill	25 to 50 hp.
Circular log cut-off saw, for dividing long logs after being drawn into the mill	25 to 50 hp.
Drag saw, for cutting off logs too large for the circular saw above mentioned	15 to 40 hp.
Overhead log canter, for turning large logs lying on the log storage deck or on the carriage	10 to 20 hp.
Band mill, for ripping the logs which are moved back and forth in front of it on the carriage	100 to 300 hp.
Circular head saw, sometimes used instead of band mill	100 to 400 hp.
Power setting machine, for moving log forward after every cut into position for the next cut. This machine is mounted on the carriage. Two types are used, one direct steam-driven, the other power-driven. The latter is used exclusively for the heaviest work, and motor may be mounted on carriage	5 to 10 hp.
Live rolls, or power-driven rolls, for transporting lumber after being sawed. These are connected and driven together in trains of 6 to 20 or more, according to the mill design; power required per roll	0.4 to 0.6 hp.
Band resaw, for further reduction of large pieces dropped by the head band mill. It may be either vertical or horizontal. The latter is used for resawing slabs as well as splitting thick stock from the head band	75 to 200 hp.
Transfer chain tables, for moving lumber sidewise between machines. These are of such varying length and width according to the individual case, that no power requirement can be specified.	
Gang mill, for sawing entire log into boards at one passage through the machine. Two opposite slabs are taken off the log by the head band saw, giving the log two flat faces, after which it is fed to the gang	50 to 400 hp.
Edger, for ripping bark edges from the boards and squaring them	15 to 250 hp.

What Makes a Real Live Lumber Salesman?

He Must Systemize and Plan His Work, and Take it for Granted that Every Customer He Calls Upon Wishes to Buy not Only Lumber but His Lumber

In these days when business is quiet and orders are few, the exercise of many qualities is pressing itself to the front. Among these desirable characteristics are salesmanship, efficiency, economy and production. From time to time there has appeared in the "Canada Lumberman" special contributions dealing with various aspects of these matters which enter so largely into the web and woof of the business fabric to-day. In industrial plants those in charge have been urged to conserve to the utmost both material and labor so that the maximum of output may accrue with a minimum of outlay. It is desirable that operators should keep their mills operating, and accept all the business that offers, but they are not anxious to take a loss on every order booked. The majority, however, are willing to forego all profit in an endeavor to keep the wheels revolving and provide work for their employees, and are asking for the co-operation of those in their service to hold down costs to a minimum. Operatives are also being requested to practice economy, of which one writer says: "Economy can almost be termed a virtue. Its steady application becomes a fascinating hobby and gives a pleasure and interest in our occupation."

Equally important as industrial efficiency, economy and production is the great question of salesmanship. Business has been quiet for some time and orders are few. Prices have dropped to cost and in some instances below the cost of production, and yet there is a tendency on the part of the public to demand still lower values.

It is easy when times are flourishing, stocks scarce and demand lively for most anyone to show a satisfactory sales record in the line of wood products. When conditions are reversed, demand languishes and stocks become heavy, there is a disposition to sit tight and watch developments. Then salesmanship becomes an entirely different proposition. The soil is not nearly so fruitful and requires more intensive and diligent cultivation. It is in days like these that the true qualities, reserve force, initiative and executive of the salesman come to the forefront. He must be something more than a caller, a glad hand-shaker, an order taker or a want medium.

The salesman first of all can derive many advantages from knowing the history of the firm whose goods he is selling and possessing a thorough knowledge of lumber. He must be exceptionally well acquainted with the policy, product, plan and service of his house.

Touching upon the question of salesmanship, it perhaps may be advisable to reverse the order of affairs and state some things which teh road representative in the lumber-selling line should avoid. Among these are prolonged visiting, undue familiarity with customers, forgetting to remove his hat when entering a customer's office or placing the chapeau upon the desk. Other equally salient points are not to knock a competitor, which is not only short-sighted but undignified and unpsychological. Negative suggestions presenting a situation where a choice can be made between buying or not buying should never be brought up.

Qualities Which Are Not Desirable

Passing from the negative to the affirmative or positive, some pointers on salesmanship which are the result of years of observation, experience, insight and judgment may not be unwelcome at this particular period. Here is an outline as set forth by one sales manager to those engaged in his service. The points will be read with interest by everyone engaged in the business of selling.

"A thorough knowledge of facts is of vital importance to the salesman. This knowledge, however, is scarcely of greater importance to him than his personal characteristics and rules of conduct. Hos poise and polish, his ability and geniality, his truthfulness, sincerity and fairness in all his dealings, are of the utmost importance.

"Naturally a company desires that its standing with its customers, and the community at large, should be the highest. It knows, of course, that its valuation and reputation are, in a large measure, determined by its salesmen, by their integrity and gentlemanly conduct.

"The salesman must systematize and plan his work ahead. He knows, not later than Friday of each week, the territory he will cover the following week. He should plan each day's work the night before by preparing a memorandum of the customers upon whom he expects to call, and noting the subjects to be taken up with each.

"He should make a definite schedule. Confusion is never the fate of those who are resolved on a definite line of action.

"An early start in the morning usually means a good day's work. The salesman should arise early enough to enable him to begin his calls between 8 and 8.30 a.m. He must take it for granted, and work on the assumption, that every customer on whom he calls wishes to buy not only lumber, but his lumber.

Intensity is Most Potent Factor

"Intensity of determination, when it reaches a certain point, possesses an influence which very few ordinary mortals can resist. He should be determined to secure an order from every customer upon whom he calls.

"A salesman should never, and particularly when interviewing a customer, talk in a loud, boisterous manner. He can be just as firm when talking quietly.

"He must not attempt to force an interview when the buyer is too busy to consider his proposition.

"It is, of course, desirable, and usually profitable, for a salesman to get into a customer's plant or yard. The proper way to do this is through, and by permission of, the purchasing department.

"He should never enter an office, factory or lumber yard when smoking or holding in his hand an unlighted cigar, cigarette or pipe.

"He must not apologize for any of our products. It is unnecessary. If he is not fully convinced that his company and its products are the best, then his talk and influence will have but little weight.

"A salesman must, at all times, be energetic."

New Position for R. F. Logan

R. F. Logan of Halifax, who for the past four years has been in the employ of Messrs. Dunfield & Co., Ltd., resigned his position at the beginning of March, to enter the firm of F. J. Logan & Son, as manager of the Halifax office.

Hon. F. J. Logan, the senior member of the firm, is a member of the Legislative Council for Nova Scotia, and one of the best known lumbermen in the province, with which industry he has been actively identified for the past thirty years.

The timber limits owned and operated by the company are situated on the Musquodoboit river. Two years ago a new mill was

R. F. Logan, Halifax, N.S.

Hon. F. J. Logan, Halifax, N.S.

built, equipped with new and up-to-date machinery at Musquodoboit Harbor, on the Eastern branch of the C. N. Railways, providing shipping facilities by both rail and water.

The woods operations and sawmills are under the management of L. W. Logan. Ordinarily the yearly output is in the vicinity of five million feet, but during the present season they do not expect to have over 50 per cent. of an average cut, owing to the general depression in the lumber business.

By far the greatest increase in Latin-American lumber trade since 1913 has been in the West Indies, where the gain in value in 1919 was 148 per cent. over 1913, most of this having been in Cuba.

Leading Eastern Lumber Exporter

Colin C. Tyrer, Halifax, N.S.

Colin C. Tyrer, who is president of the Colin C. Tyrer Co., Limited, Halifax, N.S., is widely known to the lumber trade in the east where his firm is one of the leading organizations in forest products in the Dominion. The Colin C. Tyrer Co. are manufacturers, dealers and exporters of spruce, pine, hemlock and hardwoods, and have built up a wide overseas connection.

Mr. Tyrer served his apprenticeship in the timber trade in Liverpool with James Smith & Bro., and came to Canada as the representative of Smith, Tyrer & Co. some eighteen years ago. Four years later he started his own firm and turned the organization into a limited liability company in January, 1916.

Mr. Tyrer was born in Liverpool in 1881 and has always taken a deep interest in the development and expansion of the wood products industry. In addition to being head of the Colin C. Tyrer Co., Limited, he is a director of Christopher Lakes Lumber Co. and of the Port Daniel Lumber Co., and vice-president of Shatfords Limited. He is interested in golf, fishing and boating and is a member of several clubs.

Wooden Shingle Legislation is Defunct

Frank Hawkins, of Ottawa, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, has sent out a notice to the members to the effect that word has been received from George F. Lewis, Deputy Fire Marshal for the Province of Ontario, and also secretary of the Ontario Fire Prevention League, stating that as far as the latter organization is concerned, no action is contemplated just now with regard to legislation affecting the wooden shingle. Mr. Lewis adds that when anything further develops, he will be pleased to communicate with the C.L.A. Mr. Hawkins advises that this disposes of the matter for the present and the C.L.A. has the further assurance from the Ontario Government that no definite action will be taken in this connection without an opportunity being afforded the lumbermen to appear in opposition to any proposed measure prohibiting the use of the wooden shingle.

It was proposed by the Ontario Fire Prevention League to prevent the use of shingles on roofs on any new buildings hereafter to be erected nearer than 50 feet to an existing structure, and the same regulation would apply in all cases of extensive repairs to roofs.

Wholesale Lumbermen Hold Jolly Dance

A most successful dance was held at the Masonic Temple, Toronto, on Friday, April 8th, under the auspices of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Inc. There was a large attendance and the social event was thoroughly enjoyed. Excellent music was provided and everything passed off with great eclat. The assembly was the first of its character ever held under the auspices of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, and judging by the happy results which attended the function, it will not be the last. Much credit for the way in which everything was conducted is due to the members of the Entertainment Committee composed of A. K. Johnson (chairman), D. C. Johnston and L. D. Barclay, Toronto.

Newfoundland Lumber Business is Dull

The Newfoundland timber cutting industry for the present year has virtually collapsed as a result of low prices due to over production in previous years and to the depression in the world the past season. This depression has come upon the colony very rapidly and recently, and when the log cutting interests began making plans last autumn for a winter's cut they had no expectation that things were going to result, during the winter, as seriously as they did, and hence made their plans on somewhat the same generous scale as in previous seasons.

For the fiscal year which ended on June 30, 1920, the cut of forest growth in the Island for industrial purposes apart from what was cut for pulpwood and pit props, amounted to 25 million feet valued at about one million dollars and nearly 300 sawmills, most of them importable contrivances erected on the lesser streams around the Island, were engaged in the manufacture. These mills gave employment for part of the year at least to over one thousand men and the industry was one that assisted materially in supplying local requirements for house building, ship building and all sorts of industrial purposes, some being also exported, but not much, quantities being taken to England in steamers which conveyed pulp and paper to perfect the storage of the cargoes, and to fill up waste places in the holds. Efforts have been made on various occasions to develop a trade in Newfoundland lumber with the United Kingdom, but for a variety of reasons it has not been as successful as it might be. During the war, of course,, an enormous trade might have been done if shipping had been available, but for this reason no traffic in either sawn lumber or pitprops was possible, though very large quantities of the latter were cut and a call for lumber for export could have been met advantageously if such had been put forward.

It was hoped that, with the return to peace time conditions, the necessity for rebuilding the devasted regions of Europe, the lack of lumber due to the destruction of immense forests in the invaded regions, east and west, and the consequent requirement for lumber stocks from other quarters, Newfoundland would have been able to secure a share of this trade and because of the unsettled conditions in Russia and Finland the same hope was held with regard to pitprops, but so far there has been no indication that any share in whatever trade in these directions is likely to develop or fall to this country; indeed it is considered now that the chance of this is very unlikely and because of that fact dealers are now abandoning the idea of sawing this winter's cut of timber or of exporting any of the pit wood cut at the same time. Sales of large quantities of the latter material have been made to the Newfoundland pulp and paper mills to an unusualy large extent and it is said now that considerably larger quantities will be offered these companies during the current season, wood which otherwise would be made into lumber but which the holders lack the financial capital to manufacture in that way.

Getting on Well in Lumber Game

McClung, McLellan & Berry, who are now successfully engaged in lumbering operations at Kinglake, Ont., say they are taking out considerable number of ties, and cutting the tops of trees into cordwood, of which they shipped a great deal during the past winter.

One year ago the firm bought a limit of 313 acres and started operations with a leased mill in May. Three or four months later they purchased a mill and engine and have been running pretty steadily ever since then. Their output is from 5,000 to 8,000 feet per day.

The members of the firm are Norman McClung, H. McLellan and Dr. R. N. Berry. They have known each other for a good many years but were not engaged in the lumber business before their present undertaking.

Last season the firm cut about 500,000 feet of hardwood. They hope to see the general conditions in the business revive considerably within the next few weeks.

Having the "Nose for Business"

The capable newspaper man has a peculiar and particular qualification that is known among members of the fourth estate as the "nose for business." This faculty is an intangible something which enables the newspaper reporter to detect matters of public interest that would escape the attention of the ordinary citizen. It is the ability to recognize large or small affairs that will make good "copy."

The "nose for news" might not be a bad faculty for the retail lumberman to possess. He is not in the newspaper business, but he has lumber to sell. If he knows what is going on in his community—who is going to build, who is thinking of building, and other similar items of information—he is in position to be first on the ground with his figures and to direct the mind of the buyer to his yard before the buyer has had an opportunity to commit himself in some other direction. Such a dealer also watches the business and plans of corporations and business houses in his locality and when they contemplate an addition if he has a "nose for news," he soon learns of the fact.

After all, the "nose for news" is chiefly a wide acquaintance and the faculty of keeping constantly on the alert for information. A reporter hears a remark made on a street car, detects some unusual circumstance which arouses his curiosity, and follows the lead until he has learned the "why and wherefore" of the whole matter. Let the retail lumber dealer in a similar way keep his eyes and ears open. When he hears an intimation of prospective building let him find out who is going to build, when he is going to build, and then be the first one to offer his assistance.

The "nose for news" in the retail lumber yard is merely the "nose" for business. The widening of acquaintance means more than simply learning what is about to happen. It is good for the manager to know many people, for many people ultimately become buyers on a larger or smaller scale.

Association Appoints Transportation Manager

R. L. Sargant, 64 Somerville Ave., Westmount, Que., has been appointed transportation manager of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, and will enter upon his new duties on May 1st.

It will be remembered that, at the last annual convention of the C.L.A., held in Ottawa, a resolution was unanimously carried in favor of establishing a traffic department and leaving the details to a committee appointed for this special purpose. The proposition of establishing a traffic bureau was strongly endorsed by representative members from all parts of Canada.

The committee consisted of A. E. Clark, Toronto, chairman; Dan McLachlin, Arnprior, president of the C.L.A.; A. D. Huff, Montreal; E. C. Barre, Sarnia; E. R. Bremner, Ottawa; J. W. Smith and E. A. Dunlop, Pembroke. A meeting was held at the office of Secretary Frank Hawkins in Ottawa on April 4th, when fourteen applications for the position were thoroughly discussed.

After careful consideration and looking toward the best interests of the lumber trade with reference to transportation matters, a selection was made and the position offered to and accepted by R. L. Sargant, of Montreal. Mr. Sargant comes to the Canadian Lumbermen's Association with a fine record regarding experience and ability, and it is believed by the members of the commtitee that his appointment will be of very considerable value to the work and service of the C.L.A. The committee further state they are of the opinion that the selection is a good one and that practical results will follow the inauguration of a traffic branch of the association.

Mr. Sargant will assume office on May 1st, and will have headquarters at 16, 17 and 18 Fraser Building, Ottawa, where Frank Hawkins, secretary of the association, is also located. Any questions regarding transportation, the best routing and correct rate, cla'm for overcharges, etc. (where individual effort to secure settlement has failed), or advice regarding transportation matters generally, may be referred by members to Mr. Sargant.

Mr. Sargant has had 21 years' experience in railway traffic and tariff matters, having spent 17 years in the service of the Grand Trunk Railway in Toronto and Montreal. For the past four years he has been transportation manager of the Canadian Explosives, Limited, Montreal.

They Want to Know About White Pine

Many interesting matters were discussed at the special meeting of the South Western Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, which was held in Chatham on March 29th. The attendance was large and the present conditions of trade, together with the building outlook and resumption of industrial activity were thoroughly gone into. It was decided to have the secretary of the association confer with the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association and try to get a line on the white pine situation. The following letter has been sent by the South Western Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association to the secretary of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, Toronto.

"The facts are these:—No. 1 Common and better B. C. white pine can be laid down at our yards at a very much less price, than our Ontario white pine can be purchased at the mills, as is also the case with clear fire and cedar. We can also buy American lumber which makes a very good substitute for white pine, at much lower price.

"The matter was discussed at our meeting and some members stated, 'Why bother with white pine at all, it is our privilege to buy where we can buy the cheapest.'

"While this on the face sounds all right, there are others that feel that it is our birthright to handle our white pine and think that parties holding this lumber should take into consideration the fact that they took every advantage of the market when prices were advancing, and that they should also give us white pine at its replacement value, regardless of what it cost them.

"Farmers advance the argument that cattle, hogs, wheat, oats, etc., have dropped in price, and that other commodities should come down in proportion, or else they will not be able to build.

"One well-known woollen manufacturer last fall loaded his customers up with all the goods he could possibly handle, maintaining that prices would not drop, and as soon as he had done this, dropped the price nearly half, telling them to take their share of the loss.

"If retail lumber dealers loaded themselves up with substitutes for white pine, what would be the effect on the market? If it would tend to lower the price, why not lower it now and give the retail dealers who are loyal to their own product a chance to compete with these substitutes.

"We know what effect these other lumbers had on hemlock, also what happened to wooden shingles when they let the patent roofing manufacturers get such a hold on the market.

"We also know what happened a couple of years ago when B. C. products were coming into this Eastern market. A great wail went up from the Eastern producers, telling them how foolish they were to sell their lumber so cheaply. We also know what effect it had an the B. C. mills are suffering from the re-action now.

"Some dealers stated that it is purely a case of supply and de mand, but to satisfy all concerned would be pleased to have an oppor tunity of discussing the matter personally, or through your asso ciation."

Mill Work Cost Conference at Chicago

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Millwork Cost Informatio Bureau will be held at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, on Wednesda April 27th. All members of the trade, whether members of th Bureau or not, are invited to attend. The annual meetings are hel for the express purpose of receiving, at first hand, suggestions an criticisms in order to make the bureau still more effective. At thi year's conference many of the keenest executives and cost talent ex ponents of the industry will be present and much information tha is of practical and immediate benefit to all concerned will be presente Every attention will be focused on practical cost and estimatin procedure as applied to the woodworking business. There are sev eral Canadian firms which are members of the Millwork Cost In formation Bureau.

An Oak Just Four Centuries Old

Before Basking Ridge, N. J., took its place in the world an oa stood there. The people of this New Jersey town can trace the tree history for 400 years, but the church is only 200 years old. Mis Margaret S. Hitchcock, of Morristown, and Mrs. William D. Baneke of Basking Ridge, have nominated the tree for a place in the Ha of Fame which the American Forestry Association is compiling trees with a history. The tree has a circumference of fifteen and half feet six feet above the ground.

Times Are What We Make Them

A portrait painter sat in a French cafe sipping his wine. His small bottle was finished and he was about to order more when his eyes rested on a newspaper lying near. He read the headline "Hard Times are Coming." "Hard times," he said, "we must economize," so instead of calling for a fresh bottle he called for his bill, says "Mac's Maggie Zeen."

The landlord, knowing the artist's habits, surprised that the order for the second bottle was not given, approached his customer and said, "Not going so soon? Is my wine not good?"

"Excellent," said the artist, "but hard times are coming and I must economize."

"Hard times," said the landlord, and he scratched his head, then he called his wife. "That new silk dress you ordered," he said; "you must make cotton do. The artist tells me hard times are coming. We must economize. Cancel your order and buy something cheaper."

When the landlord's wife cancelled her orders she told the dressmaker what her husband had said. "We must prepare for hard times," she said. "Hard times are coming; my husband and the artist say so."

"Hard times," said the dressmaker, "hard times are coming. This is no time to expand. Those improvements I had intended to make must wait."

He put on his hat and crossed the street to the builder with whom he had planned additions to the show room.

"The changes I planned must wait," he said. "Do not proceed with the work. Hard times are coming. We must economize. When conditions improve I will call you in but I cannot invest money in the face of hard times."

When the dressmaker left, the builder sat down and wrote a letter: "My dear artist friend, I must postpone sitting for my picture. We are going to have hard times and I think it best to wait until things are settled before indulging in this expense. Hard times, you know, must be regarded."

When the artist received the letter he went to the cafe. He ordered a small bottle—just enough, he said, to sooth him. Staring at him from a nearby chair was the newspaper he had seen two days before. He picked it up, scanned it more closely and found that it was two years old.

Moral: Times are what we make them. Life is a circle through which cheerfulness or dejection flows. The stream does not stop but passes on, leaving something of what it has or taking what we have to give and reaching us again poisoned or purified by contact with us and those we've helped or harmed.

Some Large Operators in the East

New Brunswick Firms Which Conducted Extensive Lumbering Operations Last Year

The lumber operators on the Crown Lands of the province of New Brunswick who paid $1,000 or more in stumpage towards the total of $1,252,787.50 during the past year were as follows, according to the annual report of the Crown Land Department

Anderson, W. S. & Co.	$ 6,786.49
Albert Lumber Co.	2,863.14
Alcorn, A.	12,926.44
Anderson, Percy J.	3,000.00
Bamford Brothers	3,524.20
Bathurst Lumber Co.	147,273.46
Baird, Charles G.	1,234.35
Burchill, John P.	12,267.70
Buggie, Michael	1,366.40
Chapman, A. C.	5,730.32
Continental Lumber Co.	21,386.03
Culligan, J. & A.	27,680.40
Dalhousie Lumber Co.	26,572.10
Dominion Pulp Co.	42,436.61
Davis, O. B. & Company	3,791.72
Donovan, James	1,385.61
Doak, Harvie Estate	1,161.79
Fraser Companies, Ltd.	65,507.07
Flemming & Gibson	2,417.34
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Company	54,671.93
Gill, Thomas	2,791.48
Gunter, W. E.	1,072.55
Holmes, Howard W.	1,920.18
Holmes, James H. Son	2,858.68
Hinch & McCready	1,420.04
Kingston, Paul	8,164.89
King Lumber Co.	5,940.99
Keef, C. S.	1,521.14
Louison Lumber Co.	35,377.95
Loggie, W. S. Company	1,083.82
Loggie, A. & R. Co.	6,553.90
Leighton, J. S.	1,376.70
Miramichi Lumber Co.	61,801.51
Martinon Lumber Co.	20,121.94
Maloney, John	1,703.02
Miller, W. H. Company	1,010.33
Matchett, James	1,745.40
McNabb, J. A.	1,187.92
McCormack, Fenton	1,035.90
Nashwaak Pulp and Paper Co.	25,448.57
Nejepscot Paper Co.	6,357.83
Prescott, Joshua & Son	1,006.28
Richards Mfg Co.	161,648.08
Randolph & Baker, Ltd.	8,919.94
Ritchie, Allan Estate	29,922.19
Robinson, James	22,641.48
River Valley Lumber Co.	5,390.69
Retson, Cutler & Co.	29,093.54
Snowball, J. B. Company	75,386.05
Sives Lumber Co.	97,963.90
Sydney Lumber Co.	13,835.92
Sinclair, Ed. Lumber Co.	27,407.06
Sullivan, W. M.	17,277.77
Sullivan, Dennis P.	2,184.89
Sorey, Alexander	1,510.02
Svim, F. D.	2,006.03
St. George Pulp and Paper	2,564.49
Syre & Holly Lumber Co.	18,438.91
Sadler, F. D.	4,290.57
Sullivan, D. Frank	1,323.53
Seight, Willis	1,643.12
Salisbury Lumber Co.	1,193.98
Smith & Doten	10,010.84
Thomas, W. W.	7,114.65
Tobique Lumber Co.	1,024.29
Van Buren Lumber Co.	1,173.31
Van Horne, Sir Wm. Estate et al	7,527.13
White, C. T. & Son	11,943.37
White, C. T. Estate	8,901.09
White, S. H. Company	7,197.17
Walker, J. D.	10,314.26
Welch, M., Estate	1,673.21

An Increase in Stumpage Rates

The report of the Minister of Lands and Mines contains the following paragraphs:

"There seemed to be a general opinion throughout the province New Brunswick that on account of the high price of lumber and e conditions then prevailing an increase of stumpage would be arranted. Accordingly on the first of August the rates were raised om $3.50 for spruce and other valuable species to $5 per thousand, ner lumber in proportion. It is somewhat unfortunate at this time writing the new rates should go into effect with a falling market, t be that as it may, the new rates are still lower than stumpage id on private land, and I am satisfied the action of the government ll be sustained.

"A conservative estimate, for the present season, so far as statis- s are available in the department, would indicate that no more an two hundred millions of superficial feet would be cut, against 365 million feet cut last year, including everything. This falling off is attributable to the fact that the American market is overstocked and as a consequence prices have fallen. The smaller cut of this year may be looked upon by us as a blessing in disguise, nay more, it is the opinion in the best informed circles that a cut of 20 millions on crown lands, for some years to come, should be the limit for New Brunswick, unless an increased quantity is justified by cutting out the vast areas devasted by the spruce budworm.

"There is no more destructive agent in New Brunswick, and I may say in the whole of the Dominion, than the forest fire. I think I am safe in saying that during the past quarter of a century no crown land report has been laid before the Legislature without a reference to the ravages of forest first. The spring of 1920 was the driest in fifteen years. The forest destruction was consequently great; there were in all 312 fires, causing an estimated damage of $690,000, of which amount $87,000 was crown lands. Sixty thousand acres of crown lands were burnt over, of this, however, one-fifth was old burns. Eighty per cent. of the fires occurred between the 16th of May and the 10th of June, a period of 25 days and during the whole of that time little or no rain fell."

Architecture Most Admirable of all Arts

At the general meeting of the Architectural Association recently in London, England, Mr. Gordon H. Selfridge read a paper on "Architecture and Commerce." Mr. G. Gilbert Scott presided. As a very ardent devotee of "that delightful game called business," Mr. Selfridge said he took the view that commerce had decidedly failed to do its share in producing beautiful buildings. Commercial architecture had advanced more rapidly in America than in other country, because there the man who was in commerce—and that included practically everybody—took such a pride in his undertaking that he felt he had failed in his duty to himself, his business, and his city, unless he had housed that business in a building which was consistent with its purpose and well constructed. The most conspicuous and the least successful of American commercial edifices were the high buildings, or "skyscrapers." It seemed to him almost impossible to achieve good architecture with a building that was four or five times as high as it was wide. His friends in America were really proud of the Woolworth building, which was referred to as a "cathedral of commerce," but he had little admiration for it. If it rested with him, he said, he would certainly not allow high buildings in London, for the reason that he had more regard for the beauty of the city than the utility of the buildings.

The public did not quite realize all that a building meant, he continued. Once a building was erected it remained to all intents and purposes for ever. In America, it was true, the general opinion was that any building more than 25 years old should be pulled down, but in this country a building was supposed to last until it fell down. Of all the fine arts architecture was the most admirable, because it combined qualities of great utilitarian value with a superlative degree of beauty. Until now commercial architecture had been surpassed by eccelsiastical architecture and public buildings, but there was no doubt that commerce had begun to realize its responsibilities in the matter, and in the future would have to its credit many edifices which would be a source of pride to the city in which they were placed and of joy and delight to the public.

African Teak is Strongest Wood

The heaviest timbers are oak, teak, jarrah (an Australian wood), and greenheart; the lightest are willow, poplar and spruce. The difference is enormous. A cubic foot of teak will weigh over 80 pounds, while a cubic foot of willow does not exceed 13 pounds. All timber is stronger at maturity than at any other time. Seasoning will actually double the strength of green wood. To test the strength of different timbers without the elaborate machinery used for demonstration purposes, a simple plan is to take a piece a foot long and an inch square, place it between two supports and hang on its centre a tank capable of holding about 1000 pounds weight of water. This tank is slowly filled, and the bending and breaking strains carefully noted. The results of such tests go to prove that oak, usually considered the stoutest of timbers, is wrongly placed, and that ash really comes first. A piece of ash of the dimensions mentioned took a weight of 690 pounds before it broke; while oak broke at 501 pounds. Even beech took a weight of 625 pounds before cracking. Larch, useful timber as it is, comes a long way behind it, for it breaks at 440 pounds; elm goes at 405 pounds, and Scotch fir at 381. The strongest of all woods is the African teak oak, which will stand up to 855 pounds; it beats the famous East Indian teak, but not by a very large margin.

Mahogany and cedar were cut and transported to Spain more than three hundred years ago from Cuba.

Lumbermen Must Put Up Fight for Business

To Doubt that Building Boom will Materialize is to Question the Ability of Each Community to do its Full Share in Meeting Great Crying Need

"The fundamental principles for success in any business, be it large or small, are exactly the same. Most large businesses started from a small beginning, and the same basic principles that made their success thus far, are those that must be followed to insure a continuance of that success. There is no real difference in the conduct of your business if you would be successful and that of any other great business you may choose to use as a comparison except a difference in your selling radius," said F. L. Campbell of Buffalo, in a recent address.

"An analysis shows that the weak point of most businesses is selling. A dealer or a manufacturer makes his profit on what he sells. The majority of businesses buy intelligently, most of them are managed well, the weak link is selling.

"The present is a buyer's market from the consumer's standpoint as well as the dealer's. To-day goods must be sold. This is the exact diametrical opposite of the conditions we all were up against several months back, when the manufacturer's problem was to make sufficient goods to supply the dealer's demand and the dealer was finding it impossible to keep on hand sufficient stock to supply the consumers.

"The period of re-adjustment, if it has been taken full advantage of, has proved to be a real help. It has given both the time and the opportunity to clear the decks for action to remove everything which might prove a detriment or a disadvantage in waging a successful fight.

"Sales volume this year will come only to him who makes a real effort—who puts up a real fight for it. This is the time to make your outfit a real fighting organization from the head down to the smallest employee.

"You must go after business. Organize your business. Make a definite task for each one in your organization. Centralize and concentrate responsibility on each single individual. Make a definite policy.

"Most manufacturers maintain a real dealers' service in connection with their manufactured product. If it is not used to the limit the dealer is overlooking one bet in his fight for sales volume.

"Most of the few dealers who do use these helps, mail them out to unclassified mailing list, and so hit everything in general and nothing in particular. The wise dealer who is getting real results sends this material to a carefully selected list of prospects, with the result that his mailings bring results.

Keeping in Touch with Prospects

"Keep a list of prospects. Every inquiry you get should be listed on a prospect card, giving full particulars, and should be followed up. Then when it is necessary to make up a list, go to these cards and get names of people who are real prospects for whatever you want to push.

"Most manufacturers have a real service to render in advertising electrotypes, not only by advertising the merits of a particular product, but helping the dealer's general business. The time to advertise strongest is when you need business. That is the time to make your advertising more attractive; to get across your message in a real way.

"But, the success of your business, depends entirely on the measure of service and satisfaction you render to your community. Your customer buys from you, primarily because of his confidence in your ability to supply him satisfactory material for his needs, and satisfaction is measured over a term of years. Consequently it is your responsibility not only to sell him quality goods, but to go one step further and see that he is supplied with the necessary knowledge to use those goods so that satisfaction will be assured. A real success in your individual business means a real use of this customers' service.

"Your entire business structure is erected and maintained on the foundation of Service, and not enough business houses appreciate this to its fullest extent. Still less of them use it as a selling factor. In the last analysis what constitutes service? One of the very first things that makes for service is to carry in stock what your selling community needs and demands. The second to carry at all times a sufficient stock to meet those needs and demands. You must analyze your selling community. You can't do this in an office, you must get out among your people.

"To keep sufficient stock on hand to meet your consumers' needs means you must stop guessing and get down to facts. Keep a stock record showing your purchases, your sales, and your stock on hand. Be in a position to know from your office records the condition of your stock at all times.

A big building program is bound to start in the near future. You know that each year since 1914 we have built fewer homes than were needed, and that the accrued shortage now is one million homes.

"Check yourself up. How far behind is your community on its building program? What kind of shape is your business in to meet the situation which is bound to materialize? To doubt that this building boom will materialize is to doubt the stability of the American public, to doubt the ability of its people to meet the situation and to question the ability of your community to do its full share. Again you must take the lead. Be a booster. To build up your community means to build up your business. America expects its business men to readjust conditions. We cannot, we must not, go on living under wartime conditions. The strength of the American republic is the American homes. We are a home loving, a home building race, and we must not lose that wonderful factor of our past and present success. The return to home building is sure to come. The sooner every building material merchant puts his shoulder to the wheel, the quicker it will be here."

Extending Aerial Work in Forest Surveys

Ellwood Wilson, Grand Mere, Que.

If the programme submitted to the government by the Air Board is approved, a large amount of aerial work in connection with forestry surveys and fire protection will be carried out next year. At the meeting of the Aerial League, held in Montreal recently, Lt.-Col. R. Leckie, of the Air Board, outlined the programme, and Elwood Wilson, of the Laurentide Company, spoke on commercial aviation as applied to forestry work.

Lieut.-Col. Leckie stated that it was proposed to extend the work in the West, particularly with regard to fire protection, a seaplane being used in Manitoba. At the instance of the Commission of Conservation, work on timber surveying would be undertaken in Northern Ontario. In Quebec the provincial government had asked that double the work be undertaken, the government having found aeroplanes of the utmost value in surveying timber limits. The New Brunswick Government had requested the Air Board to carry out fire protection work.

Mr. Elwood Wilson pointed out that the St. Maurice Forest Protective Association was the first body to use aeroplanes for forest protective purposes, and that the Aerial League had been of great value in securing the loan of machines. Aerial machines could be used with great advantage in conserving the forest wealth—not only in fire protection but in ascertaining the extent of the resources. One of the problems to be solved was that of winter flying, as at present the capital invested in machines by private companies was locked up during the winter.

Mr. Wilson showed a number of pictures, and pointed out how, by taking photos from the air, foresters were able to distinguish very readily the different species growing on limits. The result was a great saving of time and also the securing of definite and accurate information.

Fire Badly Damages Shingle Mill

The shingle mill of Edgecumbe & Newham, Vancouver, B.C., was recently damaged to the extent of $5,000 by fire. The blaze originated in the dry kiln and spread to the mill proper. The loss is partly covered by insurance.

Canadian's Plans for New Zealand Forests

Capt. Ellis Formerly of Toronto is Undertaking Great Work in Rehabilitating the Depleted Timber Assets of Islands—Big Forward Movement

By A. C. Cummings, Auckland, N. Z.

New Zealand has embarked on a forward policy to replace her lost forests. Those forests have been destroyed in a few decades by settlers from Great Britain who with fire and axe have rooted out trees that were beginning to grow at the time of the Norman Conquest.

It is one of the greatest tragedies in the history of forestry in the British Empire, when the white man came to New Zealand there were fine forests of kauri, rimu, totara, and of New Zealand white and black pine. Forty years later these had largely disappeared—to-day

Capt. MacIntosh Ellis, Auckland, N.Z.

there is not enough timber in New Zealand for domestic requirements and the government has had to create a Forestry Department and import a Director of Forestry from Canada, to cover the waste land areas of the Dominion with trees.

The forests were burnt down by the farmers anxious to sow English grasses for the sustenance of their dairy herds. They were devasted by reckless cutting, the timber being used for house-building and railway ties without thought of replacing it. Even to-day on a train journey by the state railway from Auckland to Wellington in the North Island you can see the blackened tree stumps of one of the most valuable forests in the world, a forest of kauri, a timber which takes a thousand years to come to fullest maturity.

New Zealand has at last wakened up to the loss of her forests and is now seeking to make good the waste and devastation of the past. Some years ago she started tree planting by farmers, set aside acreages in unproductive country for tree-growing, established associations to help forward tree planting and otherwise tried to restore the country's lost timber resources.

Since the war she has gone a step further. She has created a Department of Forestry and put a returned soldier, Captain MacIntosh Ellis, a Canadian forestry expert, at the head of it. Captain Ellis in an interview recently told what he proposed to do to rehabilitate New Zealand's forestry resources.

"A careful view of the existing estimates of the quantity of milling timber in the country," he said, "shows an apparent volume of 35,000,000,000 superficial feet growing on about eight million acres. An inventory of the forest resources will considerably increase this forest capital. While this quantity appears larger it will require very careful husbanding and the introduction of considerable economy without delay if serious hardships are to be avoided in the near future. Under the forward forest policy of the government during the last two years the total area of Crown forest dedicated permanently and provisionally for applied forest management has reached seven million acres and it was hoped to increase this figure to twelve million. The primary purpose of the government in establishing this forestry service is the assurance of adequate timber supplies at a reasonable price for all time to come."

Much ignorance prevails in New Zealand regarding its native trees. Rates of growth of the kauri are still almost unknown and a knowledge of timbers suitable for bearing stresses and strains in building, is far from complete. Nevertheless, it is hoped that the teaching in forestry now proceeding in technical colleges will turn out a body of expert young foresters who will undertake scientific investigations into New Zealand timber that will form guidance for future planting.

Estimating the annual timber consumption in the next generation at 1,000,000,000 superficial feet the national requirements of New Zealand which it is hoped to satisfy within the next quarter of a century are as follows:

1. The State indigenous forest regions, under scientific management, should produce 60 per cent. of the requirements.
2. The State planted forests, under scientific management, should produce 10 per cent. of the requirements.
3. Private forests, shelter belts, woodlots and importation from abroad should produce 30 per cent. of the requirements.

An effort to estimate the existing forest capital of the Dominion is now being made, as already mentioned, and it is hoped that when the state forests are fully developed this capital will be augmented by between 65,000.000 to 100,000,000 superficial feet per annum. In addition it is planned to induce farmers to plant trees on a much more extended scale than in the immediate past and in this way to get a further area of 200,000 acres under forest.

Forest administration organization is taking place in the chief centres of the Dominion. A conservator for forests is being appointed in each district together with the necessary rangers and employees. Demaracation of forests has begun on the West Coast of the South Island and a general reconnaisance is proceeding all over the country with a view of ascertaining the value of the remaining forest areas as climatic and stream-regulative agencies. The headwaters of streams which are largely in forest lands will be protected so as to ensure future water supplies for new cities whenever they arise.

New Zealand aims within the next twenty-five years to have a forest system equal to any in the world and one that will produce all the timber needed for domestic consumption as well as allow for certain exports to Australia which are given in exchange for certain indigenous products there, such as jarrah. Judging by the rapid progress made in the last year or two it would seem as if this aim would be accomplished.

Lumber Will Stay on Free List

Lumber, with the exception of a few varieties, will remain on the free list in the new tariff law, according to a tentative decision reached recently by a sub-committee of the House Ways and Means Committee at Washington, D.C.

This action will be in accordance with the demand of the retail lumber dealers that nothing be done which might interfere with housing construction. The varieties of lumber on which protection will be provided include those which are in keen competition with the product of the West coast lumber industry.

Representative Fordney declared that the House members will not agree to the proposal of Republican senators for the combining of the Emergency Agricultural Tariff Bill, the Anti-dumping Bill and the American Valuation Bill in a single measure. He insisted the Emergency Tariff Bill should stand by itself.

Will Hold Annual Meeting at Sarnia

The annual meeting of the South Western Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, of which A. R. Sanders, of St. Thomas, is president, and B. F. Clarke, of Glencoe, secretary, will be held at Sarnia on Wednesday, April 27th. It is expected there will be a large and representative attendance as many important matters are to come up and the annual gathering has always attracted representative dealers from various parts of Western Ontario. The South Western Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association has enjoyed many years of expansion and prosperity and was never in a more flourishing condition than it is at the present time.

A Mere Outline Against the Blue Sky

"High Rigger" Performs Many Marvellous Aerial Feats and Seems to Defy Death at Every Move in his Poised Position

By Oswald J. Smith, Toronto

It was a marvelous feat. Even for a "high rigger" it was considered unique and out of the ordinary. Never will I forget the shiver that ran through me as we gazed at that reckless, nerveless, dare-devil figure poised between earth and sky. It was an experience that one is forced to remember.

The tree had been chosen the day before, a great three-hundred foot high Douglas fir, almost five feet through at the base, straight as a die and bare almost to the top. Not an unusual tree, at least for British Columbia, but a tree especially chosen and well fitted for the "high rigging."

The "high rigger," a young fellow about nineteen, with a merry face, a sort of happy-go-lucky expression on his countenance, was the centre of observation for that day at least. After weeks of special practice he had developed into one of the best "high riggers" on the coast.

Springing at the trunk of the tree with spikes on his shoes and belt around his slender waist, he tore up the first fifty feet like a squirrel, and was far above the group of sturdy lumbermen standing round almost before they realized he had gone. Throwing his rope above him, planting his spikes firmly in, with head thrown back, foot after foot he made his way, the muscles of his body readily responding to his every movement.

Was There to do his Best

Up and up and up, higher and higher and higher, not a pause, while the great top of the tree swayed and rocked back and forth under his actions. Our necks ached, our eyes became blurred with the strain, and we lay down on our backs to watch. Exclamations of delight and admiration were heard on every side spurring him on. Spontaneous outbursts of enthusiasm were heralded skyward at every step. No wonder he worked! It was his day, and he was there to do his best.

Presently he stopped. Two hundred feet up! It was enough. Now for work. Wrenching his axe from place in his belt, he began to chop. Round and round he went, swinging back on his belt and taking long, heavy strokes, while a shower of chips rained down on the crowd below.

Two things he must watch, two possible accidents avoid. Should he miss his mark and cut the strap that held him, all would be over. That had happened only the week before on Vancouver Island, and the mangled, crushed body of the careless Finn had been picked up at the foot of the tree two hundred feet below. Then, too, he must be sure that the trunk is well cut all around, lest in breaking the tree should split, and his body be cut in two by his belt as the falling pieces tore away from the rest. That, too, had happened, and its memory was still fresh.

Facing His Real Last Danger

But he was on his guard, and all went well. The top of the tree, cut through, came crashing to earth, causing the lumbermen to spring on either side to avoid it. It was just then that the "high rigger" faced his last real danger. From fifteen to twenty feet the trunk springs back and forth with the vibration when the top breaks. If he is not on the watch he will fail to go with it, and as a result his face will be pounded to a jelly. Never will we forget the incident we heard on the coast of a "high rigger" whose face was broken and beaten into pulp as the tree struck him again and again before he was able to throw himself into motion with it, so violent was the rebound.

Suddenly he paused What now? We had watched him loosen his belt, jerk out his spikes and drop some twelve feet to avoid a possible split, then plant them again, throw himself far back on his belt, brace his feet, set himself and wait, while the great top one hundred feet above his head, cracked, broke and fell. We had seen him like a statue sway back and forth, nerveless powerless, motionless, until the mighty vibration ceased.

And now by all the laws of the "high rigger" it was his business to go to work and make ready the rigging. There was the iron pulley, weighing five hundred and fifty pounds, that must be hauled up by the "donkey" and hung on the top of the tree. Through this, the big cable, an inch and a half thick, must be passed, and the other end fixed to a similar tree nearly a quarter of a mile away. Along the cable the logs, great, mighty giants, not the tooth-picks of Northern Ontario, must be hauled, sometimes lifted clear up in the air. Truly, there was much to do. But he didn't do it. Instead, he did a thing that made him the talk of the woods for months after.

Now, the diameter of the tree at the place where it had been cut was just two feet.

Poised Between Earth and Sky

He had paused. We waited, and the next moment—did we see a vision? Were our eyes deceiving us? No, there he was, poised between earth and sky, standing upright on a twenty-four inch tree trunk, two hundred feet above our heads.

We held our breath. There was a hush on the crowd of reckless lumberjacks as with upturned faces they watched the fearless "rigger." Save for the heavy breathing not a sound was heard. My heart thumped madly, then almost stood still, while a cold shiver left me weak and trembling, yet fascinated, I could not withdraw my eyes.

There he stood in unmistakable outline against the sky. Would he fall? Could he balance long enough to regain his position? Presently he lifted his axe, three feet from where the limb of another tree swayed back and forth in the breeze. What is he doing? Are his senses leaving him? What madness?

But see! The axe has fallen. The limb has been struck, nay, severed, and hurled to the ground. He bends. Our breath comes in gasps. Slowly his body recovers its equilibrium. And five minutes later he steps firmly and victoriously on the ground, while a great cheer goes up from the excited lumberjacks as they throng around. The "high rigger" has won his spurs.

How to Prevent Wood Shrinking or Swelling

To keep wooden articles from shrinking and swelling when in use, nothing practical has as yet been devised, but a proper application of the following principles, worked out by the U. S. Forest Products laboratory, Madison, will go a long way in reducing this trouble to a minimum:

1. Have the wood at a uniform and proper moisture content before it is put through the wood-working machines. If the wood is too wet, it will shrink; and if it is too dry, it will swell. The response to changes in atmospheric humidity is more rapid when the wood is cut in smaller pieces.

2. Use quarter-sawed lumber if shrinkage across the face of the articles is likely to be serious.

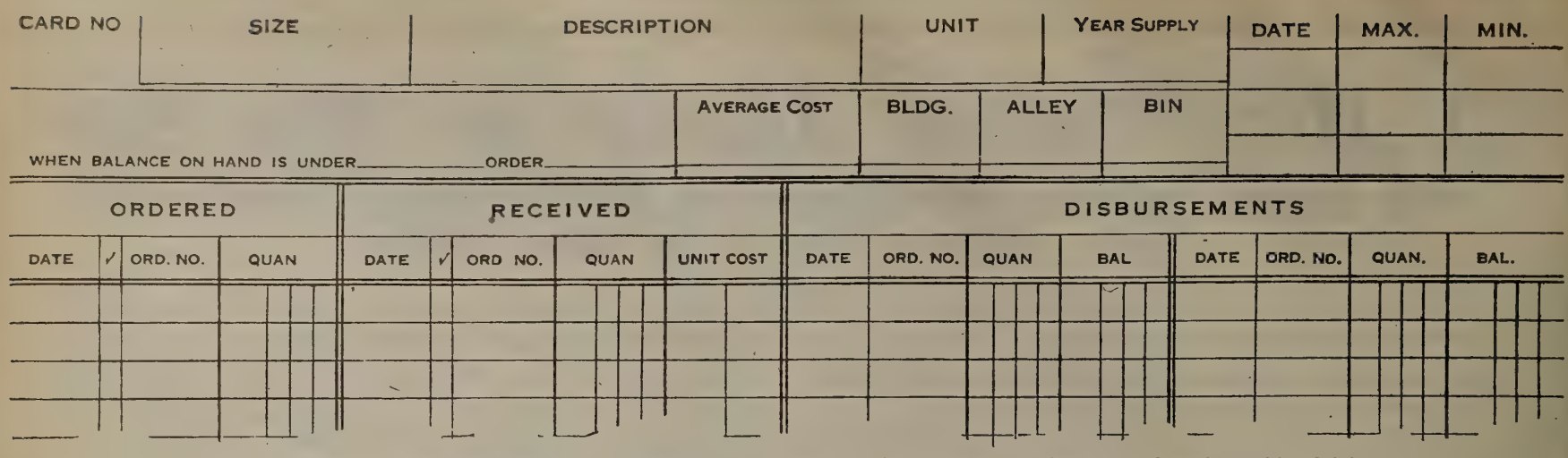
3. If a minimum of change in dimensions is highly essential, use a wood as light as will stand up under the circumstances.

4. Use cross-banded material—that is, veneers glued together with the grain of each layer at right angles to that of the adjacent layer.

5. Under certain conditions it may be practicable to use wood that has been subjected to high temperatures. This reduces the capacity of wood to absorb moisture.

6. Several coats of oil, paint, shellac, varnish, or enamel, or impregnations with linseed oil or pariffin will more or less reduce the change in volume of the wood when it is subjected to variations in humidity for limited periods of time.

7. Insofar as practicable, protect the wood against extremes of atmpospheric humidity during and after manufacture. This may be done in the shop and storage room by installing suitable humidity control apparatus in connection with the ventilating system.



Sample of a very complete perpetual inventory card used by the Spears Lumber Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Having Perpetual Stock Inventory

It Enables Dealer to Keep Stock at Proper Level and Tells Him Where He Is At—Detailed Card System

A perpetual inventory system to be successful must give reasonably exact information, it must be simple in form and so designed that it may be operated with a minimum of time and trouble. In other words, the system must be run to benefit the business, not the business run to keep up the inventory system. The simpler the system is the better the results, provided, of course, accuracy is not sacrificed to secure simplicity.

A perpetual inventory system must be fitted to the individual business, says the "American Lumberman." If properly run and designed it will be material aid, but if neglected and not kept up such a system is utterly worthless. One dealer who has a simple system and insists upon its use, turns his stock eight times a year. Of course the perpetual inventory system is not responsible for the turnover of the stock this number of times, but, as the dealer says, it enables him to keep the stock down to the proper level, to buy nothing except what is needed, and it takes all worry off his shoulders regarding the condition of the stock of the company.

A retail business must always be conducted conservatively and this was never more true than it is to-day. To be able to tell how much of each grade, length and width of lumber was sold for any particular year or over a period of years will be a material help in placing orders, particularly if each year a brief resume of the character of the trade is kept. The Spears Lumber Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., has a complete and accurate card system upon which is based the perpetual inventory it carries. The company carefully investigated the requirements of that city and contiguous territory and then determined what woods and what grades were best suited to the needs of the community. The company buys these woods and these grades and no others. Furthermore, it has determined what is the maximum amount of stock which should ever be carried and also the minimum amount. The stock, therefore, is never allowed to exceed the maximum, and when the minimum is reached a certain amount is ordered. A study of an illustration made from a card used by this company will show how the system is arranged. It will be noted that on the card a column is provided for stock that has been ordered, a feature which is very important, especially when orders are a long time in getting through. A card is provided for every item carried and by turning to the card for any particular grade it is possible to tell how much is in stock, where it is in the yard, and what it costs.

Lumber received either by car or returned from jobs is entered in a column headed "Received," while sales are recorded in a column headed "Disbursements." In this column stock used in manufacturing must also be entered as sold, and then credit given the items from which it is made.

A perpetual inventory system when properly kept up will do more than keep a mere record of the stock on hand; it will show what stock is moving and what stock is not moving. It is useless to carry from year to year material which does not sell either because of lack of sales efforts or because it is not fitted to the needs of the community. When an inventory card discloses that certain stock is not moving as it should, the situation should be carefully investigated and steps taken to correct the difficulty with the sales force or the item closed out if it will not sell.

In connection with such a system it is very well worth while to keep a record of items and articles called for which are not kept in stock. Then if these calls are frequent enough a retail company which is keen about increasing its sales will readily know what to do. Of course such cars should not be kept in the perpetual inventory card file.

Retail Lumbermen Real Producers

Merchants in every line of business have often been the objects of attack by demagogues and agitators, who claim they are parasites who contribute nothing to production. The well-known Socialistic theory is that the labor alone is productive.

What a wonderful opportunity the retail lumbermen have to refute this theory, if they will only grasp their possibilities, for they can become producers in the truest sense.

When you sell a farmer a barn that enables him to produce beef or butter fat cheaper, you are adding to production and reducing the farmer's cost of doing business. When you sell him a shed for his machinery or a storage building for his grain, you are reducing waste which also reduces the farmer's cost of production. When you sell a man a chicken house or hog house that enables him to raise eggs or pork more economically, you are again helping him to keep down costs and increase his net profits.

You will notice I have refrained from mentioning building material and I did it deliberately, because too many lumbermen are selling building material and too few are selling buildings. Too many men in the lumber business have allowed their vision to become too cramped, there is no romance in the business for them, they are selling boards and dimension instead of happiness and prosperity, one is sordid drudgery, the other the most fascinating occupation in the world.

As you sit in your office, can you picture in your mind's eye the sort of community your territory would be if every farmer had a good house, a warm profit-making barn, a silo, machinery shed, granary, chicken and hog houses, how much more valuable the farms would be, how much greater purchasing power the farmers would have and how much more money you would be making every year?

There are communities like this to-day and there will be many more of them in the years to come, just how long it will take for your community depends to a great extent upon you and your fellow-lumbermen. Concentrated efforts on the part of the lumbermen could bring about conditions as described above, within the next ten years, while it will take fifty years or more for these conditions to materialize unaided.

A few lumbermen with vision and the courage of their convictions have performed miracles in their communities. They have helped the farmers get better stock and better stock always means better buildings, they have made a study of farming and farm buildings and were able to prevent their customers making serious mistakes in building, they have provided plans, plan books and a dozen other helps for prospective builders and have used advertising to sell their customers what they were able to do to help them.

And these men have made money, lots of it, more than the average retail lumberman is making to-day and their customers are better satisfied than ever with their buildings.

The Ethical Side of Lumber Retailing

By F. J. H.

The successful modern retail lumber business is a science and as such it should be studied and mastered. Its development is conditioned by the same sound business sense as is that of any bank or railroad. The lumber merchant must enter the open market for his stock in trade, where supply and demand govern the price he must pay. He must sell on the same basis and under the same conditions. His business is as complicated and diverse as any in the mercantile world, and well may be the aspirant for future greatness in the retail lumber world conclude to serve faithfully his apprenticeship under the best leaders of the land.

The modern yard should have a neat, well-lighted and well-ventilated office, such as you will find in an up-to-date bank or any up-to-date business. It should be fitted with suitable furniture and an easy chair wherein the tired customer may rest while you figure his bill. A writing table and material should be handy, that he may make out his own bill, if he chooses, or write out his check. There should be no place for the loafer and no inducement to make a smoking room of it should be given or allowed. The floor and the stove should be as free from tobacco spit as that of our parlors; in short, the office should be kept sufficiently neat and clean as would be agreeable to any lady.

We would have all our lumber under cover. This for economy as well as convenience and a trade getter. Any carpenter prefers dry lumber and will buy from the merchant who keeps it dry. The style of the shed must be governed by the location and the taste of the owner.

The stock should be systematically arranged, neatly piled and studiously taken care of. No lumber should be put into the pile until it has been carefully inspected, both as to quality and quantity, and also as to condition of dryness. We have some lumber rot in the pile, for which we can offer no apology. If it is not thoroughly dry it should be protected by extra sticking. The count should be verified and any overage should be as scrupulously reported the same as shortage. If the proper credits for overage are reported we will find less trouble getting credits for shortage.

We would allow ourselves a good salary for our time, take into account all items of expense; allow only such risks as are absolutely unavoidable; exercise every precaution and sound business sense, then add the customary rate of interest and be content. If we want to speculate we should enter other fields.

We seem to be greatly exercised of late over a mail order competition, and are laying all manner of plans to put them out of business. But after a closer study of their methods, the field they labor in and the patronage they receive, we may learn a lesson that might enable us to avoid other evil consequences. They perceived that by buying for cash and selling for cash they could sell at a less profit than could the man that sold on credit. They also saw that if they would buy from the wholesaler and sell direct to the consumer they could make another saving and by dividing their savings with the consumer they could expect his patronage.

Don't forget that the customer, as well as the merchant has become enlightened. He knows the market price of lumber as well as the merchant. The time is past when the merchant can get exorbitant prices undetected for his wares, and when detected he must pay the penalty. The customer realizes he is under obligation to his merchant and is willing to honor this obligation, but he also insists that the merchant is under some obligation to him and we believe a recognition of these mutual obligations would smooth out several rough places in our business life. The trouble with us all, dealer and consumer has been. We are too extravagant. We, as merchants, are too loose in our business methods, too extravagant in our habits, and yet we prosper. The consumer, noting this, sees our habits and evident losses, and sees that we prosper, and naturally figures it out that he is paying for it. Can we wonder that he turns away from us and buys where he can buy cheapest?

Recognizing the right to all the trade we can get, we should not forget the right of others. There are business ethics which prove a good investment. It does not pay to antagonize trade naturally belonging to other territory. It does not pay to cancel an order given and accepted in good faith simply because we learn that the goods could have been bought a little cheaper elsewhere. It does not pay to have the reputation of being tricky. It does pay to give value received for what we sell.

It does pay to insist that our goods be up to the grade. It does pay to discount bills. It does pay to be wide awake and looking for opportunities to improve our business.

Albert Brix, president of the Brix Lumber Co., Portland, Oregon, passed away recently. Mr. Brix was well-known in the lumber industry and highly esteemed.

Largest Load of Team Hauled Logs

The world's record for the biggest load of logs ever hauled by a team of horses is claimed on behalf of Fred and Harry, two horses owned by the Shives Lumber Company of Campbellton. This team of sturdy young Clydes, each weighing more than 1,800 pounds, a few days ago hauled a load containing 330 logs scaling 16,349 feet and weighing, it was estimated, thirty-five tons. They hauled it over a quarter-mile logging road from Two Brooks camp, on the Upsalquitch River, Restigouche County, to a landing on the river bank. The previous record is said to have been held by an Ontario camp where 306 logs were hauled in 1920. The lumbermen went out to break the record and piled up logs until they were fourteen feet high. It required every chain in the camp to hold the logs in place. Eric M. Banford, a government surveyor, scaled the lumber, as did John Farrah, a company scaler. James Cornhill, of St. John, checked the other men's figures and John Redfern, a Dominion commissioner, for taking affidavits, took pictures of the load and went over the calculations with the surveyors.

Paper From Southern Pine and Red Gum

The possibility of using southern pine and red gum for the production of high grade book and magazine paper has been demonstrated in recent tests at the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis. The experiments indicate that one cord of loblolly pine and one of red gum are together capable of yielding one ton of paper, at a cost which would allow a good profit under prevailing conditions. The utilization of southern pine for this purpose would also spread the burden of the pulpwood supply over considerable territory, which has a large annual growth of timber.

Book paper requires for its manufacture two kinds of wood, a long-fibered wood, such as spruce, to impart strength, and some short-fibered hardwood to give the formation, finish, and other printing qualities. The southern pines are long-fibered woods, excellently suited for the manufacture of wrapping paper and fiber board, but their pitch content and the difficulty of bleaching them have heretofore been obstacles in the way of their use for white paper. These obstacles, it has been shown, can be overcome in a large measure by proper cooking conditions and improved bleaching methods. Red gum is typical of many southern hardwoods that might be used with the pine for the manufacture of the better grades of printing paper.

Chief Forester Will Pay Visit to Sweden

Mr. Piche, chief forester of the Quebec Department of Lands and Forests, will leave with the chief forester of Ontario and a party of representatives of the Canadian Pulp and Paper interests for Sweden on the 21st of April. Mr. Piche and party are going to Sweden to observe and study the methods of forest protection in that country; their means of protection against forest fires and the system carried on in regard to reforestation, and gain knowledge in general as to the preservation of forests in Sweden. They will remain in that country during the months of May and June to master the details of forestry engineering, management and forestry work in general, for which Sweden is famous.

A convention of Quebec forest engineers was held in Quebec on March 30th to consider forestry management and formulate plans for an inventory of Quebec forests, the growth of trees, and classification of lands made necessary by the law passed in the last session of the legislature respecting the future functioning of the Departments of Colonization and Lands and Forests that necessitates plans and surveys for the separation of lots, etc.

Invited to Compare Lumber Values

The members of the newly-formed Niagara Peninsula Retail Lumber Dealers' Association have started an active campaign to meet mail order competition. The first of a series of these ads. is now appearing in the weekly newspapers in the different towns.

The initial one reads as follows:—Lumber Mail Order Competitions.—We can supply you with building materials at prices which compare favorably with mail order houses. You have the additional advantage when buying at home of inspecting the material you buy. Come and look over our stock and compare values.

Mr. Hadley Enjoying European Outing

W. A. Hadley, of Chatham, Ont., who is a former chairman of the Southwestern Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, is now on an extended European tour in company with Mrs. Hadley, and in a letter to the "Canada Lumberman," says that they are having a very delightful trip. They have seen the Mediterranean ports, the Riviera and early in March were in Italy. Mr. and Mrs. Hadley will visit Switzerland, France, England and Scotland before returning home. They expect to be back in Chatham early in May.

The new kraft pulp plant of Clarke Bros., Limited, at Bear River, N. S., which has just started operations, the first cooking of the pulp taking place this week. Clarke Bros., who are widely known lumbermen and woodworkers, say that the original capacity of the mill was thirty tons daily but this has been almost doubled with little extra outlay.

Western Sawmills are Putting on Bold Front

While Trade is Not Active the Majority of Plants on the Coast are Operating—Some Anomalies That Do Not Just Coincide with Preconceived Ideas

By George S. Perry, Vancouver

There may be few encouraging features in the present market outlook for the lumber industry, but most of the mills are carrying on, and to say the least are putting a bold front on the situation. They all admit that there is a dearth of business and that they do not expect any sudden revival. The trade with Eastern Canada is not yet picking up to any great extent, and what shipments are being made are for the most part in square timbers. There is a certain activity in the Japanese export trade for square timbers, and this has been gaining in volume for the past month. Apparently the lumber trade in the Flowery Kingdom is quick to nose out a bargain, and the prices they have been getting on timbers are very much a gift—this applies more particularly to the prices the mills on Puget Sound have been quoting, for in line with what seems a sort of established rule with the Washington mills, they are offering at what seems in the B.C. market ridiculously low quotations. That is stopping some of the business being placed on this side, for the mills here will not meet the Washington mills. As a matter of fact the latter have been taking on business in "Jap. squares" which they would like to pass on to someone else—and there have been some efforts to replace them here, but with little success.

Export of Non-Creosoted Ties

The only export business of any dimension placed in the present year, is an order for 8,000,000 feet of ties for the Egyptian State Railways, which was handled through the Canada Overseas Trading Company, Ltd., a new concern in export lumber, whose London office secured the placing of the order. The business is for non-creosoted ties, in contrast to the British and Indian railway tie orders.

Another feature somewhat unusual in the export of timber, but one which will become more familiar if export is to expand, is that the specifications are given in the metrical system, Egypt following European practice in regard to that. This first order of railway timber for Egypt is liable to be followed by others if the business is handled satisfactorily. Through Mr. B. C. Keeley, manager for the C.G.M.M., two steamers of that line have been fixed for the order. The first to load is the Canadian prospector, which has just completed taking on about half a million feet at Fraser River, from the Canadian Western Lumber, Bucklin and Brunette mills. After taking on consignments from various mills in Burrard Inlet, the Prospector goes to Vancouver Island to complete her cargo of four million feet at Genoa Bay. The entire order is to be despatched by April 28th, and as the mills are for the most part operating and with no serious press of other business, there will be no delay. The Indian tie order, secured some months ago by the H. R. Macmillan Export Co., Ltd., has been cleared off the sheet by the departure of the U. S. Shipping Board steamer, West Hartland, which carried a large cargo of lumber, only part of which was creosoted ties for India.

Car Trade is Not Brisk

It may seem anomalous, in the face of statements evidently well-founded, that the lumber business, especially in the car trade, is very dull, that the majority of the mills in British Columbia are not operating. But the fact remains that they are. On the Island a few of the larger mills are not operating, but they are getting ready to. The big Chemainus mill of the Victoria Lumber & Manufacturing Company has been doing some extensive overhaul work, and is now preparing to go in commission. The Cameron Lumber Company at Victoria may not run yet for a time, but the majority of the others are operating. The same is true on the coast mainland. All the mills in Vancouver district, practically, are operating, with the present exception of the Vancouver Lumber Company. On the Fraser River, the big mills at New Westminster are running, the last to open being the Brunette. In the interior, according to Mr. H. H. Ross, a recent visitor to the coast from the Mountain district, the mills of that association to the extent of at least 75 per cent. are now cutting. Mr. Ross stated that most of them were working on railway tie orders which the association was fortunate to secure some time ago for spring delivery. With that exception, however, the Mountain mill men assert they cannot agree with coast and Washington State quotations in any rail market they can reach.

Another anomaly, which is striking, but which is undoubtedly evident, as far as coast mills are concerned, is that very few of them have any large surplus of yard stock. In fact, a rapid view of the storage space at any of the big mills in vicinity of either Vancouver or New Westminster, shows more bare sticks than lumber piles. There is a partial explanation in the statement that, though running more or less steadily, few mills are being operated to capacity. That has prevented them piling up as much as otherwise they might have done, and though business has been very light all winter, and extremely light in comparison with active seasons in the immediate past, there has been enough lumber shipped out and sold locally to reduce the yard stock in most concerns. Some of the mills are, in point of fact, rather poorly sorted for stock, which has been a stimulus to cutting. The log situation has not materially changed for some time. A few operators have opened up in a limited way, and there are just about enough logs coming in from coast points to keep up the supplies to the mills. There is no surplus in storage. The price has shown little tendency to drop, and until it does the demand will not be keen. In fact the mills consider that with low prices and dull market, coupled with high freight rates on one side and stiff log prices on the other, they are between the devil and the deep blue. The shingle mills claim they cannot sell their stock on a basis of replacement of logs and bolts to break even, or come near it, at present prices, which do not show much tendency to inflate, for the same conditions are ruling in the shingle market as obtain in the lumber market.

An Aggressive Shingle Campaign

With Mr. Fred H. Lamar in the saddle as the new secretary of the Shingle Association, the B.C. shinglemen are looking forward to the preparation of an aggressive campaign, which will put them back on the map when business gets into full swing for the 1921 season, though Mr. Larmar warns them that insofar as the prairie trade of Western Canada is concerned, there is not going to be any very active demand this year for either lumber or shingles. That is in contrast with the cheering news just received from Winnipeg that the building show staged in the prairie capital has been a signal and unexampled success, and that building activity has been greatly stimulated thereby. The fact is there are so many "anomalies" and "unusual" conditions in the whole industrial situation, both west and east, no one is safe to prophesy the trend of affairs a week in advance. That is certainly the situation in the lumber industry out west. It may be a trifle too Asquithian to suit the impatient energy of the west, but the temper of "Mr. Ultimate Consumer" is still very evidently to wait and see.

New Officers of N. B. Lumbermen's Association

At the annual meeting of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association, which was held in Fredericton recently, while the members of the old Executive were re-elected, it appears there was a change in the offices of president and vice-president.

F. C. Beatteay (Stetson, Cutler & Co.), St. John, N.B., was chosen president for the coming year, and J. W. Brankley (Miramichi Lumber Co.), Chatham, N.B., vice-president. In the report, which appeared in our last issue, it was stated that Donald Fraser, of Plaster Rock, N.B., president for 1920, had been re-elected to that office, and that Wm. Richards, of Campbellton, was made vice-president for another year. The "Canada Lumberman" regrets the error, to which its attention has been called, and hopes the new president and vice-president will have a prosperous and successful year. Both Mr. Fraser and Mr. Richards are members of the Executive for 1921.

How Pulp and Paper Exports Grow

Comparative statement of value of pulp and paper exports for first six months of fiscal years 1918, 1919 and 1920 should read as follows:

	1918	1919	1920
Paper	$21,821,915	$27,119,246	$43,025,764
Chem. pulp	15,903,189	14,008,388	33,579,554
Mech. pulp	2,512,086	2,618,338	10,638,158
Totals	$40,237,191	$43,745,972	$87,243,476

Exports for the first six months of 1920 were about 105 per cent. greater in value than were those of the corresponding period of 1918.

Ottawa Reports Decline in Prices

Due Largely to Quiet State of Trade and Rather Uncertain Building Outlook in That District

A reduction in the price of many grades of lumber which has been looked forward to for several months, occurred in the Ottawa lumber market during the opening period of April, when white pine in some grades dropped as much as eight dollars per M., and spruce and lath prices also softened. The drop did not affect the better grades of white pine, and with only one exception good pine sidings and strips remained firm as to price. There was no change in the price of red pine.

The drop in price, manufacturers said, was due largely to the small volume of business that has been done during the last five or six months, and the still uncertain outlook as to building. What prices will be asked and charged for this year's cut when the sawmills open up, are highly problematical. In some cases, the Canada Lumberman is given to understand, manufacturers may hold out for an increase over last year, but it is doubtful if they will get it, unless there is a great revival of building activity.

With the pine grades the trade is confident that they will yet hold their own and prove to be again the salvation of the spruce market. It is, however, hard to see where the prices of the grades affected can go back to where they were for a considerable time, if at all.

Taken all in all, the outlook as to building this spring is disappointing. Last fall and winter it was thought and confidently predicted that the month of April would show an awakening of the market. Instead of these hopes being realized the opposite is the case. There is all kinds of need for commercial and housing space, but the prospective builders will not take a chance with the unsettled labor market.

Manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers were all watching the situation as regards labor very closely. Some of them predicted that the next thirty or sixty days would witness the crisis of the lumber trade from a sales end at Ottawa. They figure it out first last and all the time on the attitude of labor.

In some usually well informed circles it has been heard that the prospect of a general strike in the building trades is not unlikely to occur on May 1st. The issue this year is the question of reduced wages.

During the second week of the month, the Building Trades' Council at Ottawa suddenly swung around and by a majority vote decided on the principle of individual instead of collective bargaining. This means that the members of the local branch of the Canadian Building and Construction Industries, who sent an ultimatum to the Council that it stood for individual bargaining between the different trades in the association with the crafts of the Council, have won out. The correspondent of the Canada Lumberman has been given to understand that while the vote for individual bargaining was a majority one that it was not by any means unanimous.

The past and future status of labor has, beyond all doubt, been the chief factor in the slackening of the local market.

"If trade keeps up as it has been since the beginning of the year the lumber manufacturers and the wholesalers will soon pass into bankruptcy. Business? Why, there isn't any, nor there hasn't been for several months," was the heated reply of one manufacturer when he was asked by the writer as to what business prospects were. This manufacturer now takes a right about face to the attitude which he prophesied six months ago would be happening now.

Others of the trade who founded their hopes of good spring business are slowly, but surely, passing down and out. Still, even facing a falling market there is in some circles the faint rumbling of sound faith that somehow or other things will work out all right and the high priced stocks which have been carried over will be sold.

"There is no use grouching. It will not get you any sales. Keep smiling and carry on," was the comment of one of the more optimistic manufacturers.

Both domestic and United States orders and inquiries sagged away behind. Scarce would hardly describe them, because, as some of the trade said, "there are not any." Any there were, were few and very far between and for small lots.

The woodworking factories continued to operate on a part time basis, but the future is very doubtful. The coming sawmill season presents the same aspect and some mills may not operate. From what one can hear in the trade there is certainly going to be a considerable come down in wages. One press report said the Gatineau Company Limited would reduce wages 15%. Inquiry by the writer of an executive of the Riordon Company Limited which controls the Gatineau Company Ltd., showed that no definite programme of reduction had been decided upon up to April 10th.

The indications are that there is going to be a cut in sawmill and factory workers wages. It is the extent rather than the principle that is in doubt.

The export situation to Europe did not brighten. The period of the year was favorable for the opening up of business, but on top of all the other numerous difficulties which have presented themselves, comes along the miners' strike. Local opinion was that if the miners' strike in Great Britain lasted for any great length of time, that it would have a very serious effect on this year's lumber trade with Canada.

Rail transportation remained good. Cars were plentiful. Shingles were slow, but firm in price, and pulp logs it was intimated would shortly show a decrease in price.

Breezy Happenings From New Brunswick

Northumberland County lumbermen suffered a heavy loss within the last few days as a result of a large boom in the Southwest Miramichi breaking away on the night of April 3 and over 1,000,000 logs started with the rush of waters down the river towards Chatham. Owing to vast quantities of ice floating in the river the logs got mixed up, making salvage conditions extremely difficult. The sight from the shore was said to be wonderful as the vast quantity of logs swept down the river in the grip of the swift current. David Howe, of Newcastle, went out to salvage a large raft. A line that he had secured the boat to the raft parted and the former was carried away, leaving him stranded on the logs. Two boys went to his rescue in a punt and brought him back safely, although there was great danger from the floating ice. The logs were owned by nearly all of the mill owners along the Miramichi. Later reports said that the outlook was excellent for the recovery of the greater part of the logs. After reaching a narrow place on the river near Middle Island, just below Chatham, they jammed against an ice field. Every available man was out salvaging and it is reported that the boom company is offering twenty cents per log. If the ice field holds for a few days it is felt that the lumber interests will be saved a heavy loss.

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Recently a fire completely destroyed a lumber mill at Manzeis siding, about eleven miles outside the city of Fredericton. It was owned and operated by Howard Dunphy, Nashwaak Village. The fire was discovered by a little girl who informed her father, and he spread the alarm. The rosser and the rotary were destroyed but the engine was saved. There was no insurance on the mill or machinery.

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Considerable interest was manifested by lumbermen throughout the province in the sale of the property of McIntosh Bros., a large lumber firm of Bathurst, which assigned on January 17. The planing mill property at West Bathurst was bid in by John MacIntosh for $6,400, in addition to the mortgage and liens against it of $9,300, making a total of $15,700. A rotary mill and 200,000 feet of logs went to E. J. Palmer for $2,500, as did a tract of lumber land. The smaller parcels of property brought good prices. It is said that operations will be resumed in the near future. The liabilities of the concern were said to be about $75,000.

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Elwood Burtt, president of the E. Burtt Lumber Company, announces that his employees have accepted the company's proposals for a ten-hour working day and a reduction of fifteen per cent. in wages.

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The International Timber Workers of America branch in Fredericton announce that they will contest a return of the ten-hour day.

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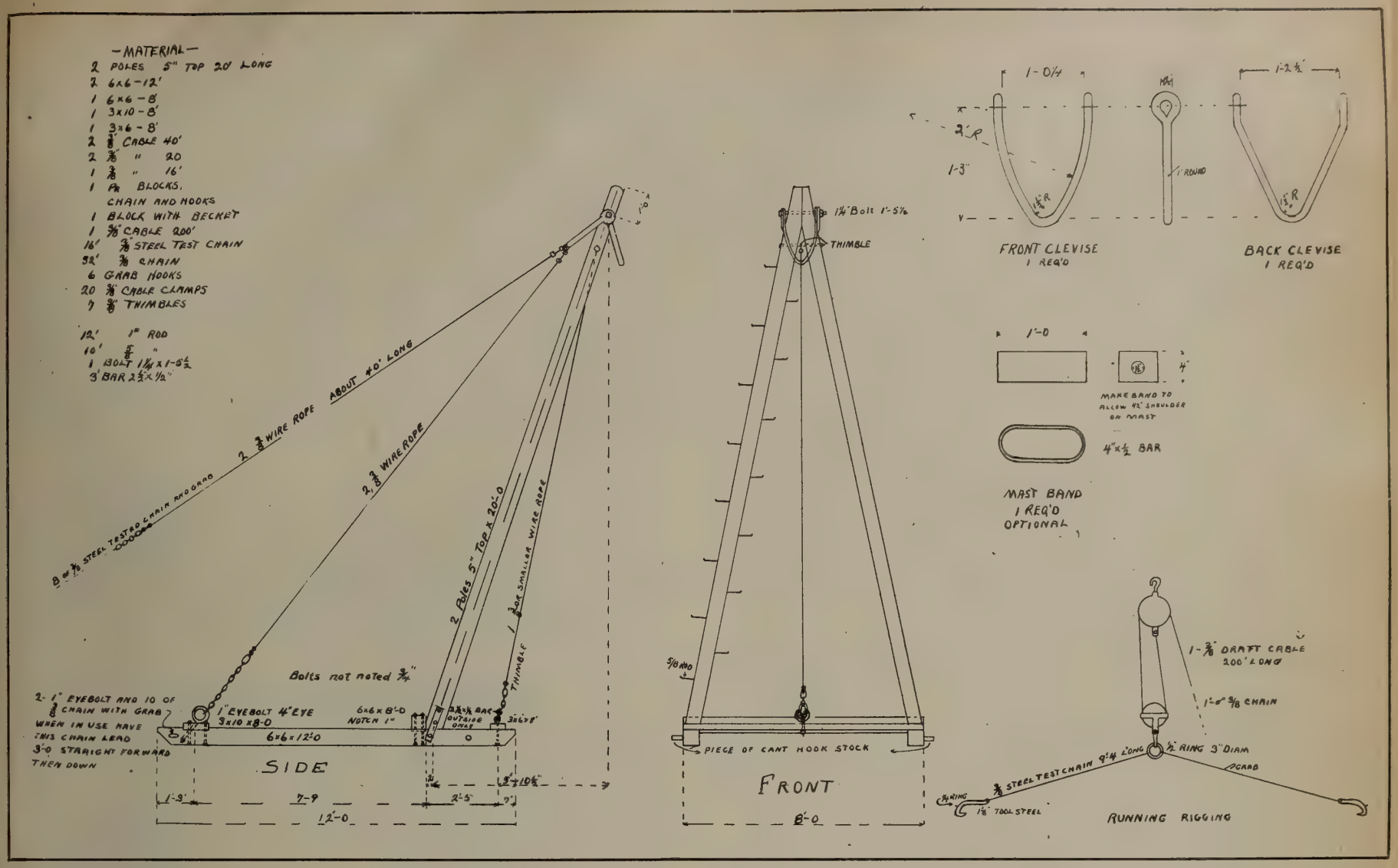
When the ice gave way recently in the St. John river two booms were carried out, but so far they have not been recovered. The tugs Helen Glasier and Flushing opened navigation on the main river a few days ago and reached the capital. They had not noticed the sheer booms on the way up. Owing to the ice jam still holding the tugs have been unable to start the season's operations at the booms.

About one-tenth of the lumber trade with Latin-America is with the West Indies. "Lumber trade" in this connection means not only timber and boards, but such manufactured articles as doors, shooks and house finishings.

The forest area of Cuba is estimated to be about 50 per cent. of the total area of the island.

Cuba has about 367 varieties of excellent hardwoods. Besides mahogany and cedar, there are about 30 species of palm. The royal palm is probably the most useful tree on the island, every part from leaves to roots being utilized by natives.



Employing New Type of Log Jammer

The accompanying illustration gives a splendid idea of a log decker or jammer which is used by Caleb Loud, lumberman, of Detroit, in his operations in Michigan, both in making small log piles and in larger ones on the lake shore.

Mr. Loud explains that in the latter case the jammer was placed on top of the pile and, at this elevation, it worked as well or better than did those with a boom. In regard to the operation of the jammer, Mr. Loud says, "Its cheapness allowed us to have several and as a result we could work on several skidways during the day without incurring the equipment. The advantage of this is quite apparent when one sees the teams come in bunched, and we are able to unload quickly, due to the big capacity of vacant skids. In my memorandum book I find tallies running from 230 to 420 logs per day with the usual run of 300, and the motor power was a Novo gasoline hoist."

By Motor Truck and Sleigh to Mill Yard

W. J. Foster of North Bay, who for many years has been a well-known lumberman in the Nipissing District, was in Toronto recently calling upon his friends in the trade.

Mr. Foster operates a circular sawmill at Wasing, 27 miles east of North Bay on the Canadian National Railways. Wasing is located in Chisholm Township and the surrounding bush is largely of mixed timber, principally hardwoods. During the season just closed, Mr. Foster and his son, J. L. Foster of Toronto, conducted an interesting operation, with the results of which they are well satisfied. It consisted of hauling logs from the "topping off place" by motor truck and sleigh to the mill yard, 3½ miles distant. Two trucks were used, one of which was a Sawyer-Massey five-ton truck. As much work was done with the two trucks in hauling logs as could be carried out with six teams of horses. The timber drawn was principally birch and maple, and the diameter of the average log was about 15 inches. Some, of course, were much larger and some smaller. From 8 to 10 logs would be placed on the truck in order to get traction, and about 22 to 25 logs on the sleigh. Ten trips were made daily with each truck, while with a team only three could be made.

J. L. Foster looked after the operation of the trucks and sleighs and is pleased with the economy, rapidity and efficiency of this new method of bringing logs to the mill. There are some rather heavy grades to go over, but with the experience gained this season, it will be possible next year to build ice roads so that the hauling will be more expeditiously done. Mr. Foster has taken as much as 10 cords of pulpwood by means of a truck and two sleighs, two cords being loaded on the truck, six cords on the first sleigh and two on the second. About half a million feet of logs were drawn to the mill during February and March and the cost was much lower than by horse haul, besides, as already stated, being more quickly carried out.

The sawing capacity of Mr. Foster's sawmill in Wasing is about 20,000 feet a day, and the output has, for a long period, been purchased by Hart & McDonagh of Toronto.

In addition to running a sawmill, Mr. Foster for several years successfully conducted a farm, and is now the owner of the North Bay Garage. He also took out quite a large quantity of pulpwood during the past year, and about 5,000 hemlock and cedar railway ties.

Economic Use of Tractor in Log Hauls

The St. Maurice Paper Company of Montreal have recently completed a test of tractor efficiency in the movement of logs at their operations carried on at St. Donat—which is located 35 miles north of St. Agathe des Monts, Quebec.

The test was carried on over woods road newly opened during the past season and over a governing grade of 18 per cent. It was found possible to continually move three trailers over this four-mile route and move 180 logs in each trip. With a minimum of four round trips a day, this made a total of 720 logs daily. By this schedule, 4,320 logs weekly could be planned on.

It is estimated that one machine and three trailers to each train (9 trailers in all) can do the work accomplished by twelve teams of horses. The trailers used were not special equipment and were made by the St. Maurice Paper Co. in their own blacksmith shop at St. Donat. They are the conventional heavy duty sled such as manufactured by the Adams Wagon Co. at Woodstock, with only slight changes made for purposes of proper tracking with tractor on curves.

During the entire test the tractor was operated by one of the employees of the St. Maurice Company. The St. Maurice Paper Company have placed an initial order for one of these machines.

The Man Who Has Tided Us Over

By G. R. Wells

Man from time to time has been enabled to so order the state of affairs that he or some few select ones are in a position to command not only the attention of their less fortunate fellowmen, but also to eliminate them entirely in business activity.

Even so, the poor wholesaler has ofttimes been consigned to more torrid regions where he would know neither snow nor cold. But he, like the cat, through some unforeseen agency, lives on.

Let us all remember this—The wholesaler is a very necessary evil.

You, who have for so long been held with nose to the grindstone and have been unable to forget business cares to close on the last day of the week for even a brief spell of four hours.

You, who have so often purchased your lumber from the traveller, only to have the order cancelled, so that the wholesaler could resell at a greater margin of profit and have then left you in the lurch. Please remember.

He who runs may read; but do not in endeavoring to read, forget the time when an extra thirty days with the two per cent, (not beer) was ofttimes a friend indeed.

Then who was there to tide you over an occasional spot of extra hard sledding, and with his lumber and time added to the due date of the drafts, enable you to smile once more and look forward to the day when we as wholesalers could be eliminated and the government would be the agency from whom you would buy your requirements.

Of course since we handle the long end of the deal and not the stock, we must be prepared to step away from our position and with open arms allow all the wild harum scarum schemes, which anyone may devise, be put in our stead.

In dealing with profits, it has been stated that as retailers, you require thirty-three and one-third per cent. of a gross profit. Assuming all things equal, may we as wholesalers accept even one-half or one-third as great a profit?

Well, enter the game and the fields far aways will not appear to such an advantage as they apparently do now, if one may judge from the sayings of those who are ever ready to voice an opinion ruinous to the wholesaler, but which is calculated to bring a greater profit to themselves. Yet how long is it since the same wholesalers were friends indeed to them.

In conclusion, let us remember it is the time of year when peace and goodwill ought to prevail; and only by the closest harmony can we one and all hope to succeed in weathering the present storm of unrest. Therefore, let us remember to have more charity towards the poor unfortunates called wholesalers.

Death of Esteemed Eastern Lumberman

John Kilburn, a well-known lumberman of Fredericton, N.B., passed away recently at his home in that city in his 79th year. He suffered a stroke of paralysis in 1919 which partially deprived him of the power of speech and rendered him almost helpless. Mr. Kilburn was born in the parish of Kingsclear, within fifteen miles of his late home, and spent the greater part of his life in that section. For upwards of forty years he carried on lumbering operations on the upper St. John waters, employing a large force of men and cutting annually from 10 to 15 million feet of logs. He personally took charge of his own driving operations and, up to two years ago, he continued in active business. Mr. Kilburn removed to Fredericton twenty-one years ago and played an important part in the industrial development of the capital city of New Brunswick. In conjunction with his brother-in-law, the late O. M. Hartt, he founded the Hartt Boot & Shoe Company. He also played an important part in the reorganization of the John Palmer Company. Mr. Kilburn is survived by his widow and one son, Wardlow S., of Fredericton.

Lumber Exports Almost Doubled

Statistics compiled on the lumber exports from British Columbia for the seasons 1919 and 1920 show an increase for 1920 over 1919 of between twenty-five and thirty million feet, bringing the total season's export by water to over 20,000,000 feet.

During the past season a total approximating 90,000,000 feet was shipped through Vancouver from mainland points, which was about 30,000,000 feet in excess of the 1919 shipments.

A rough total of this year's exports set the figure of 89,792,241 feet, divided as follows:

	Feet
Australia	29.791,173
Orient	22,745.696
India	3,800,000
United States	2,300,000
United Kingdom	30,346,372
South America	1,079,000
Total	89,792,241

Fly Wheel Flew in all Directions

A rather unusual accident occurred at the sawmill of Thurston-Flavelle Lumber Co., Port Moody, B.C., when the huge flywheel of their engine, which weighs about six tons, broke, scattering the fragments in all directions. One piece, weighing 500 lbs., was sent through the roof of the two-storey building and embedded itself in some timber over 60 feet away. The plant was in operation at the time of the accident and a number of men were engaged nearby, yet, luckily, all escaped without injury. The loss entailed will amount to about $10,000. Gangs of forty men have been engaged to work three eight-hour shifts in an attempt to repair the building and instal a new engine and equipment with as little delay as possible.

How Quebec Paper Exports Have Risen

Some striking figures, submitted at the annual meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade, held a few days ago, are illustrative of the rapid growth of the paper trade in the province. John Theodore Ross, the retiring president of the Board, stated in his annual address, that the exports of the city and district of Quebec to the United States, according to the official report of the United States Consul at Quebec, had been:

1911	$4,530,329
1914	10,302,932
1917	23,213,846
1920	40,842,124

This remarkable result is attributed to the fact that, some years ago, the merchants of Quebec had the enterprise to build two local railways through the spruce forests, to the water powers of the Saguenay and the St. Maurice, which caused the erection of pulp mills and paper mills, employing thousands of men, and creating a trade, the importance of which may be measured by the above figures.

Personal Paragraphs of Interest

Lawrence Stark has joined the staff of salesmen of the Canadian General Lumber Co., Toronto. He was formerly with the Hocken Lumber Co., and latterly with Thomas H. Hancock.

Alfred E. Read, of Read Bros., Toronto, accompanied by Mrs. Read and family, are spending a few weeks at Daytona Beach, Florida. Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Read, of Toronto, are also enjoying a holiday in the Sunny South.

H. J. Mackin, assistant general manager of the Canadian Western Lumber Co., of Fraser Mills, B.C., spent a few days last week in Toronto and other points in Ontario with E. C. Parsons, the eastern representative of the company.

Mr. Patterson, of the Patterson Lumber Company, Port Hope, Ont., has just returned from a combined pleasure and business trip to the Pacific Coast, where he visited the lumbermen of Vancouver and enjoyed the balmy March climate of the coast.

A. M. Knox, who has been in charge of the Vancouver office of Knox Bros., wholesale lumber dealers, has gone to the company's head office, Montreal. He expects to be absent from the coast for two months or more, and while east will look after the firm's re-sawing plant at Levis, Que. It is the intention of this firm to handle a large quantity of lumber by water shipment via the Panama Canal from the coast this year.

Pulpwood Prices May Be Lower

Recently a large Ontario firm which annually contracts for several thousand cords of pulpwood stated that practically all plants were supplied with wood at present and no one is in the market for the commodity. Ontario shipments are well cleaned up and very little unsold wood is on hand. The 1922 season will open in May and what is being shipped out now is on the present year's contracts. New contracts will not be made until after May 1. In the opinion of some, present appearances indicate that the coming season's price will be at least ten per cent. under those prevailing during the past season.

A number of firms, who last year contracted for several thousand cars of pulpwood to be delivered on contract to various mills, have not entered into the purchasing game so far this year, in view of the uncertain outlook and the fluctuating character of the demand.

From the east word comes that pulpwood is likely to increase in value as the summer months roll round, but this is regarded in Ontario as more or less of a conjecture, as it is impossible to predict with any assurance just what is likely to happen, so far as the requisitions are concerned.

Guatemala and Honduras are rich in woods and timber. The forests are practically untouched because at present inaccessible. Lumber is largely sawed by hand. During 1919, $87,000 worth of lumber was imported into Guatemala, most of it being southern pine flooring and dimension lumber.

Lower Wages and Longer Hours Down East

When the sawmills in Eastern Canada resume operations for 1921, it is probable that wages will be reduced for rough labor on the average from 15 to 20 per cent., and that those plants which last year granted their employees a nine-hour day will ask them to go back to the old-time schedule of ten hours.

Word received from Fredericton and other points in New Brunswick says that the mill proprietors there as well as elsewhere have announced their intention of returning to a ten-hour day with a reduction in wages of not less than 15 per cent. It is stated, in eastern labor circules, that the resumption of the ten-hour day will not be received with favor by the operatives. Local No. 120 of the International Union of Timber Workers—the men affected—have passed a resolution unanimously objecting to the proposal and the Fredericton Labor Council has also passed a resolution of protest and resolved to "resist to the limit of its power the introduction of the aforementioned conditions." The opinion was expressed in labor circles that the workers would be more willing to accept a cut in wages than to return to the ten-hour day, but the lumbermen and mill owners are said to be insistent upon a return to the old working schedule.

The Gatineau Company of Ottawa also announced recently that the general scale of their wages for the coming season would be reduced from 15 to 20 per cent. This company, which includes both the W. C. Edwards Company of Ottawa, and the Gilmour-Hughson Co. of Hull, state that such a course has been chosen in preference to the only alternative, viz., closing up the yards and mill. Business throughout the winter and particularly of late has been so slack that the company have found themselves unable to operate at the present scale of wages.

In an interview S. C. Thompson, manager of the Gatineau Company, said the United States market had been hard hit by the adverse exchange rates and high freight, and very little building was going on in Canada, so that the market was very much below normal. Some step was necessary to reduce costs and encourage building. Mr. Thompson added that he thought the employees of the Gatineau Company would not be dissatisfied with the wage reduction, as it was not out of proportion to the reduction in the cost of living.

Elwood Burtt, of Fredericton, N.B., president of the E. Burtt Lumber Company, who operate a mill at Cardigan station on the Gibson branch of the C. P. R., announced lately that his employees had accepted the company's proposals for a ten-hour working day and a reduction of 15 per cent. in wages.

The mill, it was said, would open on the new basis at once and will probably cut between 3 and 3½ million feet of logs this season, this being the amount of old lumber carried over from last season. The company carried on no logging operations during the past winter because of the market situation.

Mr. Burtt, in making the announcement of the acceptance of the longer working hours and reduced wages, said there was not a dissenting voice among the company's employees. "The men said they expected some such action would be necessary," said Mr. Burtt, "and they appeared to be ready for it. There is not a better crew of men in the whole world than we have at our mill."

The Chatham Gazette reports that none but monthly employees reported for work at the J. B. Snowball Co.'s mill at Chatham when it started operations on a 10-hour day.

Essentials to Genuine Building Revival

Lower costs and increased production are needed immediately if building is to be carried out to any large extent, according to John C. Howell, of the Brookmire Economic Service, New York City.

"The nearness of the active building season increases general interest in the degree of building activity which may be witnessed this year," he stated. "Interesting statistics are being compiled and published with purport to show the extent of building necessary to approximate a normal supply, carrying the inference that such programme implies a pressing demand, especially in housing.

The crowded condition of cities, emphasizing the grave menace to health and social well-being which such crowding threatens, is urged as a reason why an expanding building programme must be undertaken. Without doubt such conditions exist in many places and call for rapid remedial measures. Many expedients, plans and even laws are being urged to induce a building programme which may relieve the gravity of prevailing conditions in congested centres.

It does not seem likely, however, that this year will see the completion or even the inception of a building programme at all commensurate with the need rather than the demand induced by current conditions, and this even though some discounting of interest advocates be made.

There are a few weighty reasons for this opinion. Viewing the situation generally conditions are scarcely as blank as they are painted. There are at least four interested groups in any building programme undertaken.

1. The building material producers and distributors.
2. The investors, whether private individuals or banking institutions investing in mortgages.
3. The building contractors.
4. The tenants.

The building material producers and distributors are naturally anxious to get building started, but tend to obstruct such starting through the susceptibility of prices to advance on any active buying. This process tends to force buyers out of the market.

The investor is not yet fully convinced that the time is opportune for even moderate investment in building enterprises, especially houses, either for sale or rental. In consequence his attitude is one of waiting for still more radical readjustment of costs of construction and the assurance that investments can be made with a reasonable certainty of fair returns on outlay.

The building contractor is still confronted with unsteady and fluctuating prices, making it difficult to figure costs which are likely to hold throughout the period of a contract. This fact operates seriously to retard the planning of contracts for immediate building.

The tenant is confronted with the necessity for economy due to the decreased income and the necessity of paying in appreciation money the bills incurred with inflated money. Many are faced with the possibility of increased rentals this spring and must seek cheaper quarters than those at present occupied. Many must give up housekeeping altogether. The great body of tenants must and will seek lower rents.

The material producers and distributors must practically guarantee lower and steadier prices, based on lower production costs and increased production, as the first step toward an active and sustained building programme.

Meantime contemplated building figures on all building in the United States as of January 1, 1921, amount to $117,152,000, against $192,848,000 as of January 1, 1920, while figures on contemplated residences for January, 1921, amount to $18,860,000, against $26,724,000 for January, 1920.

While general conidtions are slowly improving, considerable time must elapse before all the factors which control the situation are favorable for the prediction of a steady and sustained rise in building activity.

Montreal Trade Looks for Improvement Soon

The Montreal market continues very dull—so dull in fact that many in the trade are wondering when there will be a change. The fact has to be faced that so far the volume of business and the trend of prices have not come up to the expectations of the majority of lumbermen. Business is being conducted by many firms at a loss, and the stock offered by manufacturers often does not represent the cost of production. While this is not an encouraging picture, wholesalers as a rule express a belief that there will be an improvement in the near future.

Apart altogether from the building situation, the poor demand is accentuated by want of orders of local factories turning out general commodities and who in the usual way are fair consumers of lumber.

Building, up to the present, has proved a disappointment, but there are indications that the position will improve. The question of the extent of the programme will depend to a certain extent upon labor. The unions state they will not accept wage reductions, but against this must be set the fact that hundreds of men are being employed at rates below the union schedules.

During March the building permits totalled $559,155, a decrease of $288,092. For the first quarter of the year the value was $1,742,715, a gain of $281,478 over the corresponding period in 1920.

The export season is now open, but exports are almost nil—and what is more, the prospects, in view of the condition of the U. K. markets, are far from bright.

Mr. R. H. Lightburne, representing the Associated Importers, of London, England, has been on a visit to Canada, with a view of disposing of the remainder of the stock of spruce purchased by the Associated Importers from the British Government. The stock is now in the Maritime provinces. Part of the original block has been gradually sent to the United Kingdom, but it was hoped to sell the balance—reported to be about forty million feet—in Canada. Nearly 17,000,000 feet have been purchased by H. Peladeau, Limited, and smaller blocks have been disposed of. It is understood, however, that the balance has been withdrawn from offer on this side, owing to the condition of the Canadian market. When it became known that Mr. Lightburne was here on a selling mission it was feared by some that the entire stock would be dumped on to this market, and that prices would be still further depressed. There were also reports that the stocks to be disposed of ran into hundreds of millions of feet.

Personal Paragraphs of Interest

George Gray, wholesale lumber dealer of New York City, was among recent visitors to Toronto.

Wm. Stewart, of the Union Lumber Co., Toronto, is spending a few weeks in Florida and Jamaica.

E. H. Lemay of Montreal, who has been ill for a considerable time, was successfully operated on at the Victoria Hospital.

A. B. Davis, sales manager of the Ross-Saskatoon Lumber Co., Waldo, B.C., was among the business visitors to Toronto and other eastern points during the past fortnight.

Alexander MacLaurin, vice-president of the St. Maurice Paper Company, Limited, Montreal, has returned to business after three weeks' illness.

J. A. Rowland, general manager of the Sprague-Rowland Lumber Co., Winnipeg, Man., spent a few days in Toronto recently, calling upon the trade.

F. W. Adolph, general manager of the Adolph Lumber Co., Baynes Lake, B.C., was in Toronto recently calling upon the members of the trade.

Harry B. Miller, of New York City, who has been part of the organization of Edward Clark & Sons, Limited, Toronto, for some years, is now covering Ontario in the interests of the firm.

C. W. McCabe, of Toronto, Ontario, representative of Campbell-McLaurin Lumber Co., Montreal, who was confined to his home with illness for the past four weeks, is now able to call on the trade again.

Wm. Myers, who spent several years in the cooperage business, has purchased a block of land on the old belt line railway in the vicinity of Bathurst St., Toronto, and intends opening up a retail lumber yard.

A. S. Nicholson, managing-director of Terry & Gordon, Limited, Toronto, who recently underwent an operation in the General Hospital, Toronto, is able to be around again and is much improved in health.

Alex. Fenton, assistant sales manager of the Riordon Sales Co., Montreal, was in Toronto lately and paid his respects to a number of friends in the industry.

J. L. Campbell, of Campbell, Welsh & Paynes, Toronto, and his brother, Joseph Campbell, of Winnipeg, manager of the Trust & Loan Co. of Canada, have gone on a six weeks' pleasure trip to Great Britain and the Continent.

H. P. Rowles, sales manager of the Duncan Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver, B.C., is spending a few weeks in Toronto on business and calling upon the trade. He will also visit a number of Ontario towns and cities in the interests of his firm.

J. H. Dansereau, lumber merchant, Montreal, is president of the Business Directory Service, Ltd.; J. O. Brouillard, M.P., lumber merchant, Montreal, is vice-president; and D. H. Pennington, lumber merchant, Quebec, is on the directorate.

W. Frank Oliver, of the Oliver Lumber Co., who some time ago underwent an operation in the Toronto General Hospital and later, with Mrs. Oliver, spent a few days at Atlantic City, is able to be around again and resume his position on the road.

Frank Hawkins, of Ottawa, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, had the misfortune to meet with a bad fall recently when leaving his office. He fell heavily on a step and received a severe shaking up which confined him to the house for some days.

R. H. Hamlin, general manager of the Empire Sash & Door Factory, Winnipeg, Manitoba, has been recently elected director of the Western Life Assurance Company. Mr. Hamlin has been closely connected with civic and the business life of Winnipeg for a number of years.

F. W. Ritter, who for some years was manager of the North Canada Lumber Co. at Prince Albert, Sask., has been appointed secretary of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association in succession to Fred H. Lamar and has entered upon his new duties with headquarters in Winnipeg.

Fred N. Waldie, of Toronto, president of the Victoria Harbor Lumber Co., and Mrs. Waldie and family, who have been spending several months in Bermuda for the benefit of Mr. Waldie's health, returned home recently. Mr. Waldie is feeling much better as a result of his sojourn in the sunny South.

The staff of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Co. held a most enjoyable and successful dance at Hunt's, 786 Yonge St., Toronto, on March 29th. The company included some former employees of the firm and the reunion was the first one that has been held in a number of years. Gilbert Watson's orchestra provided suitable music.

Chester H. Belton, of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Sarnia, Ont., and George H. Belton, of the George H. Belton Lumber Co., London, Ont., have returned from an extended trip to British Columbia in which they visited many of the busy lumber producing centres. In an interview, published in a western paper, both gentlemen expressed themselves as quite optimistic in regard to a revival in business as soon as there was a decrease in the excessive freight rates that have been prevailing on B.C. forest products from the Coast to Ontario and the East.

R. A. Long, chairman of the board of directors of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, Kansas City, Mo., will sail from New York on the SS. Aquitania, May 3 for an extended tour of the British Isles and the continent. The trip will include visits to England, Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Italy and possibly Germany.

C. A. Larkin, for many years president of the C. A. Larkin Lumber Co., Limited, who retired from business during the war but resumed operations some months ago under the name of the C. A. Larkin Co., has removed his office from 71 Bay St. to 630 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto. Mr. Larkin is specializing in all lines of Canadian softwoods.

Isaac Hale, who represents the Edgecumbe-Newham Co., Limited, of Vancouver, specialists in fir, cedar and spruce lumber and red cedar shingles, has arrived in Toronto and opened a sales office at Room 402, No. 9 Wellington Street, East. Mr. Hale has been engaged in the marketing of B.C. forest products for many years and is favorably known to leading interests in the east.

Edward Clark, of Edward Clark & Sons, Toronto, who has been spending the past winter at Los Angeles and Santiago, in California, has returned home. While away Mr. Clark met a large number of Canadians who were wintering in the sunny south, and among those with whom he spent a few days was Hugh Munro, lumberman, of Toronto, who is at present at Hollywood.

John Waugh, who for half a century has been in the retail lumber business in Niagara Falls, Ont., and is still going strong, was in Toronto lately calling upon the trade. For many seasons Mr. Waugh has taken the first boat out of Port Dalhousie for Toronto at the opening of navigation and he is generally on the final trip. It is never too early or too late for Mr. Waugh to enjoy a sail on the steamer "Dalhousie City."

Roch Julien, wholesale lumberman, Quebec City, has just returned from an interesting and extended European tour. The industry abroad, according to Mr. Julien, is recovering slowly but surely from the nervous strain to which it has been subjected during the last few years. Buying is proceeding cautiously, but shows signs of improvement. On his return journey Mr. Julien made a tour of the battlefield area in France and Belgium.

G. C. Piche, chief forester for the province of Quebec, will sail toward the end of April to study forestry conditions and methods in Europe. There will be other members of the party from the different provinces and the delegation will visit Sweden when a complete survey will be made of the scientific methods employed there for the conservation of forests as well as the manufacture of all kinds of wood products. At present the Quebec Government is defraying the expense of four forestry engineers who are studying in different parts of Europe.

J. R. Booth, the Lumber King of Ottawa, on April 5th, observed the 94th anniversary of his birth, and received congratulatory messages from many points in Canada and the United States. Mr. Booth was the recipient of a bouquet of 94 beautiful roses, one for every year of his life, from the members of the office staff and the superintendents of the Booth plant. The veteran lumberman has been ill for some time but is improving and was able to sit up for several hours on his birthday. Owing to his indisposition there was no celebration at his home. Mr. Booth came to Ottawa in the early fifties and shortly afterwards laid the foundation of his great lumber, pulp and paper enterprises which are known throughout the world.

J. W. Brankley, general manager of the Miramichi Lumber Co., Chatham, N.B., who was nominated some time ago by the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association as their representative on the Forest Advisory Commission of the province, to succeed the late D. J. Buckley of Newcastle, N.B., has been officially appointed a member of the board. This appointment is an important one and the choice just made will certainly meet with the approval of the industry as a whole. Mr. Brankley is a member of the executive of the New Brunswick Lumbermen's Association and is favorably known throughout the Maritime provinces. He is also a member of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and an enthusiastic supporter of the interests of lumbermen in general. Not only is he general manager of the Miramichi Lumber Co. but also the Dalhousie Lumber Co., which organizations are subsidiary ones to the International Paper Co. of New York, and between the two they control from 800 to 1,000 square miles of Crown timber limits in New Brunswick. Mr. Brankley is the representative of the timber licensees of the province on the Forest Advisory Commission.

Pulpwood and Its Varied Activities

Pulpwood Should Stay Right in Canada

It is stated that over 30,000 cords of pulpwood were cut and shipped during the past season in and around Pembroke, Ont. Almost the entire production outside of a few carloads, which went to certain Ontario points was exported to the United States. It is stated that from the Gatineau and Perth districts a like quantity of pulpwood has also gone over to Uncle Sam's domain. The 30,000 cords, together with the shipments to Canadian points, represent an expenditure of, approximately, $1,000,000 in the districts named, while Pembroke's share, counting the cargoes of spruce wood sent to J. R. Booth, Ottawa, is easily half a million dollars. This sum is expended largely among the farming community. The average price paid per cord was $14.00, and it is estimated the figure showed a satisfactory profit to the producer.

Speaking of the pulpwood operations in the Pembroke district, the "Pembroke Standard" offers the following pertinent comment: "We have always understood that this great natural resource was being rapidly rendered extinct, through no organized attempt at replacements, the lack of system in cutting and forest fires. When it is considered that this district and two adjoining sections alone furnish 60,000 cords of pulpwood for export across the line, taking the province as a whole, the quantity exported must reach colossal figures. What a pity this product could not be converted into paper in Canada. Are our manufacturers falling down on the job? The Yankee paper makers pay high freight rates, high prices for the raw material, a host of other incidental shipping expenses incurred in handling this bulky product, and still make immense dividends for their shareholders. All this money should remain in Canada and the conversion into paper of this great national asset should furnish employment for Canadians.

Grinding Spruce Logs Into Pulp

For many years there has been so much more profit in grinding spruce logs into paper pulp than in sawing them into lumber that the pulp and paper mills in Maine have multiplied while the sawmills have almost disappeared, says the "New York World." The price of lumber has reached such altitudes this year that the sawmills would be the greater money-makers if only they could get logs to saw. However high the price of print paper may have mounted, spruce lumber at $65 to $68 a thousand feet looks good in comparison and, furthermore, it costs a good deal less to saw a log into lumber than it does to make it into paper.

Spruce pulp wood, that used to sell at $4 to $6 a cord, now commands as high as $21. Two cords of four-foot pulp wood are equal to 1,000 feet of lumber, board measure, and that would make the price of logs $40 to $42 per thousand feet, a price which the sawmills could well afford to pay with lumber at $65 to $68, and every thousand feet of logs sawing out 1,100 to 1,250 feet of lumber, owing to the difference between boom scale and lumber scale. In the old days the mill operator who paid $10 to $12 a thousand for his logs was glad to get $14 for his lumber.

Millions might have been made this season on the Penobscot in sawing logs into lumber, were the mills in existence that once lined the banks of the river, and log supplies were available; but long ago the big pulp and paper concerns drove the sawmills out of business, first by bidding up the price of logs to a figure that lumber manufacturers could not afford to pay, and finally by buying up most of the choice timberlands.

Spruce stumpage that in the 80's sold for $1.25 to $2 per thousand feet is quoted now at $5 to $8, prices that lumber manufacturers have been unable, until very lately, to pay, and now that most of the sawmills are gone, the paper mills have the market to themselves.

Good Progress in Kapuskasing Mill

Good progress is being made in the new town of Kapuskasing by the Spruce Falls Company in connection with the erection of their sulphite pulp mill. Reports were recently sent out from the works that the company was curtailing operations and that many men were leaving that district. These reports are misleading as it is only laborers who have been employed in cutting pulpwood that have departed.

The new sulphite pulp mill of the Spruce Falls Company, which will have a maximum capacity of 120 tons, is moving steadily towards completion. The buildings are all up, and the machinery is in process of installation and it is hoped the mill will begin operation by July 1st. Of their entire requirements of pulpwood for ten or twelve months, which have been taken off their own limits, the company purchased only a limited amount from the settlers.

The sawmill of the Spruce Falls Company has a capacity of 35,000 feet per day, and has been cutting up lumber for construction requirements. The company intend erecting a groundwood pulp mill but have deferred that enterprise for the time being and so far have only done preliminary work on their power plant.

The Spruce Falls Company are, however, quite optimistic regarding the future and intend to go on with the other projects as soon as the "feeling of pessimism which seemingly is ruling the world today is over."

British Columbia's Future as Pulp Province

Speaking before the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association in Vancouver recently, A. E. McMaster, secretary-treasurer of the Whalen Pulp and Paper Co., gave an instructive and interesting account of the development of the pulp industry in the province and the vicissitudes that attended the early days which opened with the granting of pulp leases back in 1901. Explaining the delay in such development by the lack of capital and the methods employed, the speaker traced the history of the properties at Swanson Bay, Bella Coola, Powell River and Quatsino.

It was with a spirit of optimism that Mr. McMaster pointed to present-day figures, which had climbed far above previous totals in production. The newsprint output of British Columbia for the past year alone, he said, had been 142,000 tons. Approximately there were six billion feet of growth annually in British Columbia, and of this two billion was cut or destroyed, leaving a balance of four billion feet, half of which might be claimed as suitable for pulp. Briefly, he calculated that the mills might take eight times their present figure without causing any depletion.

There were so many enquiries from the eastern United States coming in, added Mr. McMaster, owing to the depletion of forests, that there could be no doubt many big business concerns were looking to British Columbia, and he declared that within ten years that if he were on hand he would be able to say "I told you so," regarding his general optimism.

Pulpwood Market Is Not Brisk

It is reported from Northern Ontario that the demand for pulpwood is very light at present and those who have wood to sell are more anxious to get rid of it than they are to hang on to it. A year ago when pulpwood was commanding all kinds of prices, everybody got into the business and there was an over-production; then the prices began to fall and have been going down ever since. A leading Ontario operator stated that there were vitually no current quotations at the present time, and nominal prices for woods from points south of North Bay f.o.b. cars, are: rough spruce $11 to $11.50 per cord; spruce (peeled) $18; north of North Bay the pulpwood is of somewhat better quality than south and, of course, the freight rates are higher. The average price for rough spruce is $10; peeled spruce $16 to $17; poplar $9. A number of firms who last year contracted for several thousand cars of pulpwood to be delivered on contract to various mills, have not entered into the purchasing business this year at all, in view of the uncertain outlook and the fluctuating character of the demand.

St. Maurice Company Makes Fine Showing

One of the most satisfactory annual exhibits recently disclosed by Canadian industrial enterprises is embodied in the statement now in the hands of shareholders of the St. Maurice Paper Company, Ltd., covering the twelve monthly period ended December 31 last. The company, which is a subsidiary of the Union Bag & Paper Company, ranks among the younger ones of the pulp and paper industries, but from the 1920 showing it would appear that the five years of its existence have been characterized by a growth of a somewhat phenomenal nature. Gross profits for the year, comprising operating earnings and income from miscellaneous sources, including that accruing through the existing high rates on New York funds, amounted to $2,976,636, or more than double those of the preceding period, when the total reached $1,418,804, the actual gain being $1,557,832.

The balance sheet section of the statement discloses a position of exceptional strength, net current assets at the end of 1920 being

upward of $3,300,000 against slightly under $2,450,000 in last year's showing. Inventories and expenditures on logging operations totalled $2,863,689, an increase of nearly $400,000 over the 1920 figures, while bank loans, appearing at $475,000 in the 1919 statement, find no counterpart in the 1920 figures.

Properties, timber limits, equipment, etc., are shown in the statement under review at $8,053,038, net additions during the twelve months involving an outlay of $1,002,850. The capital stock of the company was, as stated elsewhere, increased from $5,000,000 to $7,899,900, the change in this respect being due to the distribution of the 30 per cent. stock dividend and the exchange of all but $47,000 of the outstanding bonds, shown a year ago at $1,440,000 into the common stock of the enterprise on a par for par basis during the year.

Believes B. C. Timber Supply is Limited

In a letter to F. J. D. Barnjum of Annapolis Royal, N.S., R. W. Hibberson of the Ryan, McIntosh Timber Co., Victoria, B.C., says:

You in the East, are looking towards British Columbia for your future supply of timber, and I am afraid that the bulk of the lumbermen do not realize how little timber we really have in British Columbia. Our firm for the past seventeen years has been examining timber in British Columbia, examining some four hundred to five hundred square miles per year, and incidentally travelling over a tremendous acreage of adjacent timber lands.

Our filings have shown conclusively that our timber wealth has been greatly exaggerated; and whilst we have ample supply for present needs, ten or fifteen years hence, will see, in our opinion, the beginning of a timber famine.

We have come to the conclusion that British Columbia will be called upon to supply a large proportion of the needs in the very near future. Our pulp supplies are very limited; as you know a large proportion of our timber in British Columbia is Fir and Cedar and only on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, the Queen Charlotte Islands and the North East portion of Vancouver Island hold any large pulp supplies; the timber in these districts being chiefly Hemlock and Balsam, or as it is called on this Coast, Larch. There is little Spruce on the Coast of British Columbia, the bulk of our Spruce being in the Northern Interior.

Large Revenue Derived From Forests

The important part which the lumber indusrty plays in the revenue of the Province of New Brunswick was emphasized by Hon. Dr. J. E. Hetherington, the Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, in his Budget speech. He expects a decrease in the revenue for the coming year, due to the conditions of the lumbering industry which had brought about a much smaller cut of logs on the Crown lands, which would have precipitated such a reduction in the territorial revenue that the province would be faced by a huge deficit if it had not been that the increased stumpage rates, now $5.00 per thousand feet, were effective during the cutting season of the past winter.

In connection with the forest revenue, a table was presented, showing that New Brunswick, with an increase of 100 per cent. as compared with 1919, had made a bigger advance than any other Lumber is largely sawn by hand. During 1919, $87,000 worth of cent., while Quebec showed 28 per cent., and Ontario 50 per cent., while it was shown that New Brunswick's loss from forest fires on Crown lands had been approximately $90,000, as compared with $390,000 in British Columbia; $350,000 in Quebec, and $290,000 in Ontario.

Use of Pitch Pine for Paper Making

In the House of Commons at Ottawa recently Hume Cronyn, member for London, appealed for the carrying out of plans for the National Research Institute as a first step toward the intelligent development of resources. People all over Canada are demanding it. The honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research had reported in favor of this institute, and the House had adopted the report, but nothing more had been done. As an instance of the work which could be accomplished through research, Mr. Cronyn instanced the fact that a pulp mill had found a means of using pitch pine for the manufacture of paper. Previously when this pine was mixed with spruce it had caused heavy losses to the manufacturers. The discovery of methods of using this pitch pine had increased the pulpwood resources of the Dominion by from 25 to 40 per cent. Mr. Cronyn made a personal appeal to Sir George Foster to give his attention to the proposed bill to provide for the Research Institute.

Wood Regulations Governing Quebec Lands

A bill was recently passed by the Quebec Legislature providing for the separation of lands from the Department of Crown Lands, and placing them at the disposal of the Department of Colonization. The bill declared that letters patent must be issued three years after the issuing of a location ticket for lands upon which there was no wood of commercial value. It was pointed out that cordwood might be left on land, and that it was the intention of the Government to issue letters patent for wood containing no timber. The clause was accordingly amended.

Another amendment was added, which extends from five to six years, the period within which the improvements made by the settler after getting his location ticket cannot be seized. Hon. Mr. Perron put in the amendment, but said he was opposed to it. He said that it was the wish of members for colonization districts.

Hon. Mr. Perron also inserted another amendment specifying that the new conditions created by the present act will not apply to lands for which letters patent had been issued before 1909. The old conditions would apply to these lots.

Hon. Mr. Kelly made certain suggestions on behalf of the lumber merchants, whom, he thought, were not well treated by the new law.

Hon. Mr. Perron assured him that the lumber merchants would not be badly treated by the Government. He recalled certain crying abuses of certain lumber merchants who had speculated on lots. He said that the lumber merchants would get all the justice which they were entitled, but not more.

What Forests Mean to Any Country

Mr. Avila Bedard, assistant chief forester of the forestry branch of the Quebec Department of Lands and Forests, and professor of the Forestry Engineering Faculty in connection with the Laval University, is a firm believer in the education of the Canadian youth in the public as well as private schools and colleges regarding the value of Canadian forests. Mr. Bedard is losing no opportunity to propagate his ideals. On April 6th, he gave an interesting lecture in Quebec under the auspices of the Society of Arts and Science on the subject of Canada's forests, their influence on rivers, land cultivation, vegetation and industry, and welfare of the nation in general. In the course of his lecture he showed that in lands everywhere where reforestation is taking place on a large scale, the inhabitants in these countries have been obliged to emigrate or else remain to spend a great amount of money to better their living conditions, which had been made difficult through forest depletion. In some instances those inhabitants have been obliged to modify their system of agriculture with plans for substitutes. These changes, said Mr. Bedard, are being wrought by climatic modifications. In other countries to preserve vegetation and staple crops in general against the prevailing winds, they have made extensive plantations of wind breaks. Such plantations have been carried out individually, not only in foreign countries, but also in the Canadian western prairies. The depletion of forests, not only in a number of other countries but in our own, contribute to the irregularity of the river flow, which causes great damages to properties that parallel these rivers during the spring and fall floods and interferes with the production of electricity and the continuity of manufacture capacity.

In the province of Quebec many rivers, such as the St. Maurice, the Chaudiere, St. Francis, etc., have maintained their importance, one for the purpose of navigation and the others from the standpoint of log driving, aided by dredging and building of dams. This has taken place since agriculture and pasturage have replaced on the slopes and on the crests of the mountains in the forest country. Even without all these works of dredging and draining, the navigation is intermittent on the St. Maurice between Grand Pils and La Tuque, and the other rivers mentioned where log driving has become more and more difficult, lengthy in time and in consequence more costly on account of forest depletion and its influence on the depth and volume of waters in the rivers, deprived of their shade protection and absorbed by the heat of the sun.

Mr. George Chahoon of the Laurentide Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, made a statement before the Waterways Commission, in which he said that in 1911 two million logs, which represented the cut of that season, took such a length of time in their drive to get them to the mill, owing to the scarcity of water in the River St. Maurice, his company had to pay $19,000 in interest alone on account of this delay. He said that a great many of those logs had been water-logged by the length of their stay in the water, and owing to these conditions, the company had to keep tied up $330,000 plus the interest. Besides the company was obliged that year, in compensation for the delay in delivery and deterioration of the logs in the drive mentioned, to purchase 12,000 cords of pulpwood delivered by rail.

Mr. Bedard referred to the conditions in the Orient by the depletion of forests and alluded to Dalmatia and China, where the people engaged in agriculture, are suffering from arid land on account of the absence of forest protection, and their desertion of the land in consequence.

The speaker touched upon the influence of the woods on the flow of springs, and consequently on the supply for the larger watercourses, which, naturally, connects itself with the general question of the

action of the forest on the humidity of the ground, and the special condition of the woodlands, as affected by snow and frost in the winter of excessive climates, and its important bearing on the superficial hydrology of the earth.

Mr. Bedard impressed upon his hearers the essential necessity of educating the Canadian youth as to the value of Canadian forests and their protection, and the necessity of placing in the schools text books dealing with this very important matter.

Pulp Manufacturers Adopt Precautions

A number of the pulp and paper concerns in northern Ontario, who are contemplating making extensions this year to either their plant or buildings, have deferred any schemes for the present until conditions become more settled and a greater feeling of confidence prevails.

Speaking of the outlook, a representative of a northern firm stated recently: "As a matter of precaution until things are fully adjusted it is not proposed to carry out our full programme of forestry organization or for that matter of plant development. When we get back to old-time and normal conditions, I feel sure that matters will go on in a way that will be worth while. I am still an optimist. I think, because I have lived long enough to be able to use my experience in forecasting the future, and I believe that a great future exists for the aggressive pulp and paper enterprises of the north which are fundamentally sound in every respect."

Must Come to Canada for Cedar Poles

American telephone and telegraph concerns must now come to British Columbia for their cedar poles and the Kootenay country will supply 200,000 of these during 1921, according to J. S. Deschamps of Rossland, B.C. Mr. Deschamps is a lumberman on a large scale in the interior.

"Idaho, Washington and Montana have practically stripped their forests of red cedar poles suitable for this class of work," he said. "It behooves British Columbia to conserve her pole supply as much as possible. With the American competition practically done away with, the price of these is bound to go up. The Americans must have them, and they must come to us for them.'

During the past few months Mr. Deschamps has shipped several hundred carloads of pulpwood to the paper mills at Spokane. This is the first occasion upon which paper concerns in the American Northwest have had to come to Canada for their pulpwood supplies. Pulpwood is getting scarcer in the States, Mr. Deschamps says, and an increasing amount is likely to find its way across the line.

The cut of logs during this winter has been up to normal, he says. Just where the lumber that will result from these logs will be sold, Mr. Deschamps is not prepared to state. No one, he says, can accurately forecast what will happen in the lumber business this year. The lumbermen of the interior are optimistic enough, however, to keep their camps going all winter in the hope of the market improving.

Airplanes Saved 35 Million Dollars

Airplane patrols guarding the U.S. National forests during the season of 1920 saved approximately $35,000,000 worth of standing timber. Between 900 and 1,000 fires were reported from a few airplanes lent to the Forest Service by the Army Air Service. Most of the forest fires were extinguished by ground forces directed from the air. It is pointed out that the timber thus saved from destruction is worth more than the total Army Air Service appropriation for the fiscal year.

During the last season army pilots assigned to the Forest Service patrolled the national forests of Oregon and California.

If the Department of Agriculture secures favorable action from Congress regarding the recommendations made in the summer of 1920, the aerial forest patrol will be extended to include all national and private timber lands in the United States. The Air Service desires to give further aid and the Operations Group has recommended that five squadrons be made available for duty with the Forest Service.

Although Forest Service reports have for some time urged immediate action, Congress appropriated in 1919 only $50.000 for aerial forest patrols, which sum was not even sufficient for providing hangars, repair shops of personnel. All these were lent to the Forest Service by the Army Air Service and the Army pilots and observers were paid out of the Army appropriation, for their work on behalf of forest conservation, although this appropriation in itself was inadequate for our national defense.

The Department of Agriculture estimates that 100 airplanes in daily service would keep the Pacific Coast forests safe from fire, an area which contains 52 per cent of all the timber in the United States. As fires destroy approximately $20,000,000 worth of lumber each year, not counting the damage done to private property, the eagerness of the Forest Service to be permitted to use airplanes is readily appreciated.

Justifies Export Duty on Pulpwood

The Canadian Pulp & Paper Association has issued a bulletin entitled "What the Pulp & Paper Industry Means to Ontario," being a summary of an address delivered recently before the Forestry Club of the University of Toronto, on March 5th, by Edward Beck, of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, Montreal.

The following excerpt from Mr. Beck's remarks are particularly timely and will be read with much interest:—"Canada can find ample justification in American tariff legislation for an export duty on pulpwood, even if it were not absolutely justifiable from the standpoint of self-preservation. We cannot afford to permit the continued deviation of a million to a million and a quarter cords of pulpwood to other countries at the rate our own supply is diminishing and especially when such deviation contributes nothing to our revenues applicable to forest renewals. The time is not only approaching but is already here when forest culture becomes a serious issue. The people are being educated to the necessity of providing for the future. The provincial governments everywhere are alive to the situation. They are willing to go as far as they believe their means will allow them and popular opinion sanction. The private industries dependent upon the forests are eager to co-operate in any sane and reasonable plan that will ensure a continuity of the supply of their raw material. Two things are still necessary: One, that of providing the means; the other that of devising the proper methods. The former, I reiterate, is a task for the Government. The latter will become the duty of those trained in the science of forestry and prepared to devote a lifetime to its development."

Review of Empire Timber Exhibition

The Forestry Branch of the Department of Interior, Ottawa, has recently issued an interesting circular, entitled "The Empire Timber Exhibition," giving a splendid review of the exhibition which was held in London, Eng., in July last and was organized by the Exhibitions Branch of the Department of Overseas Trade, assisted by a committee composed of representatives from all the British dominions. The context in the recent publication is from the pen of W. Kynoch, superintendent of the Forest Products Laboratory of Canada, Montreal.

Too Much Timber Off Public Domain

The sixtieth annual report of the Department of Crown Lands of New Brunswick which was issued shows a great increase in the territorial revenue of New Brunswick during the last year, the total receipts for the twelve months ending Oct. 31, 1920, amounting to $1,573,340.09. The report draws attention to the increase in stumpage and points out that, while the additional income is satisfactory, the fact must not be forgotten that too much timber is being cut off the public domain.

The receipts from timber licenses amounted to $78,860. The largest individual payment was $5,252, made by the Shives Lumber Company of Campbellton, who secured 656½ square miles. The total stumpage paid to the provincial secretary-treasurer was $1,257,967.17. Of this amount the Richards Manufacturing Company paid $161,648.08 and the Bathurst Lumber Company $147,273.46. The total timber cut from the Crown lands amounted to 364,842,079 superficial feet, divided as follows:

Spruce and pine logs, feet	197,663,026
Fir logs, feet	114,660,574
Cedar logs, feet	24,136,872
Hemlock logs, feet	4,055,167
Hardwood logs, feet	3,762,752
Poplar logs, feet	1,403,758
Sleepers, pieces	533,364
Fire and pulp wood, cords	7,067
Poles, pieces	7,517

How Germany Will Pay for Forests

At a hearing recently before the Reparations Commission in Paris, on land and orchard damages, Germany contended that it was incumbent upon Germany to pay the proportional cost of replanting orchards, which should be determined by the difference between the age of the tree when destroyed and the normal life of the tree according to an official announcement.

Germany recognized that compensation was due for the destruction of forests to the value of the wood destroyed or carried away and also for reforestation, provided the felled trees were of no commercial value.

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber—Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

Wanted—White Pine

One or more cars 4 and 5/4 stained, good good short white pine. Mell & Sons Lumber Company, Philadelphia, Pa. 6-9.

Lumber Wanted

I am open to buy spruce box lumber 13/16" thick, P.I.S., 4" up; length, 6 to 16'. Address Box 556, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 6-13

Wanted

Logs to saw, or will buy sawmill with capacity of about 15,000 feet with a good season's cut. Address "Lumber," 103 Irving Ave., Ottawa, Ont. 7-8

Lumber Wanted

BASSWOOD WANTED—1". Basswood all grades. Advise quantity and prices F.O.B. shipping point. Box 551, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 8

Wanted Lath

Prices on Hemlock, Pine and Spruce lath; delivered Detroit rate. Brewster Loud Lumber Co., No. 1307 Majestic Bldg., Detroit, Mich. 3-8

Lath Wanted

Will buy any quantity, White Pine, Spruce or Hemlock. Please quote your best cash price f.o.b. Toronto. C. W. James Jr., 358 Greenwood Ave., Toronto. 6-13.

Pulpwood

We are open to buy a limited quantity of rough and peeled spruce and balsam pulpwood for immediate and future delivery; cash on shipment. Log Export and Import Co., 241 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. 8-11

Lumber For Sale

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

For Sale

300,000 feet Birch in logs ready to start sawing under National rules. Offered as No 3 common and better. Apply P.O. Box 6, Victoriaville, Que. 6-tf.

For Sale

New cut sawdust in car lots also green hardwood and green softwood trimmer blocks and ends 6" to 36" long. Car lots of each kind. Box No. 555, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 8

Spruce

5/8 x 3
5/8 x 4 & wider
3 x 8—10/20'

Dry—Merchantable

J. E. Harroun & Son
Watertown, N.Y.

7-8

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

FOR SALE—Hickory dimension squares and flitches. It is true economy to purchase our stock sawn to your net dimension. J. Murchison & Son, Dickson, Tenn. 6-9

Ash For Sale

Four cars 4/4 log run Black and Brown Ash for sale, last season's cut, in good shipping condition. For further information write Card Brothers, Mountain Grove, Ontario. 15

Machinery Wanted

WANTED—Two heavy log or lumber trucks. Box 257, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-t.f.

WANTED—Pulpwood barker (Moreau) of recent model in first class condition. H. E. Goodhue, Sherbrooke, Que. 5-8

Wanted

Circuar saw filing machine to handle 50" to 60" circular saws, must be in good condition. State price and maker's name. Box No. 554, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 8

Wanted

Double drum steam log jammer or steam hoist. Will buy or rent. Advise size, condition, price, etc.

F. STANLEY KNIGHT,
5-8 Meaford, Ontario.

Machinery For Sale

For Sale

Box-Board Printer, 18 x 44", F. X. Hooper two-color, knocker feed, $975.00. All kinds box machinery for sale. Chas. N. Braun Machinery Co., Fort Wayne, Ind. 7-8

For Sale

One covel automatic band saw grinder for double cutting saws; a bargain; immediate shipment. The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ont. 6-9.

For Sale—Locomotive

One 28 Ton 3 Cylinder 8 x 10 Standard Gauge Lima Geared. Located in Canada. Box 376, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19tf

For Sale En-Bloc

Complete Saw Mill Equipment, including one four Block Hamilton Carriage. One pair heavy twin engines feed complete and steam nigger. One three block E. Long carriage with eight inch gunshot feed and steam nigger. One heavy three saw edger, W. Hamilton make. Three 75 H.P. boilers complete with Dutch ovens and stacks. One 90 H.P. engine and fly-wheel complete. One lath and shingle mill. Complete filing equipment. One refuse burner, shafting pulleys, transmission, etc., complete. Apply Box 543, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-12

FOR SALE—Guaranteed rebuilt filing room machinery. Send for monthly mailing list. Ge Bott Mfg. Company, Big Rapids, Mich. 6-9.

One Mitts & Merrill No. 2-C Hog in first class condition. The Laberge Lumber Co., Limited, Sudbury, Ontario. 5-8

FOR SALE—Complete saw mill equipment, including three horizontal boilers, Corliss engine, Buckeye engine, double edger, circular saw with top saw, steam carriage and nigger and extra heavy transmission complete. Box 503, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5-8

For Sale

Quantity of chain ½" to 1¼", some long lengths suitable for work or for cutting up for boom chains.

L. B. GARTSHORE,
8 58 Front St. W., Toronto.

One 12 x 12 centre crank engine, 60 h.p.; one centre crank engine with sub-base, 75 h.p.; one centre crank engine, 30 h.p.; one side crank engine, left hand, 20 h.p.; one 27 h.p. portable engine on wheels, also new portables on wheels or skids 24 to 60 h.p. The Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co., Ltd., Seaforth, Ont. 6-11.

For Sale

Sash, door and planing mill machinery. Boilers, engines, motors, pulleys, gears, machine shop and moulding machinery, 8 feet Linderman glue jointer. Full printed list on request to Cargill Limited, Cargill, Ontario. 5-8

For Sale

One 40" Inserted Tooth Circular Slab Resaw, sturdy construction. Spare bits and shanks. Condition fair. This machine was used until replaced by a band machine. Just the thing for small mill. Make money out of your slabs. F. Stanley Knight, Meaford, Ontario. 5-8

Description of
Engine and Water Heater For Sale by
R. B. HERRON & COMPANY
Tionaga, Ont.

1—Becket Slide Valve Engine 16 x 24
Automatic cut off wheel governor
Four inch intake
Five inch exhaust
Length of base twelve feet
Length over all fifteen feet
Main shaft thirteen feet by seven inches
Complete with fittings, grease cups and lubricators.

1—Exhaust Feed Water Heater
Diameter 24", length 7'
Complete with connections.
Sixty feet of Four Inch Pipe.
Five Elbows Four Inch.
Two Flanges.
Price F.O.B. Car, Tionaga, Ont., $1,300.00.

1—Payette Edger
Complete with front and rear table and rolls
Equipped with two sets of jaws
Floor space 6' 6" by 4'
Over all 7' 8"
Diameter of saw mandrel 3 & 3/16
Pulley 12 x 12
Capacity forty thousand per day.
Price F.O.B. car, Tionaga, Ont., $600.00

7-10

Machinery For Sale

TWO KEG STAVE MACHINES

Complete with Jointers, Crozer, Clutches, etc.

Apply to G. M. Strong, 403 McGill Building, Montreal. 8

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam binder rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

Second Hand Machinery

We have over $250,000 worth of used machinery of all kinds for sale. Suitable for mines, quarries, railroads, pulp and lumber mills, etc.

Everything carefully overhauled at our shops before shipped.

Send us your inquiries.

R. T. GILMAN & CO.,
19tf Montreal.

I Offer for Quick Shipment the Following Machines

Subject to Prior Sale

Please give me an inquiry if you do not find the machine you want among those listed below as I have about two hundred additional woodworking machines of various types.

Matcher and Sizer, 30 x 12 American.
Matcher, Hardwood Berlin, No. 89.
Matcher, American No. 77-B Double Profiler.
Matcher, Woods 24 in. x 6 in.
Matcher, Hardwood American No. 229.
Matcher, American No. 22 24 x 6.
Moulder, Hermance 10 in. wide open side.
Moulder, Greenlee Bros. 6 in. open side.
Moulder, C. B. Rogers 6 in. outside.
Moulder, Berlin 10 in. No. 118 inside.
200 prs. Moulding Knives ground to shape.
Band Resaw, Mershon 44 in.
Band Resaw, Connell & Dengler 60 in.
Band Rip Saw, American No. 1 Roll Feed.
Band Rip Saw, Fay & Egan No. 202 chain feed.
Circular Resaw 44 in.
Circular Saw Mill, Hoosier Pony.
Circular Saw Sharpener, Rogers 40 in.
Fan., 30 in. Brand New Clarage Single.
E. B. Hayes Dowell Gluer and Driver.
E. B. Hayes Dowell Rod Machine.
E. B. Hayes Standard Power Door Clamp.
Planer, Buss 30 in. Single Cabinet.
Planer, Whitney 24 in Single Cabinet.
Planer, Berlin 30 x 6 No. 182 Double.
Jointer, 24 in. Buss Machine Works.

C. J. ANDERSEN,
e.o.i.-t.f. 15 W. Swan St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Situations Wanted

WANTED—Position to manufacture lath or pickets by day or thousand. Best of references. Box 597, Sudbury, Ont. 6-9.

Wanted position as sawyer on left hand rig. Long experience on both bands and circular. Prefer a fast rig. Box 495, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5-8

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. Returned soldier, 20 years of age, wishes position in office of a lumber company or woodworking plant, in Toronto. Commence duties first week in May. Reasonable salary. Apply Box 558, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 8

WANTED position by thoroughly experienced lumberman, from swamps through the whole operation to manager, including saw mill operation; can handle a logging and lumbering operation from stump to lumber pile and get results; can furnish best of references, married. Age 41. Box 552, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 8-9

BAND SAW FILER open for position, have had 15 years' experience. Can guarantee first class work. Box 553, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 8

YOUNG MARRIED MAN wants permanent position with lumber firm. Ten years' experience in handling camp supplies and correspondence. Can use typewriter. Best references. Box 520, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-9

POSITION WANTED—By lumberman with 20 years' experience, open for engagement as grader and shipper. Hardwoods, (N.H.A.) softwoods, export and domestic. Highest references. Box 447, Canada Lumberman, 119 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal, Que. 8

RETURNED MAN—Married, 8 years' experience in planing and building work, seeks position as superintendent of small planing mill. Thorough knowledge of lumber also woodworking machinery. Can take detail from blueprints. State full particulars in first letter. Box 547, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 8

Man with 12 years' experience in the Quebec lumber and pulpwood business, speaking both languages, wishes position as superintendent in a better location for a company doing business in pulpwood or lumber. Has thorough knowledge of office work and is competent to take charge of any operation. At present manager of an American company on North Shore, but wishes to make a change. Address replies or enquiries to Box 512, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-t.f.

Would you be interested in securing the services of a young man, twenty-one, with a perfect record of honesty, loyalty and exemplary characted? Have plenty of brains, initiative and tact. Have spent four years' in lumber and woodworking offices. Devote my spare time to study of books and magazines bearing on my work in millwork and correspondence, etc. Would always make your interests primary. At present employed with large firm. Furnish excellent credentials. Box 560, Canada Lumberman. 8

Situations Vacant

WANTED—Engineer, circular filer, blacksmith, and sawyer for season's cut commencing in April. Box 504 Canada Lumberman. 5-tf.

WANTED SAWYER for double cut band saw. Two setters accustomed to steam set works. One lath mill foreman. Apply Colonial Lumber Co., Ltd., Pembroke, Ont. 8

WANTED—Sawyer for right hand single cut band saw; setter accustomed to steam set works; doggers, gang sawyer and edgermen. Apply Graves, Bigwood & Co., Byng Inlet, Ontario. 7-8

WANTED

Sawmill men, filer, sawyer, setter, lath sawyer, edger and trimmer men. Apply Box 491, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-9

WANTED

Live man to take charge of lumber and cooperage mills in Ontario, one preferred who could take third or half interest. Box 508, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 5-8

WANTED—Experienced lath mill foreman for large lath mill. Six machines. When applying state age, experience, firms employed with, salary expected, and when available. Enclose references. Apply Box 531, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-8

WANTED—Mill superintendent for sawmill in Northern Ontario. Applicant must have had first class experience in the sawmill business, be capable of supervising all the lumber grading and duties in connection with the sawmill business. Apply, stating experience and salary expected, to box 880, Sudbury, Ont. 8-9

WANTED—Experienced sawmill men. Two right hand band sawyers, one left hand band sawyer, also setters, edgermen, trimmermen, lumber pilers, graders and lumber handlers.

The Pas Lumber Co., Limited, The Pas, Man. (Formerly Prince Albert Lumber Co., Ltd., and Ladder Lake Lumber Co., Ltd.) 6-8.

WANTED—An experienced saw mill foreman for a two band and gang mill in Algoma district. Must be an expert mechanic and have good executive ability, able to get best results in quantity and cost of manufacture. When applying state age, number of years' experience, types of mills and firms engaged with. State salary expected and when could take charge. Enclose references. Box 530, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-8

WANTED—Live commission men to sell coast stocks throughout the Eastern and Prairie Provinces. Liberal commission to those who can obtain the price. Box 540, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-10

Miscellaneous

Tug Wanted

Wanted to purchase a small steam warping tug, commonly called "Alligator." Send full particulars, stating price, to U. O. I. Co., 194 Middle St., Ottawa, Ont. 7-8

For Sale

A large timber limit in British Columbia, containing spruce, fir, hemlock and cedar, railways run through the limit and also railway spur. This can be bought at a low price and on easy terms. For full particulars, apply N. L. MacDonald, MacDonald Lumber Company, 34 Victoria Street, Toronto. 8-11

Sale of Red and White Pine

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including Wednesday, the 20th day of April 1921, for the right to cut the Red and White Pine Timber on parts of the townships of Afton and Sheppard, in the Temagami Forest Reserve, in the district of Sudbury, having an area of 22 square miles.

For further information, Maps, etc., apply to the undersigned, or to Mr. J. T. McDougall, Crown Timber Agent, North Bay, Ontario.

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, March 3rd, 1921.

N.B. No unauthorized publication of this Notice will be paid for. 6-8.

TENDERS FOR PULPWOOD and TIMBER LIMIT

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including the **15th day of June, 1921**, for the right to cut pulpwood and pine timber on a certain area situated on the Nagagami River and other territory adjacent thereto, in the District of Algoma.

Tenderers shall state the amount per cord on pulpwood, and per thousand feet, board measure, on pine, that they are prepared to pay as a bonus in addition to dues of 80 cents per cord for spruce and 40 cents per cord for other pulpwoods, and $2.50 per thousand feet, board measure, for pine, or such other rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for the right to operate a pulp mill and a paper mill on or near the area referred to.

The successful tenderer shall be required to erect a mill or mills on or near the territory and to manufacture the wood into pulp and paper in the Province of Ontario.

Parties making tender will be required to deposit with their tender a marked cheque, payable to the Honourable the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, for fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), which amount will be forfeited in the event of the successful tenderer not entering into agreement to carry out conditions, etc.

The said $50,000 shall remain on deposit until the pulp mill, as provided by terms and conditions of sale, is erected and in operation. Any timber cut in the meantime shall be subject to payment of dues and bonus as accounts for same are rendered. After the said pulp mill is erected and in operation the deposit of $50,000 may be applied on account of bonus dues as they accrue, but the regulation dues, as mentioned above, shall be paid in the usual manner as returns for cutting of wood and timber are received and accounts rendered.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For particulars as to description of territory, capital to be invested, etc., apply to the undersigned.

All tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelope and marked plainly on outside, "Tender for Nagagami Pulp and Timber Limit."

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, January 24th, 1921.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. e.o.i.-4-11

"When you have any transit cars and cannot find a home for them, ship them to us. We will unload, store, insure and reload them when you desire, at reasonable charges. Write for full particulars." The Forest Products Co., Canton, Ohio. 6-9

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Leasing of Water Powers and Timber Limit

Notice is hereby given that on **Wednesday, June 1st, 1921,** at 10.30 a.m., in the sales room of the Department of Lands and Forests, at Quebec, the following will be offered at public auction:

1. Different water power sites on the Megiscane and Bell Rivers, in the County of Temiscamingue;

2. A timber limit 400 square miles in area in the projected township of Louvicourt, Narrias, Tiblemont and Vauquelin, in the upper part of the Bell River watershed.

For fuller details and information please apply to the Department of Lands and Forests at Quebec.

ELZ MIVILLE DECHENE,
e.o.i.4-10 Deputy Minister.

TENDERS FOR PULPWOOD and TIMBER LIMIT

Tenders will be reecived by the undersigned up to and including the **4th day of July, 1921,** for the right to cut pulpwood and pine timber on a certain area situated in the vicinity of Long Lake, District of Thunder Bay.

Tenderers shall state the amount per cord on pulpwood, and per thousand feet, board measure, on pine, that they are prepared to pay as a bonus in addition to dues of 80 cents per cord for spruce and 40 cents per cord for other pulpwoods, and $2.50 per thousand feet, board measure, for pine, or such other rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, for the right to operate a pulp mill and a paper mill on or near the area referred to.

The successful tenderer shall be required to erect a mill or mills on or near the territory and to manufacture the wood into pulp and paper in the Province of Ontario.

Parties making tender will be required to deposit with their tender a marked cheque, payable to the Honourable the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario for fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), which amount will be forfeited in the event of the successful tenderer not entering into agreement to carry out conditions, etc.

The said $50,000 shall remain on deposit until the pulp mill, as provided by terms and conditions of sale, is erected and in operation. Any timber cut in the meantime shall be subject to payment of dues and bonus as accounts for same are rendered. After the said pulp mill is erected and in operation, the deposit of $50,000 may be applied on account of bonus dues as they accrue, but the regulation dues as mentioned above shall be paid in the usual manner as returns for cutting of wood and timber are received and accounts rendered.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For particulars as to description of territory, capital to be invested, etc., apply to the undersigned.

All tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelope and marked plainly on outside "Tender for Long Lake Pulp and Timber Limit."

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, January 24th, 1921.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. e.o.i.-4-13

PLAYING THE GAME

One of the chief objects in forming the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealer's Association was to promote the development of mutual respect and fair dealing between the members of the retail trade and those from whom they buy their stocks. No one expects

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE

We have many attractive properties listed with us, for sale, in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, in both Freehold and Crown lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

NEW BRUNSWICK
Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

NEWFOUNDLAND
More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

ONTARIO
Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

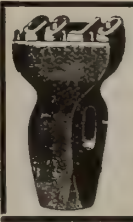
QUEBEC
Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

Cruiser's reports and blue prints, where available, will be sent to Principals or their accredited agents.

R. R. BRADLEY
4 Hospital Street, MONTREAL, P.Q.

All Kinds of Insurance for LUMBERMEN
H. B. WARREN Registered
232 St. James St. Montreal

Modern Marine Machinery
Automatic Steam Towing Machines, Ship Windlasses, Cargo and Deck Winches, Steam Capstans, Dock Gypsies, Steering Engines, Hydraulic, Freight Hoists, etc. Grey Iron and Brass Castings. Special machinery built to order. The Corbet Foundry & Machine Co., Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.



LOG STAMPS
Write us for particulars and prices
Superior Mfg. Co., Ltd.
93 Church St., Toronto

RAILS
New and Relaying also Frogs, Switches, Spikes, Etc. All sizes in stock. Also used
Locomotives, Logging, Box and Flat Cars, Hoisting Engines, Chain, Wire, Rope, etc.
R. T. GILMAN & CO.
MONTREAL, QUE.

that the formation of the Association can entirely remove all the causes of distrust that formerly existed, but it is a reasonable thing to believe that the very fact that a man belongs to an association such as ours will give those with whom he has business dealings more respect for him and greater confidence in his business methods.

Does he belong to the Association is a question that is often heard nowadays when two men are talking about the business methods and standing of some dealer. If he does, it is taken for granted that his standard of business ethics is higher than it would be otherwise. A dealer, therefore, owes to his association not only annual dues, but co-operation in developing its usefulness to all members. There is no manner in which this co-operation can be more effectively given than by PLAYING THE GAME in all business dealings, whether buying or selling, and seeing that, so far as your actions are concerned, no one can criticise either you or the association to which you belong.

That is all on this subject for the present, and short as it is, it is induced by the fact that the secretary of the association has heard an occasional remark of late from wholesalers to the effect that cancellations during the past month or two were sometimes possibly due to the fact that market prices were sagging. The secretary knows, as well as any one else, that retailers also have complaints in regard to the failure of some wholesalers to make delivery on a rising market and that their patience was pretty severely tested in many cases when for several years prices were advancing. But that is neither here nor there. It is not a question of balancing off the offences of one side against those of the other, but of continually keeping in mind the fact that this bad habit of crawling out from under an unprofitable contract is not PLAYING THE GAME. Just imagine what the result would be in Ontario if for one whole year no wholesaler experienced anything in the nature of a cancellation from a retailer which he could suspect had been influenced by lower prices. The wholesalers would be falling over themselves to make prompt delivery of every order they received, whether the market subsequently advanced or fell.

There is just as large a percentage of square dealers on the one side as on the other and what the associations, both of retailers and of wholesalers expect of their members, is to compete with one another in raising the percentage to a straight one hundred.

Local Branch Work

While none of the local branches of the O.R.L.D.A. need to be told the reasons for their existence, it will be interesting to them to read a summary of the functions of a local branch as outlined in a recent issue of "Wood Construction," published by Ohio Association of Retail Lumber Dealers. Here they are:

To encourage the use of lumber as a building material by an educational propaganda and by the collecting and distributing of information concerning the proper use of wood.

To prevent, so far as possible, the sale of lumber of inferior grade, kind or manufacture.

To compile data as to stocks of lumber on hand and, if practicable, to avoid carrying an excess quantity of odd sizes and grades of lumber, thereby reducing the expense of operation.

To co-operate in a legal manner in stabilizing prices so as to insure a fair margin of profit.

To compile and disseminate information regarding the cost of doing business, and to further the education of retail dealers in the prevention of waste and unnecessary expense.

To avoid unfair and discriminative trade methods.

To prevent, so far as possible, imposition on the public by means of misrepresentations and dishonest practices.

Why the Customer Buys

A customer buys a bill of lumber because he wishes to use the material, not because he is interested in your business.

Therefore your Sales Talk should be carefully planned.

A whole lot of managers do not succeed in closing sales simply because they go about it in a haphazard manner.

They do not have a definite plan and therefore only succeed in closing the deal after they have accidentally hit upon the proper Appeal.

A prospect buys a house for one of the following reasons:

(a) Because of its Usefulness. The old one is too small and inconvenient. His wife's health may break down under hard work. He wants to provide conveniences which will enable her to do her work easily.

(b) Gain of Money. He may be "close" and has discovered that it is costing him too much money to live in the old house.

(c) To Satisfy His Pride. He may be anxious to have the best house in the neighborhood and ambitious to outdo every other person in the community.

(d) As a Matter of Caution. He may be afraid that the old house does not afford the protection that it should and will cause sickness.

(e) Yielding to Weakness. Occasionally he may permit himself to be "talked into" buying a home because he does not have the nerve to refuse.

Tests Disprove Old Theory

The old theory that charring the butts of fence posts and telephone poles preserves the wood has been disproved by a series of tests recently conducted by the Forest Products Laboratory of the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, on fences with charred and untreated posts of verious species. The charred posts proved in these tests to be even less durable than the untreated ones.

Theoretically, an area of charred wood around a post should prevent decay, because charcoal does not decay or encourage the growth of fungi. But the charred area around a post is not usually a solid covering. It is checked through in many places. If posts are seasoned before they are charred, the charring does not reach to the bottom of the season checks which are always present. If green unchecked posts are charred, checks will open through the charred part as the wood seasons. In either case the uncharred centre of the post is exposed to fungus infection and will decay as rapidly as untreated wood.

Charring deep enough to resist decay would undoubtedly weaken a post of ordinary size.

C.N.R. Western Map Now Being Issued

A revised edition of the map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta issued by the Industrial and Resources Department, Canadian National Railways, Winnipeg, has just come from the press. It shows prominently all C.N.R. and G.T.P. lines in operation, under construction, and projected. Names of stations are printed in clear type and contrasting color, while general physical features of the country are given in fairly full detail and distinctly. On the reverse side of the map brief particulars of 530 towns and districts served by the system in three provinces are given. This map is issued primarily in connection with colonization work abroad and in this mission has had a very large demand, no less than 20,000 copies of the first issue having been mailed in the United States last year direct to applicants.

Advertising Prices

"It does not pay to advertise prices," says the average lumber man but here is an instance when it did pay to depart from the usual practice.

The hardware dealer and the general merchant of the town of Fiske, Sask., publish a four page store news each month. It is a miniature newspaper save that most of the space is devoted to advertising merchandise.

As there is no newspaper in the town the manager of the Security Lumber Company's yard at that point arranged to take one-third of the front page in each issue for his own advertisement.

This, following the accepted rule of lumber advertising was more in the nature of "name publicity" than an actual advertisement. Last issue he changed the copy and gave a little talk on the lines of coal carried in stock and inserted the price in large black figures.

Almost before the paper was in the mails a farmer drove up and remarked, "I see you are advertising so and so coal at $11.60." "Yes," said the Security man. "All right, I'll just take a load. you are 40c. a ton lower than the other fellow!"

That was getting quick action on an advertisement solely by inserting prices, for the farmer was not a regular customer.

The joke of it was that the price quoted was exactly what the same coal had been selling for all winter.

Try price advertising for a change.

SAVAGE & BARTLETT
FOREST ENGINEERS
Timber Estimates, Maps, Topographic and Boundary Surveys
15 State St., BANGOR, MAINE

—has used it since he was a boy

Nothing to equal
MINARD'S
KING OF PAIN
for Sprains & Bruises

THE first thing to do when you have an injury is to apply Minard's famous Liniment, It is antiseeptic, soothing, healing, and gives quick relief.
The publisher of the best Farmer's paper in the Maritime Provinces in writing to us states: "I would say that I do not know of a medicine that has stood the test of time like MINARD'S LINIMENT. It has been an unfailing remedy in our household ever since I can remember, and has outlived dozens of would-be competitors and imitators."
MINARD'S LINIMENT CO. LIMITED
Yarmouth, N.S. 5

View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres. F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr. W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario and the East

Business in the lumber line is not picking up as rapidly as some of the sanguine ones expected. Different reports are heard regarding the activity of the trade. Some declare that it is growing duller and others affirm that from this out there should be a steady improvement. Most orders received are for small or mixed carloads, and in a great many instances the wholesalers are urged to rush the shipment without delay, showing that stocks at several points are getting low. There is no doubt that more inquiries are coming in, and a number are being translated into orders. The building situation is looking up at many points, and if construction goes on, with all the permits that have been taken out, there is no reason why 1921 should not be a favorable year for the retail lumbermen.

The announcement of the decrease in the freight tariff on lumber shipments from the West, which went into effect on April 5th, does not meet with much favor on the part of eastern representatives of British Columbia sawmills. They were hoping for a reduction of, at least, 15c per hundred lbs., and the decrease is only about 6c or 7c. It is believed that this small concession was given by the Canadian roads simply to offset a similar move made by western lines in the United States who put a new rate into effect on April 1st.

The new and old schedules are as follows, a few representative points being taken:—

	New Rate	Old Rate
Vancouver to Toronto	97c	1.03½
Vancouver to Windsor	91c	.98
Vancouver to Hamilton	94c	1.00½
Vancouver to Guelph	97c	1.03½
Shingles as follows.—		
Vancouver to Toronto	1.10½	1.14
Vancouver to Hamilton	1.07½	1.14
Vancouver to London	1.07½	1.14
Vancouver to Chatham	1.07½	1.14
Vancouver to Windsor	1.04½	1.11½

The reduction amounts to only $2.00 or $2.50 per M feet, which is a decidedly small advantage for western stock against the low prices prevailing on Ontario and Michigan hemlock and Southern pine. The average retailer can easily see that the sum saved in transportation will not be very great as the following are the guaranteed weights in connection with B. C. wood goods: Shiplap and boards, fir or hemlock, 2,500 lbs. per M feet; flooring and V joint, 2,000 lbs. per M feet; timbers, 3,300 lbs. per M feet rough, 3,000 lbs. per M feet, dressed; dimension, 2,600 lbs. coast standard; 2,900 lbs. per M feet, eastern standard; cedar bevel siding, 700 lbs. per M feet; 5/8 V joint fir or hemlock, 1,200 lbs. per M feet.

In accordance with the judgment and order of the Railway Board, dated January 14, 1921, the rate of exchange in connection with shipments of freight between points in Canada and the United States from April 1 to April 14, inclusive, will be 12¾ per cent., and the surcharge on the said traffic will be 8 per cent.

Driving conditions in the lumber line have been particularly good this spring and reports received from the north indicate that all the logs have been brought out to the streams and roadways, and with a fair amount of spring rain, there is not much fear but that the bulk of this year's timber will find its way to the saws.

There is an abundance of labor at all points, but the scale of wages will not be as high as in previous years. Just how men throughout the mills and lumber yards of Ontario will take the decrease is not yet known. Most plants in the province operated on a ten-hour day in 1920, and will resume on the same schedule.

The boys on the drives are receiving about $2.50 a day and board, whereas last spring they demanded and were given $4.00 to $4.50. One leading lumber concern has posted a notice throughout its camps the rate of pay that will prevail, starting April 1st. This wage is, possibly, a fair indication of what will be paid by other concerns. Bushmen, $50.00 a month (high) with board; ordinary labor at mill and track, $3.00 per day of ten hours; board, 90c a day; river drivers, $65.00 a month and board. It is also announced that all necessary goods in the van and store will be reduced on an average of 10%.

During March, 1920, the total value of building permits issued in Toronto was $2,062,000, while for March, 1921, the approximate figure was $1,750,000. It is stated that April will be a banner month.

United States

Business in the lumber line in the United States is proceeding without any material change in condition. Building has not assumed any great active proportions as yet and any stocks that are being sold are largely because of immediate requirements. There is still hesitancy and uncertainty regarding the future, although most exponents of the industry profess to be exceedingly optimistic. It is stated that retail dealers think two or three times before they purchase any considerable amount of stock. Money is still difficult to obtain in many sections and farmers are somewhat down-hearted by the low level of prices which they are receiving for their product.

Retail lumbermen are, certainly, studying local conditions before they buy very extensively. Wholesalers at a few points declare that trade is good, while others affirm that it is a long way from being what it should be at this season of the year. Still, on the whole, progress seems to be the order of the day and it has been sufficient to give to the entire structural lumber market a more stable tone than has previously been evident. Price fluctuations in yellow pine and Douglas fir have been slight during the last three weeks and buyers are entering commitments with greater confidence. The volume of buying is gradually increasing, as dealers in the principal cities of the country are entering the market; smaller cities are even more active in construction work and dealers are buying somewhat more freely. There is no disposition to buy much beyond current needs; buyers are conservative and are holding their advantage in a distinctly buyers' market.

Hardwoods are reflecting a slight improvement in demand as some of the industrials are coming into the market on a limited scale. Prices are more stable in common grades and the higher grades are showing a slight advancing tendency. There is no great rush of buying, but there is a distinct increase in the volume of inquiries and an increase in the number and size of orders being placed. The automobile body business is picking up, the furniture manufacturers are buying more lumber and generally the factory consumers of hardwood are showing more concern than for some weeks in acquiring lumber. As yet the demand for better grades is larger than that for lower. The higher grades, because of low production, are becoming increasingly difficult to secure in large quantities. The lower grades are not moving so well and this situation is not expected to be materially changed until railroad rates are adjusted to meet the situation. As building operations open up and increase there is sure to be an improvement in the demand for hardwoods, though as hardwood flooring, trim and such items are the last to be delivered to a job, this demand will not make itself felt until building operations are well under way.

There is a healthier tone in the yellow pine market. Indications that have been multiplying from week to week are distinctly pointing to a continuance of demand and there is good reason to believe that the bottom has been reached in prices. Generally, quotations have been stable for at least three weeks. There has, in fact, been little change in prices since the first week in March. It was generally conceded up to the middle of March that there was little backbone to the demand, for it was realized that dealers were, for the most part, amending broken stocks in hope, rather than anticipation, of Spring business. The volume of this demand was fitful and buyers were unenthusiastic, for they had more than a reasonable doubt as to prospects. While it would probably be over-sanguine to say that these doubts are entirely removed, it is true that they have been dissipated entirely in some sections of the country and that the outlook is better throughout the country. Building is going ahead—haltingly in many instances, but in some degree everywhere. The demand is therefore more soundly based, for it represents replacement of stock that is moving to the consumer.

Manufacturing conditions have shown no material change. Rains have occurred in some sections, tending to interfere with operations somewhat. Production is showing an increase as more of the small plants resume operation.

Great Britain

The labor disturbances, and particularly the strike of the coal miners, has greatly upset business and retarded any slight improvement that might have been made during the past few weeks. The outlook at the time of writing is not any too encouraging and as long as agitation and distrust prevail, there is not much hope of any real

LUMBERMAN'S TENTS

For the Spring Drive

COOK TENTS—
SLEEP TENTS
STORAGE TENTS

TARPAULINS—

HORSE and WAGGON COVERS

Wholesale Manufacturers

Woods Mfg. Co. - Ottawa

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg

Western White Pine
California White Pine
California Sugar Pine
and Arizona Soft Pine

Best Stock for Factory
and Pattern Lumber

ASK

LOUIS WUICHET Inc.

Room 712 Railway Exchange
Chicago, Illinois

Western White Pine
Western Yellow Larch

Our stocks are Complete

Boards, Shiplap, Dimension,
Casing, Base, Flooring, Siding

We Can Meet Your Requirements

For Commons inquire at Mills.
For Shop—

Louis Wuichet Inc.,
Railway Exchange Bldg.,
Chicago, Ill.

The

Otis Staples Lumber Co.

LIMITED

Wycliffe, B.C.

progress being made in the business or building situation or in satisfactory turn-over in the timber trade.

The softwood trade has been passing through a time of great strain during the past few weeks. Rapidly falling prices, financial stringency and heavy stocks have severely tested the market, but it is hoped that the worst days are over. The c.i.f. on f.o.b. market is still in a state of inactivity for practically all classes of softwoods. Present stocks are certainly all sufficient to meet the existing demand, and no doubt some little time will elapse—after an improvement in consumption has been experienced—before importers will be persuaded to enter into any fresh commitments.

Swedish sawn goods are likewise of little interest until such times as the bulk of present stocks—purchased at many times in excess of today's spot values—have found their way into consumption.

It is learned that practically no contracts for forward shipment are being fixed at present for pine goods, but as existing stocks of the better grades are not unduly heavy, there is no likelihood of any appreciable decrease in value of pine ruling during the coming season. The market in pitch logs and lumber remains inactive, and present stocks are more than sufficient to satisfy the anticipated demand in the near future. Fortunately the arrivals of softwoods generally have of late been limited in quantity.

A Manchester correspondent writes:—One of the strongest markets at present is the pine market. A few days ago we saw an interesting letter from Canada, which stated that several of the best-known sawmillers and shippers of pine in the Ottawa valley were holding out for full values, and were prepared to close down their mills rather than accept lower prices than are current now. As it is, the "cut" at many mills is considerably reduced. The prospects for cheaper pine, therefore, are not rosy, and first quality will, we imagine, keep at the £110 level at least for some considerable time yet.

There is a very meagre timber import to record, only two boats being officially recorded as arriving with timber cargo since our last report. These are the Ashworth from New Orleans with a small parcel of oak lumber; one of gum lumber; a consignment of hickory billets "to order"; and the Flora Park bringing from Hamburg a parcel of fir. In addition to the foregoing the Manchester Hero, from various Canadian and North American ports, will have berthed, amongst other cargo being a quantity of Quebec pine for G. Mason & Co. Ltd. There is, too, the Manchester Corporation on passage, also with pine for the last-named firm.

Speaking of the cost of housebuilding, it seems that certain contradictory statements have been made by the Ministry of Health and the Master Builders as to the reported drop in the cost of erecting dwellings under the housing schemes in hand in various parts of the country might well leave the average reader wondering. That a certain reduction in cost may be looked for, however, seems certain when one turns to the position with regard to timber. Russia, which at normal times contributes a fair proportion of the soft timbers used in building, being for some time to come out of the market, what we receive must, of necessity almost, come from the Baltic. British merchants are making no advances, and seeing that the Northern holders of timber are bound to sell to meet their liabilities, it is reasonable to anticipate that a marked break in prices may occur. This anticipation is strengthened by the fact that an important concession has already been secured. For several seasons the shippers of timber from the Baltic have insisted on a guaranteed rate of exchange on all contracts, by which serious losses accrued to British merchants through this rate being adverse. This season the exchange guarantee has been withdrawn.

Market Correspondence

SPECIAL REPORTS ON CONDITIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD

Quebec Lumber Trade Remains Very Quiet

The lumber trade in the city and district of Quebec has undergone no change. It still continues to remain dormant in keeping with the conditions related in the February issue of the "Canada Lumberman," without any apparent signs of awakening, and the most astute business men engaged in the trade in this city, in their review of the situation, do not look for an improvement for some time to come, not that they are pessimistic or discouraged but because they do not anticipate any change in the United Kingdom or United States markets for some weeks to come.

The advices from the representatives of Quebec lumber firms in England from the beginning of February are not very cheering. They have not as yet sent out any orders and no arrangements have yet been made for shipments from the port of Quebec this spring. The reports being received from the Quebec representatives abroad are to the effect that the markets are inactive and restricted in demand and likely to continue so for a period of time. They say in their letters that this atmosphere of inactivity is particularly noticeable in some of the chief varieties, and point out that the values are unsteady, showing in some cases a marked decline. Ocean freight space is being offered on account of the large number of vessels tied up in idleness; nevertheless no advantage in this respect is being taken from the fact of the dormancy of demand.

Imports to the United Kingdom are moderate and the stocks in the aggregate are becoming reduced but notwithstanding the purchasing power seems for the time paralyzed. In this retrospective review of the situation the Quebec representatives abroad proceed to state in their letters that the political horizon is none too serene in aspect, and the turbulent spirit of labor, is in the main responsible for the business inactivities that prevail in the United Kingdom. Until labor by an experience of bitterness comes to realize that capital dominates in the life of trade, the present conditions must go unchanged. English business interests, according to the letters at hand are beginning to comprehend that the Government with their tacit consent have been too lenient with the labor unions, and instead of pandering to their demands out of sympathy on account of the nation's gratitude for services rendered during the war, should have been more firm in treatment of radicals for the weal of the people and the reconstruction of the nation and the business world in general.

The miners' strike, that was anticipated, has been one of the causes of trade restriction and tight money in the United Kingdom, and upon the result of this strike much depends. In case of a collapse of the rising and if the miners admit their position being wrong and incompatible with business conditions, and return to work with a new spirit of resignation, this should clear the vision of labor unions in general as to the impossibility of their attitude, and go far to restore confidence and encourage renewed activities in business, including construction that will create a demand for lumber and improve the market.

In the meantime there is no demand for Quebec yellow pine and stocks remain full. The same can be said for square and red pine, and altogether there appears to be in the United Kingdom markets sufficient wood for the present limited demand.

The United States market is still depressed and no wood whatever moving from Quebec in that direction. The wholesale and retail lumber dealers of the United States are assembled in convention at Chicago to study the situation and is being attended by a number of Canadian lumbermen, including Mr. W. G. Power, president of The Sharples Lumber Co., Ltd., of Quebec, and the outcome of this convention is awaited with considerable interest.

Mr. Power, who is one of the most astute lumbermen in the Quebec trade, treats the present season of depression in both the United Kingdom and the United States in a philosophical manner. While not sanguine as to any beneficial change in the present, he is optimistic of the future, and holds the belief that the break in the dark clouds that hover over the business horizon, will first come from the American market that will awaken Canadian business interests.

Local conditions show no improvement, notwithstanding the city of Quebec is short 2,000 dwellings apart from other buildings in contemplation. The people there cannot be induced to invest their money on account of the high cost of material and inefficiency of high-priced labor, who demand big wages without a fair equivalent in production.

The pulpwood situation in the district of Quebec is even less active than it was two months ago. There is no demand whatever for this wood from the American mills and consequently no movement. Quebec pulpwood interests, discussing the slump in business with the "Canada Lumberman" do not, however, view the matter with any feeling of alarm, and do not look for an immediate change in the prevailing conditions. They are aware that the American mills have been procuring their supply of wood from the State of Maine and buying at $4. less per cord, delivered at the mills than they can get the same from Quebec. The cutting down of the Maine forests was referred to in the "Canada Lumberman" two months ago when, it was pointed out that devastation of the forests by the budworm led to their being cut and sold for pulpwood that affected the Canadian supply. In the meantime, the Quebec dealers say that they will not lower the present price of their pulpwood.

Cedar Shingles—All Grades

Can Ship Promptly in Following Brands:

Beaver Brand Fraser Brand

Price Brand

Wire or Write for Quotations

CEDAR PRODUCTS, LTD.

Selling Agents

AMHERST, N. S.

The New Hobberlin Building. One of the largest mill construction buildings in Toronto. Designed and built by Messrs. Yolles and Rottenberg, Toronto.

One Million Feet

Supplied by One Firm

The million feet of Douglas Fir that was used in this large building was supplied by one firm. Needless to say this firm is a regular advertiser in "Contract Record" and owes its large business to keeping close to its market and following the trade information that is to be found in

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ADVERTISING RATES ON REQUEST.
HUGH C. MacLEAN, LTD.
349 ADELAIDE W., TORONTO.

Mailed every Wednesday by the publishers of "Canada Lumberman" in the interests of building material manufacturers, architects, builders and engineers.

The EAGLE LUMBER CO. Limited
WHOLESALE LUMBER
SANS-DIEU-RIEN
MONTREAL - Canada

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER
SPRUCE, PINE, HEMLOCK
HARDWOODS
First Class Planing Mill Equipment
SHIPMENTS—C.P R. and CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
THE EAGLE LUMBER CO. LIMITED
Head Office: 90 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.
Mills at Mont Laurier, Que.; Hebert, Que.; Ste. Marguerite, Que.; and Nottaway, Que. Dressing mill at St. Jerome, Que.

Northern Office: MIDLAND, ONT.
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Herman H. Hettler Lumber Co.
2601 Elston Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.
Manufacturers and Dealer
White Pine, Red Pine and Yellow Pine
Lumber and Lath
Excellent Planing Mill Facilities. Prompt Shipments

Everything in Spruce
Rough or Dressed
ALSO
Spruce and White Pine Lath
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SPECIALS
We offer:
1 car 1" BASSWOOD No. 1 Common & Better
1 car 1½" BASSWOOD No. 1 Common & Better
1 car each 1", 1¼", 1½" & 2" BIRCH No. 1 Common & Better
2 cars 1x4" & up SPRUCE 4th Quality & Better
2 cars 2x5" SPRUCE 4th Quality & Better
2 cars 5/8x4" & up HEMLOCK Mill Run
at prices well within the market. We solicit your enquiries for above. We have other stocks in SPRUCE and BIRCH.
GOOD STOCKS PROMPT SHIPMENTS SATISFACTION
C. A. SPENCER, LIMITED
Offices—McGill Building, MONTREAL, Quebec

EDGINGS

The Maritime Lumber Co. of Campbellton, N.B., intend putting in operation at Rocky Gulch a portable sawmill.

The logging camp of Gilbert Stockford, lumberman, at Burton, near Gagetown, N.B., was recently destroyed by fire.

The Bathurst Lumber Company, Bathurst, N.B., has spent $1,136,600 on the hydro-electrical development at Grand Falls on the Nepisiquit River.

H. B. Armitage, formerly operating at Legal, Alberta, as the H. B. Armitage Lumber Company, has sold out his retail yard there and removed to Edmonton, where he is opening a yard.

The office of the Guelph Lumber Co., Guelph, Ont., was recently broken into and ransacked. The till was opened but there was no money in it, so that the marauders got little for their efforts.

Louis Forsyth, retail lumberman, of Agincourt, Ont., has disposed of his business to Mr. Ogden, who has been engaged in farming near Agincourt for a number of years. Mr. Forsyth is retiring.

The sawmill of Spiers & Tye of Port Hope, Ont., was damaged recently by a flood which visited that district. Part of the mill building was wrecked and a quantity of shingles and lumber carried away.

W. J. Van Dusen, of the H. R. MacMillan Export Co., Vancouver, has returned from an extended trip to South America, where he went to look over the field for the sale of British Columbia lumber.

A. E. McMaster, secretary of the Whalen Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, addressed the Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association in Vancouver recently on the pulp and paper industry of the province.

The people of Prince Rupert are looking forward to the establishment of the pulp plant being organized to handle the Emerson properties. The location of the site of the plant has been practically settled.

The offices of the C. G. Anderson Lumber Co., in the Excelsior Life Building, Toronto, have been recently remodelled and enlarged and the firm has now as fine a suite of private offices as could be desired.

Trees Development Company, Limited, Toronto, have been incorporated to manufacture and deal in pulp and paper products. Capital $100,000. N. J. Riordon and T. A. Mills, both of Toronto, are two of the incorporators.

The sawmill of Andrew McKean, Collingwood Township, Grey County, was burned to ground recently, the loss being estimated at over $10,000, with no insurance. The mill was one of the best hardwood ones in Ontario.

The operating management of the Whalen Pulp & Paper Company announce that the sawmills at the three plants, Port Alice, Swanson Bay and Woodfibre, are to be re-opened for the season and will employ a large number of men.

M. A. Bradshaw, Limited, Montreal, have been incorporated to conduct sawmills and manufacture and deal in boxes and other wood products. Capital $49,000. F. B. Common and F. G. Bush, of Montreal, are two of the incorporators.

The Canada Machinery Corporation of Galt, Ont., have closed out their Brock Avenue showrooms in Toronto and have moved their sales office to rooms 721-22, Bank of Hamilton Building. W. J. Irving will continue in charge of the Toronto sales force, as heretofore.

Landry, Langlois, Limitee, Mont Joli, P.Q., have been incorporated to manufacture and deal in lumber, timber, pulpwood and other forest products. Capital $20,000. L. P. Landry of Mont Joli, P.Q., and E. Langlois, of Saint Mose, P.Q., are two of the incorporators.

International Toy Company, Limited, Montreal, have been incorporated to conduct a general lumber business, manufacturing and dealing in logs, lumber and other wood products. Capital $50,000. A. A. Magee and T. B. Heney, both of Montreal, are two of the incorporators.

Pacific Color Manufacturing Company, Limited, Vancouver, B.C., was recently incorporated to operate sawmills, manufacturing and dealing in forest products. Capital $250,000. Two of the incorporators are G. E. Ankers, of Los Angeles, Cal., and W. Urwin, of Vancouver, B.C.

Walter Thomas, of Eureka, Cal., is considering the establishment of a plant at New Westminster to make fuel out of sawmill waste, a product he is at present making in California on a commercial basis. He sent a sample to the secretary of the Board of Trade, with an enquiry as to possible sites.

Taking out the last of the export order of ties for British railways, the SS. Deuel of the U. S. Shipping Board, operated by Struthers & Dixon, sailed from Genoa Bay on March 8 for the United Kingdom. She carried 4,500,000 feet of ties, part of which was loaded at Vancouver and the remainder at Chemainus and Genoa Bay.

M. A. Ouellet & Frere, Limitee, Sainte Angele de Merici, Rimouski, P.Q., have been incorporated to conduct a general lumber operations, manufacturing and dealing in lumber, timber and other forest products. Capital $49,000. M. A. Ouellet and C. Ouellet, manufacturers, both of Ste. Angele de Merici, P.Q., are two of the incorporators.

Work is being rushed on the machine room of the International Paper Company's mill at Three Rivers, Que. In this mill there will shortly be erected four news print machines and one wrapping paper machine. The sulphite mill has been in operation for three months, and it is expected that the paper mill will be running next fall.

M. A. Grainger, managing director of the Timber Industries Council of B. C., has been honored by being named president of the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers, the appointment being for the ensuing three years. Dr. C. D. Howe of Toronto, was elected vice-president, M. Dwight of Ottawa, treasurer, and Roland D. Craig of Ottawa, secretary.

D. P. Maguire, brother of Sir Alexander Maguire, British match manufacturer, has been spending some time at the match splint factory which the firm of Maguire, Paterson and Palmer have just completed at Pembroke, Ont. The plant has been under construction during the winter, and is now

beginning production. J. E. Ardron, secretary-treasurer of the company, says that Sir Alexander is expected in Canada in April, and meantime plans for the construction of their main $5,000,000 plant are in abeyance, nor has it yet been decided where it is to be established.

Orders have been posted in the customs offices at Vancouver and Victoria, that permits must now be obtained from the B. C. Forest Branch before any boom of logs or cradle of shingle bolts can leave the country. This applies also to the cedar logs being shipped to Japan. It is intended as a protection in the matter of payment of timber dues.

The Three Rivers Pulp and Paper Company, of which Noah Timmins is president, and R. J. Whyte, of Montreal, secretary, has about completed its plans for the erection of a pulp and paper mill at Three Rivers, Quebec. A site has been secured on the river, and a contract has been made with the Shawinigan Water and Power Company for electric power.

J. W. Wilkinson, of the Wilkinson Co., Ltd., Vancouver, has the distinction of being the first Canadian to take the special training course in steel business given by the U. S. Steel Corporation at Cleveland, Ohio. The course, which lasts some time, and is very thorough, takes the student from the ore pits to the last operation on the finished products.

The Laurentide Company, Limited, have constructed a dam on the Ruban River, 12 miles north of Casey, P.Q. It is constructed on solid rock, and is 377 feet long and 30 feet wide. The lumber used in the dam was about 110,000 feet, which was squared and trimmed with axes near the site of the dam. The structure will, it is expected, be of very material benefit in the logging operations of the company.

In these days of depression, figures on log production for January of this year—showing an increase of 34,000,000 feet over the total for January, 1920,—are rather cheering. The total of logs scaled during January, 1921, in the Coast area was 101,446,337 feet and in the Interior 31,909,558 feet, while during the corresponding period a year previous the Coast total was 84,189,761 feet and the Interior total 15,337,645 feet.

The Hocken Lumber Co. have removed their offices from 630 Confederation Life Building, Toronto, to 626 in the same building, where they have more spacious quarters. The company, which have been operating a winter mill at Deer Lake, recently closed down that plant after sawing nearly 2,000,000 feet of hemlock, the largest output in several seasons. It is expected that the company's mill at West River will start up in the near future.

The Dryden Paper Co. of Dryden, Ont., have got out all the pulpwood they require for the coming season and will have a reasonable surplus. It is stated that there was an over-production of pine and spruce pulpwood by settlers in Northwestern Ontario last winter, but this will eventually all be absorbed. Some of the wood is being used to make lath. The spring drive and towing of logs around Dryden has not yet been begun, and it will, probably, be early in May before the wood is moved.

The Northwest Lumber Company's mill is the largest between the Great Lakes and the coast, having been operated for the past five years on the St. Albert Trail four miles from the post office, having a site with yards of forty acres. A fully-equipped boarding house is in connection with the mill where employees are provided for who have not homes in the vicinity. The sawing capacity of the mill is 150,000 feet per day, two double cutting bands, slab resaw and horizontal slab resaw being utilized.

The Dominion Forest Products Laboratory, which is in the buildings used by the University of British Columbia, is to add a 300,000-pound testing machine. It has at present two machines, an Olsen 30,000-pound testing machine and a Hatt-Turner impact machine. The Government has a splendid "lab" housed in McGill University, Montreal, from where these machines were obtained, and the local facilities in Vancouver are such that they will be of great benefit to students taking up the forestry course.

A certain amount of activity will be going forward in the Queen Charlotte Islands this season, according to Captain C. H. Nicholson, manager for the G. T. P. steamship services, who has recently returned from Prince Rupert. Logging will be carried on at Cumshewa, and on Lyall Island, and about 35,000,000 feet of logs will be cut for various mills. Captain Nicholson also hopes to see resumption at Buckley Bay, Masset Inlet, but could not state definitely yet as Mr. F. Buckley was now in England and had made no announcement.

An interesting public meeting of the Toronto Board of Trade was held on Tuesday, March 29th, when there was presented under the Department of Education of Ontario two industrial firms, on "Lumberland," depicting operations in the woods and sawmills in Ontario, and on multiplying Ontario's power resources, the work and development of the Chippawa power canal being shown. The various scenes in connection with "Lumberland" were taken principally from the mills and logging camps of the Marshay Lumber Co. at Milnet, Ont.

Discrimination on the part of manufacturers in favor of British Columbia timber is becoming more noticeable every day. This is evidenced by a letter received by the Vancouver Board of Trade from a firm which has just closed in the United States and is moving its factory to Sault Ste. Marie, where it is to resume business in a short time. The firm is Everett & Son, of Waukegan, Ill. It seeks to secure 30,000 ironing table tops of western pine and will endeavor to place an order in British Columbia, although the material is to be used very far east of here.

B. M. Wylie, formerly crown timber agent for the Port Arthur district, before leaving Port Arthur for Toronto, expressed the opinion that reforesting was a great question for both the people and the Government of the country and said that townships unfitted for agricultural pursuits have been thrown open to settlement, while good agricultural lands have been left untouched by the plough. Mr. Wylie feels that the settlers on the poor lands should be removed to the good lands and the land from which they have been trying to make a living, be reforested.

A bill has been introduced in the New Brunswick Legislature for the prevention and suppression of fires. The new measure will become operative on June 1st. The expense of the scheme will be borne by the assessment of one-half of one per cent. on the premiums of insurance companies and any overplus of the year's operations will be deducted from the next annual assessment. A fire marshal and the necessary assistants will be appointed and will carry on an investigation of all fires. A board composed of two representatives each from the Government, the Board of Fire Underwriters and the Union of Municipalities will administer the Act.

The Beck Lumber Company
PENETANG, ONTARIO
We handle the famous
Horse Shoe Brand White Pine
Manufactured by C. Beck Mfg. Co.
Have a complete stock of Dry White Pine, Hemlock, and Lath.
A planing mill in connection.
Prompt attention given all enquiries.
TORONTO OFFICE 10 Parliament St. F. H. HORNING M 2170

BIRCH
We offer 500,000 feet 4/4 Birch, 2 Common and Better, and 150,000 feet 1½" to 3", 2 Common and Better, Dry, 1920 Sawing.
SEND US YOUR ENQUIRIES
G. M. STRONG Office: 211 McGill St., Montreal
Saw Mills at: Cambria, P.Q.

H. BOURGOUIN
Dominion Express Bldg., 145 St. James St., **Montreal**
We have ready for shipment at Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.
4ths AND BETTER SPRUCE

1 x 4 x 10/13	40,000 ft.	1¼ x 7 x 10/13	60,000 "
1 x 5 x "	40,000 "	1¼ x 9 & up	100,000 "
1 x 6 x "	40,000 "		
1 x 7 x "	20,000 "	2 x 4 x 10/13	25,000 ft.
1 x 8 x "	10,000 "	2 x 5 x "	80,000 "
1¼ x 4 x 10/13	25,000 ft.	2 x 6 x "	80,000 "
1¼ x 5 x 10/13	50,000 "	2 x 7 x "	90,000 "
1¼ x 6 x 10/13	65,000 "	2 x 8 x "	75,000 "

WE ALSO HAVE "B" & "C" GRADE IN 1", 1¼" & 2"
200,000 ft. 1 x 3 and up, 2, 3, and 4 ft. long. No. 1 and 2 Box Boards.
60% SPRUCE 40% RED PINE
500,000 1½" Mill Run Spruce Laths.—Dressing Facilities at Mill.

Saw Mill Exhausters
"By-Pass" Blower Systems are Indestructible
"By-Pass" exhausters will handle the green sawdust from your saw mill without clogging or trouble of any kind. Material does not pass through or around fan wheel. Fan is not overhung. Three bearings. No heating or shaking. The best and most economical system made today.
We manufacture and install systems complete
Write for information
Toronto Blower Company
156 Duke St., Toronto

"COURTESY"

H. L. MICKLE LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Southern Yellow Pine

Serving the

Retail Yard Trade

Sales Offices—CINCINNATI, OHIO

"SERVICE"

ONTARIO SPRUCE

5th Quality and Better

We offer cheap balance cut of small mill:—

1¾ x 5	6 M	2" x 3	7 M
1¾ x 6	20 M	2" x 4	23 M
1¾ x 8	8 M	2" x 5	2 M
1¾ x 8 & up	10 M	3" x 3	
1¾ x 9	7 M	Tamarack	2 M

All 6/16 fts. and shall be glad to quote you.

Standard Export Lumber Co., Ltd.

406 Board of Trade Building, Montreal, Que.

SPRING REPAIRS

Besides PLIBRICO for your Furnaces
we can supply you with
ROOFINGS—Rubber, Plastic and Liquid
also SHEATHINGS and
ROCKFACE—white water paint

MILL SUPPLY DEPT.
BEVERIDGE PAPER COMPANY, Limited
MONTREAL

FOR SALE

Wholesale Lumber Business

Owing to the death, recently, of Mr. Jas. G. Cane, the business heretofore carried on by him and Mr. Geo. A. Anderson, as Jas. G. Cane & Co., is hereby offered for sale as a going concern.

The stock on hand consists of White Pine and Norway Lumber and Lath: approximately 4,000,000 ft. of lumber and 1,500,000 pcs. of Lath, piled at the following points: Victoria Harbour, Midland, Peterboro, Callander, Spanish Station, and Pakesley.

Further information can be had at the office

207 Stair Bldg., Toronto

The D'AUTEUIL LUMBER CO., Limited

81 St. Peter Street,
QUEBEC

Pulpwood, Lumber, Spoolwood, Ties and Shingles

FIRE BRICK
AND CLAY

We make several brands of fire brick made by every known process of manufacture from a selection of various high grade Pennsylvania clays. This enables us to furnish the best adapted fire brick for your boilers, dutch ovens, refuse burners, kilns, etc.

We specialize in fire brick for power plants and if you will advise us whether your boilers are hand fired or stoker fired and kind of fuel used we can then give you the proper brick for your work.

We carry a large stock of our different brands in various sizes and shapes in our Hamilton warehouse, which enables us to ship at once.

We manufacture the following well-known brands:

"Elkco Special," "Elk Steel," "St. Marys," "Keystone" and "M.D. Elk"

Write for copy of our catalogue,

Elk Fire Brick Co. of Canada, Ltd.

HIGH GRADE FIRE BRICK and CLAY

Sun Life Bldg., Hamilton, Canada

Representatives for Maritime Provinces:
RHODES, CURRY COMPANY, Ltd., Head Office, AMHERST, N.S.
Branches at Sydney and New Glasgow, N. S.

IT'S A BEAR

in the Woods

ANY SHAPE

ANY WEIGHT

James Smart Plant

Brockville, Canada

Manufactures Lath Direct from the Round Log

No. 2 Combined
Lath Mill and Bolter

Illustration shows our No. 2 Combined Lath Mill and Bolter—A machine for manufacturing lath direct from the round log. The bolter is automatic and the mandrel carries a 24 in. saw. It is a machine for every modern sawmill and does rapid, continuous and thorough work.

Send for Catalogue

The G. Walter Green Co., Ltd.

PETERBOROUGH, ONT.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

Prices in Carload Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto

White Pine;		
1 x 4/7 Good Strips	$120 00	$125 00
1¼ & 1½ x 4/7 Good Strips	125 00	130 00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	150 00	160 00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	130 00	135 00
1¼ and 1½ x 8 and wider Good Sides	175 00	176 00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	180.00	190.00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	100 00	110 00
5/4 & 6/4 No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	105 00	115 00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	105 00	115 00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	65 00	67 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	66 00	68 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	66 00	68 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	69 00	71 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
1 x 12 Mill Run	75 00	77 00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 Mill Run	69 00	71 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	65 00	67 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	67 00	69 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	67 00	69 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	79 00	81 00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	48 00	50 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	47 00	49 00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	49 00	51 00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	49 00	51 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	35 00	37 00
1 x 10 x 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	39 00	41 00
1 x 4 and up 6/10 No. 3 Mill Culls	25 00	27 00
Red Pine:		
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	60 00	62 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	62 00	64 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	64 00	66 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	62 00	64 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	63 00	64 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	64 00	65 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	66 00	68 00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	90 00	95 00
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	90 00	95 00
Spruce:		
1 x 4 Mill Run	50 00	52 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	52 00	54 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	55 00	56 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	60 00	62 00
1 x 12 Mill Run Spruce	64 00	66 00
Mill Culls	44 00	46 00

HEMLOCK (M R)

(In car load lots f.o.b. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	38 00	40 00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	40 00	42 00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	43 00	45 00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	44 00	46 00
1 x 7, 9 & 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	43 00	45 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 12 and 14 ft.	40 00	42 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 18 ft.	45 00	47 00
2 x 4 to 12 in. 20 ft.	47 00	49 00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to16ft.	34 00	36 00

FIR FLOORING

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2 Edge Grain
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2 Flat Grain
(Depending upon widths)
1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough
1¼ x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough
3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough
1 x 5 & 6 Fir Casing
1 x 8 & 10 Fir Base
1¼ & 1½ 8, 10 & 12" E. G. Stepping
1¼ & 1½, 8, 10 & 12" F. G. Stepping
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S.
1¼ & 1½ x 4 to 12, Clear Fir, D4S
XX Shingles 6 butts 1 to 2", per M.
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in., per M.
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2 in., per M.

No definite prices yet prevail on B. C. forest products generally.

LATH

	F.O.B. Mill
No. 1 White Pine, 4 ft.	$13.00
No. 2 White Pine, 4 ft.	12.00
No. 3 White Pine, 4 ft.	9.00
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in.	6.00
Merchantable Spruce Lath, 4 ft.	8.00

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for carloads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

The prices quoted on imported woods do not include American exchange.

ASH, WHITE

(Dry weight 3800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$120.00	$ 70.00	$ 40.00
1¼"	130.00	85.00	45.00
1¼"	130.00	85.00	45.00
2"	140.00	100.00	50.00
2½" and 3"	165.00	120.00	60.00
4"	165.00	120.00	60.00

ASH, BROWN

4/4	$130.00	$ 70.00	$ 50.00
6/4	140.00	80.00	55.00
8/4	155.00	80.00	55.00

BIRCH

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$120.00	$ 75.00	$ 50.00
5/4 and 6/4	130.00	85.00	55.00
8/4	135.00	90.00	55.00
10/4 and 12/4	150.00	105.00	65.00
16/4	150.00	110.00	70.00

BASSWOOD

(Dry weight 2500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	$100.00	$ 70.00	$ 40.00	$ 30.00
5/4 & 6/4	105.00	75.00	45.00	35.00
8/4	110.00	80.00	50.00	45.00

BEECH.

The quantity of beech produced in Ontario is not large and is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices. At present the prevailing quotation on log run, mill culls out, delivered in Toronto is $60.00 to $70.00.

CHESTNUT

(Dry weight 2800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1"	$120.00	$ 80.00	$ 50.00
1¼" & 1½"	130.00	90.00	55.00
2"	140.00	100.00	55.00

ELM, SOFT

(Dry weight 3100 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	$105.00	$ 75.00	$ 45.00	$ 30.00
6/4 & 8/4	140.00	105.00	70.00	50.00
12/4	155.00	130.00	85.00	

GUM, RED

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	Plain 1s & 2s	Plain No. 1 Com.	Quartered 1s & 2s	Quartered No. 1 Com.
1"	$100.00	$ 65.00	$120.00	$ 90.00
1¼"	110.00	75.00	130.00	100.00
1½"	110.00	75.00	130.00	100.00
2"	125.00	100.00	150.00	105.00

Figured Gum, $10 per M. extra, in both plain and quartered.

GUM, SAP

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	55.00	$40.00
1¼" and 1½"	70.00	55.00
2"	75.00	60.00

HICKORY

(Dry weight 4500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$115.00	$ 65.00	$ 50.00
1¼"	140.00	95.00	60.00
1½"	140.00	95.00	60.00
2"	155.00	110.00	65.00

MAPLE, HARD

(Dry weight 4200 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Com. No. 1	Com. No. 2	Com. No. 3
4/4	$120.00	$ 60.00	$ 45.00	$ 30.00
5/4 & 6/4	125.00	70.00	60.00	
8/4	125.00	75.00	65.00	
12/4	130.00	85.00	75.00	
16/4	150.00	110.00	90.00	

SOFT MAPLE

The quantity of soft maple produced in Ontario is small and it is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices.

PLAIN WHITE & RED OAK.

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$105.00	$ 70.00
5/4 — 6/4	120.00	80.00
8/4	130.00	90.00
10/4	150.00	100.00
12/4	150.00	100.00
16/4	170.00	110.00

WHITE OAK, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$160.00	$ 90.00
5/4 & 6/4	170.00	100.00
8/4	180.00	120.00

QTD. CUT RED OAK

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$140.00	$ 85.00
5/4 & 6/4	150.00	95.00
8/4	160.00	105.00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:	
1-in. x 7-in. and up	$150 00
1¼-in. and 1½-in., 8-in. & up	190 00
2-in. x 7-in. and up	200 00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up.	90 00
Pine good strips:	
1-in.	125 00
1¼-in. and 1½-in.	145.00
2-in.	150 00
Pine good shorts:	
1-in. x 7-in. and up	135 00
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.	110 00
1¼-in. and 1½-in.	135 00
2-in.	140 00
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	80 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	95 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	90 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	75 00
Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips	65 00
Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips	65 00
Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips	72 00
Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips	72 00
Pine, 1 x 8-in., s.c. 12 to 16 ft.	73 00
Pine, 1-in. x 10-in. M.R.	75 00
Pine, s.c. sidings, 1½ and 2-in.	75 00
Pine, s.c. strips 1-in.	62 00
1¼, 1½ and 2-in.	65 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.	55 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5	56 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6	58 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11', 1"x10"	60 00
Pine box Boards:	
1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	50 00
1"x3", 12'-16'	55 00
Pine, mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-ft. and up	50 00
Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.	40 00
O. culls r & w p	28 00 32 00

RED PINE, LOG RUN

mill culls out, 1-in.	36 00	52 00
mill culls out, 1¼-in.	36 00	52 00
mill culls out, 1½-in.	38 00	52 00
mill culls out, 2-in.	40 00	52 00
mill culls, white pine, 1"x7" and up		45 00

MILL RUN SPRUCE

1"x4" and up, 6'-11'		37 00
1"x4" and up, 12'-16'		37 00
1"x9"-10" and up, 12'-16'	42 00	44 00
1¼" x 7, 8 and 9" and up, 12'-16'	42 00	45 00
1¼ x 10 and up 12'-16'	43 00	45 00
1½" x 12" x 12" and up, 12'-16'		50 00
Spruce, 1-in. clear fine dressing and B)	50 00	53 00
Hemlock, 1-in. cull	30 00	32 00
Hemlock 1-in. log run	40 00	42 00
Hemlock, 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'	48 00	53 00
Tamarac	29 00	31 00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	52 00	56 00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out	54 00	58 00
Birch, log run	48 00	50 00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2-in.	60 00	70 00
Ash, black, log run	62 00	65 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57 00	62 00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51 00	56 00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47 00	52 00

Lath per M:

No. 1 white pine, 1¼-in. x 4 ft.	Open
No. 2 White Pine	Open
Mill run white pine	Open
Spruce, mill run 1½-in.	8 00
Red pine, mill run	8 00
Hemlock, mill run	6 50
White Cedar Shingles;	
XXXX, 18-in.	12 00
Clear butt, 18-in.	10 00
18-in. xx	7 00
Spruce logs (pulp)	20 00 28 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Foot
First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. average, according to lineal	100 110
19 in. and up average	110 120

SPRUCE DEALS

(At Mill)

	Per M. Ft.
3 in. unsorted Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	$35 00 $37 00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	38 00 40 00
3 in. unsorted Quebec, 9 in. wide	48 00 50 00

OAK

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.
According to average and quality 55 ft. cube	1 25 1 30

ELM

(At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet, cube	1 00 1 20
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 feet	90 1 00

BIRCH PLANKS

(At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft.	35 00 40 00

SARNIA, ONT.

PINE, COMMON AND BETTER

1 x 6 and 8 in.	$110 00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	130 00
1¼ and 1½ in. and up wide	180 00
2 in. and up wide	180 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	125 00
5/4 & 6/4 and up No. 1 and better	150 00
8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	150 00

No. 1 CUTS

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	115 00
1¼ in., 8 in. and up wide	125 00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide	125 00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide	130 00
2½ in. and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide	175 00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide	185 00

No. 1 BARN

1 in.; 10 to 16 ft. long	$80 00	90 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	85 00	95 00
2½ to 3 in., 10/16 ft.	90 00	100 00

No. 2 BARN

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	75 00	82 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	75 00	85 00
2½, 1½ and 3 in.	85 00	95 00

No. 3 BARN

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	68 00	74 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	72 00	75 00

BOX

1 in., 1¼ in. & 1½ in., 10/16'	60 00 62 00

MILL CULLS

Mill Run Culls 1 in., 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft.	$50 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	51 00

ST. JOHN, N.B.

From Yards and Mills

ROUGH LUMBER

Retail Prices Per M. Sq. Ft.

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh. Merch. Spr.	$47 00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge	49 00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 4 sides	52 00
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough	48 00
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6	50 00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7	55 00
2x10, 3x9	60 00
2x12, 3x10, 3x12, 8x8 and up	65 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4 & 5.	45 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x6	48 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x7 & up	50 00
Refuse Bds., Deals & Setgs.	82 00

Above random lengths up to 18-0 long.
Lengths 19-0 & up $5.00 extra per M.

For planing Merch. and Refuse Bds. add $2.00 per M to above prices.
Laths, $8.00.

SHINGLES

	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	$8 50
" Clears	7 75
" 2nd Clears	6 50
" Extra No. 1	5 00
Spruce	5 00

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

No. 1 SPRUCE

Dimension	S.1.S and 1.E 10 ft.	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.
2 x 4	$36	$35	$35	$36
2 x 6	37	35	35	36
2 x 8	38	36	36	37
2 x 10	39	37	37	38
2 x 12	40	38	38	39

(Continued on page 82)

CRANE
LIMITED

Manufacturers of Valves, Fittings and Piping Equipment and Distributors of Pipe, Plumbing and Heating Supplies.

The establishment of Works at Montreal and Branches (carrying complete stocks) in other principal Cities of Canada enables us to give "CRANE" service and quality throughout the Dominion.

CRANE Quality — Any Purpose or Pressure

Cast Iron Fittings, Screwed and Flanged.
Malleable Iron Fittings.
Cast Steel Flanged Fittings.
Forged Steel Screwed Fittings and Flanges.
Unions and Flange Unions. All iron, all brass, brass to iron.
Brass Fittings, Screwed and Flanged.
Drainage Fittings.
Valves (brass, iron and steel.)
Power Plant Equipment : Pipe Bends.
Flanged and Screwed Pipe.
Steam Specialties.

CRANE Quality

Plumbing and Heating Materials. The last word in equipment for the Home, Factory, Office, or any other type of building.

CRANE
LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE & WORKS
1280 ST. PATRICK STREET
MONTREAL

Branches and Warehouses
Halifax, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Vancouver.

Sales Offices;
Quebec, Sherbrooke, Hamilton, Victoria.

CRANE BENNETT Limited
Head Office and Warehouse:
London, England.

Sales Offices:
Manchester, Birmingham, England.

The most belting service for each dollar invested

Dominion Friction Surface Belting, properly installed, means greater power economy because its flexibility makes it suitable for use on cross curves and where idlers are encountered. Its greater strength and pulley gripping power make it the most dependable for main drives, countershafts, large motors and heavy machinery where the belts are large.

Dominion
Friction Surface Belting

meets the diversity of conditions encountered in all industries. The Dominion Rubber System stakes its reputation on the unqualified success of Dominion Friction Surface Belting.

Our belting engineers, without cost to you, will study conditions in your plant and submit recommendations for your approval. Phone or wire our nearest Service Branch.

Dominion Rubber System
Service Branches

CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED RUBBER CO. LIMITED
DOMINION RUBBER SYSTEM
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

Halifax	London	Regina
St. John	Kitchener	Saskatoon
Quebec	North Bay	Edmonton
Montreal	Fort William	Calgary
Ottawa	Winnipeg	Lethbridge
Toronto	Brandon	Vancouver
Hamilton		Victoria

Our Dominion Hose, Packing and Industrial Rubber Goods are all the Same High Standard as Dominion Friction Surface Belting.

DOMINION RUBBER SYSTEM PRODUCTS

Belting
Transmission: "Dominion" "Keewatin" "Para"
Conveyor: "Rockproof" "Canadian"
Elevator: "Dominion" "Rockproof"
Agricultural: "Dominion" "Star"
Grain Elevator: "Metcalf Standard" "Grain King"

Hose
Air: "Kushion Kover" "4810 Airtite"
Steam: "Indestructible" "Rockproof"
Water: "Indestructible" "Para"
Suction: "Para" "Star"
Garden: "Canadian" "Dominion"

Packing
Sheet: "Join-Tite" "Star" "Importers"
Rod: "Cabestos" "Valve-Bestos" "Canadian"
Valves: "Montreal" "Commercial" "Canadian"

Miscellaneous
Mats, Matting and Flooring.
Moulded Goods.
Plumbers' Specialties.
Hard Rubber Goods, Tubing.
Rubber Covered Rolls, Deckle Straps
Friction Tape, Splicing Compound.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

For 2 inches, rough, add 50 cents.
For S1E only add 50 cents.
For S1S and 2E, S4S or D&M, add $3.00.
For timbers larger than 8 x 8, add 50c. for each additional 2 inches each way.
For lengths longer than 20 ft., add $1.00 for each additional two feet.
For selected common, add $5.00.
For No. 2 Dimension, $3.00 less than No. 1.
For 1 x 2 and 2 x 2, $2 more than 2 x 4 No. 1.
For Tamarac open.

FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE AND LARCH

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the market at present the following prices can only be regarded as nominal.

Mountain Stock

No. 1 Dimension and Timbers

2 x 4, 2 x 6 2 x 8, 12/16 ft., S1S1E..	$35.50
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 10 ft. S1S1E ..	36.50
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 ft. S1S1E ..	34.50
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 18/22, S1S1E ..	37.50
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 24/32, S1S1E ..	39.50
2 x 10, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	37.50
2 x 10 ft., S1S1E	37.50
2 x 10, 18/22, S1S1E	38.50
2 x 10, 24/32, S1S1E	40.50
2 x 12, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	37.00
2 x 12; 10, 18, 20	39.00
2 x 12; 24, 26, 28, 30, 32	41.00

B. C. COAST FIR

Dimension S1S and E.

2 x 4 in. 6 ft.	34.00
2 x 4 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	35.00
2 x 4 in., 16 ft.	36.00
2 x 4 in. 18 and 20 ft.	37.00
2 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	39.00
2 x 10 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	36.25
2 x 10 in., 16 ft.	37.25
2 x 10, 18 to 20 ft....	38.25
2 x 10 in., 22 to 32 ft.	40.25
2 x 12 in., 8 to 14 ft.	37.75
2 x 12 in., 16 ft.	38.75
2 x 12 in., 19 and 20 ft.	39.75
2 x 12 in., 22 to 32 ft.	41.75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 8 to 14 ft. ...	39.25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 16 ft.	40.25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4, 18 and 20 ft.	41.25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4, 22 to 32 ft.	43.25
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 6 x 16 ft.	41.50
6 x 6, 6 x 8 and 8 x 8, 18 and 20 ft.	42.00
6 x 6, 6 x 8 8 x 8, 22 to 32 ft.	43.00

Above quotations are on mixed car lots. Straight cars can be bought for a little less.

Shingles, XXX B. C. Cedar, straight cars on 78c rate	4.50

Coast prices on Common listed, all current quotations f.o.b. 65c.

BUFFALO & TONAWANDA

WHITE PINE

Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/.	240 00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	240 00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	265 00
Selects, 4/4	215 00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	215 00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	240 00
Fine Common 4/4	165 00
Fine Common 5/4	175 00
Fine Common 6/4	175 00
Fine Common 8/4	175 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	125 00
No. 1 Cuts 5/4	135 00
No. 1 Cuts 6/4	135 00
No. 1 Cuts 8/4	140 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	85 00
No. 2 Cuts 5/4	110 00
No. 2 Cuts 6/4	115 00
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	120 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	70 00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	70 00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	72 00
Dressing 5/4	105 00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	110 00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	115 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	150 00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	150 00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	150 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	135 00
No. 2 Moulding 6/4	135 00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	140 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	90 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	84 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	85 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	87 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	73 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	75 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	53 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	55 00
Box 1 x 6 and up	47 00
Box 1 x 10	48 00
Box 1 x 12	49 00
Box 1 x 13 and up	50 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

MAPLE

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$ 85 00	$ 55 00	$ 35 00
5/4 to 8/4" . ..	90 00	60 00	40 00
10/4 to 4"	95 00	62 00	40 00

RED BIRCH

1"	125 00	80 00
5/4 & up . ..	130 00	85 00

SAP BIRCH

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	95 00	65 00	40 00
5/4 & up	105 00	70 00	45 00

SOFT ELM

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	60 00	40 00	25 00
5/4 to 8"	65 00	45 00	30 00

BASSWOOD

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	60 00	45 00	25 00
5/4 to 2"	70 00	50 00	30 00

PLAIN OAK

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	85 00	55 00	35 00
5/4 to 2"	95 00	65 00	40 00

WHITE & BROWN ASH

1"	95 00	60 00	30 00
5/4 to 2"	105 00	70 00	40 00
10/4 & up	120 00	85 00	50 00

BOSTON, MASS.

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian white pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in carloads.

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the market at present the following prices can only be regarded as nominal.

White pine uppers, 1 in.	210 00
White pine uppers, 1¼, 1½ in... .. 2 in.	220 00 230 00
White pine uppers, 2½, 3 in.	245 00
White pine uppers, 4 in.	255 00
Selectst, 1 in.	190 00
Selects, 1¼, 2 in.	**200 00**
Selects, 2½, 3 in.	220 00
Selects, 4 in.	230 00
Fine common, 1 in., 30 per cent. 12 in. and up	170 00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up	170 00
Fine Common, 1¼ to 2 in. ...190 00-200 00	
Fine Common, 2½ and 3 in.	210 00
Fine Common, 4 in.	215 00
1 in. shaky clear	85 00
1¼ in. to 2 in. shaky clear	90 00
1 in. No. 2 dressing	**95 00**
1¼ in. to 2 in. No. 2 dressing	**95 00**
No. 1 Cuts,, 1 in.	120 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	135 00
No. 1 Cuts, 2½ and 3 in.	170 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	95 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	100 00

Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	95 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	90 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	90 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	80 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	75 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	76 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	58 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	56 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	55 00

No. 1 Clear

Can. spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9 in.	90 00
1 x 10 in.	90 00
No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.	85 00
No. 1, 1 x 8 and 9 in.	85 00
No. 1, 1 x 10 in.	85 00
No. 2, 1 x 5 & 5 in. 52 00	48 00
No. 2, 1 x 4 & 7 in.	49 00
No. 2, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	51 00
No. 2, 1 x 10 in.	51 00
No. 2, 1 x 12 in.	53 00

Spruce, 12 in. dimension 53 00	56 00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension 52 00	55 00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension 51 00	54 00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension 50 00	53 00
2 x 10 in. random lengths, 8 ft. and dup 46 00	48 00
2 x 12 in., random lengths 47 00	49 00

2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 ...	38 00
3 x 4 and 4 x 4 in.	40 00
2 x 9	42 00
All other random lengths, 7-in. and under, 8 ft. and up	38 00
5-inch and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s ...40 00	42 00
1 x 2	42 00
1 x 3....	40 00
1½ in. spruce lath 8 50	9 00
1½ in. spruce lath	8 00

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	6 50
Clears	6 00
Second Clear	3 75
Clear Whites	3 50
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	4 00
Extra 1s (Clear whites out	3 00
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in. 5 50	5 80
Red Cedar Eurekas, 18-inch, 5-butts to 2-in.	10 00
Red Cedar Perfections, 5 butts to 2¼	11 00
Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2 in. extra red cedar	5 25

St. Francis Basin Hardwoods

KRAETZER CURED AND AIR DRIED

Tennessee Aromatic Red Cedar

Car loads and less or Mixed with Hardwoods

WHAT OTHERS SAY:—

"Your letter of February 15th received and we want to say that this was a very nice lot of lumber. It was good widths and lengths and well manufactured, dry stock and the grading was very liberal. We are sorry we cannot use more of this lumber at the present time. **WE RECEIVED SEVERAL CARS FROM OTHER MANUFACTURERS AT A CHEAPER PRICE, BUT THE LUMBER WAS NOT NEARLY AS SATISFACTORY.** When we are in need of more stock, we will take the matter up with you."

NOTE:—The above was sent to us February 24, 1921, unsolicited. Name given on application.

GEORGE C. BROWN & COMPANY

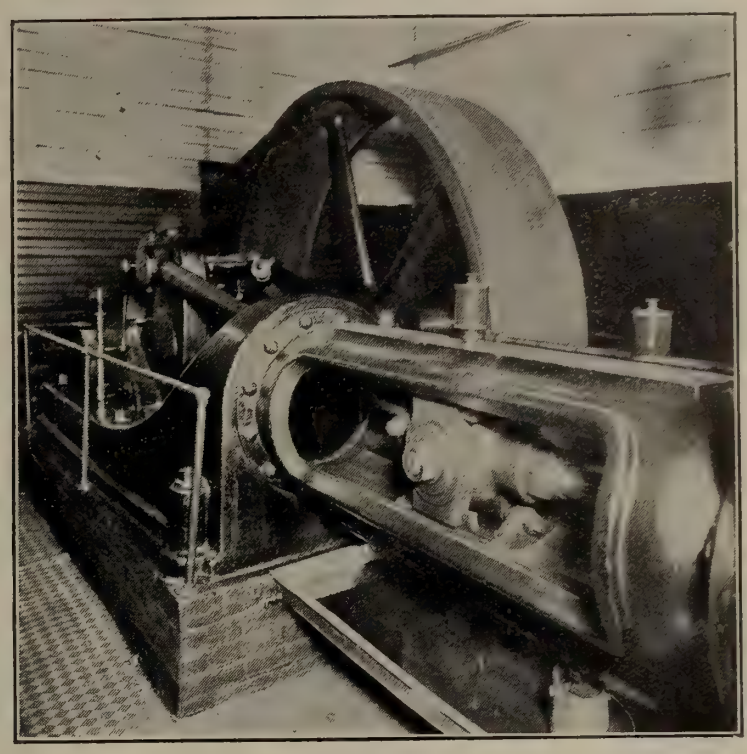
HOME OFFICE - MEMPHIS, TENN.

Band Mills:—PROCTOR, ARK. — CROOKED-BAYOU, ARK.

A GOOD RECORD!

Three years of service on the main drive of a large saw mill and it hasn't stretched yet. Such service is characteristic of Condor Belt. You, too, can have the same kind of service by specifying "CONDOR" The Original, Red, Friction Surface Belt.

We didn't mention the Length of Service this belt is expected to give for the simple reason that, at present, it looks as if it would run from NOW ON!



Condor BELT

SPECIFICATIONS—CONDOR Red Friction Surface, Made Endless.

72 ft. long, 26" wide, 10 plies thick.
Distance between Shaft Centers 24' 8½".
Diameter Driving Pulley 120".
R.P.M. Driving Pulley 84.
Diameter Driven Pulley 48".
Horse Power 330.

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

OTTAWA MONTREAL TORONTO NORTH BAY WINNIPEG MONCTON, N.B. VANCOUVER

LARGE STOCKS CARRIED

Rubber Goods FOR LUMBERMEN

Belting Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "P.M.S.," "Special Drive" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission.

Packings "Redstone" High Pressure Sheet Packing has proved by test that it will outlast any other similar packing on the market. We make Spiral and Ring Packings, etc., that are equally reliable.

Hose for Steam, Water, etc., in various grades, made especially to give satisfactory and economical service under different conditions.

Fire Hose One or more of our twenty brands of Fire Hose will be found, not only in the best equipped Factories, Mills, etc., but in almost every Fire Department in the Dominion.

Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited

TORONTO HALIFAX MONTREAL OTTAWA FORT WILLIAM WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON
EDMONTON CALGARY LETHBRIDGE VANCOUVER VICTORIA

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Does it Pay to Use Logging Machinery?

Read this letter from one who is using a Marsh Gasoline Hoist

The Marsh Engineering Works,
Belleville, Ont.

Gentlemen:

Your favor 3rd. We are not at present requiring another machine as the one we purchased is still working perfectly, and has not lost us one minute since we bought it.

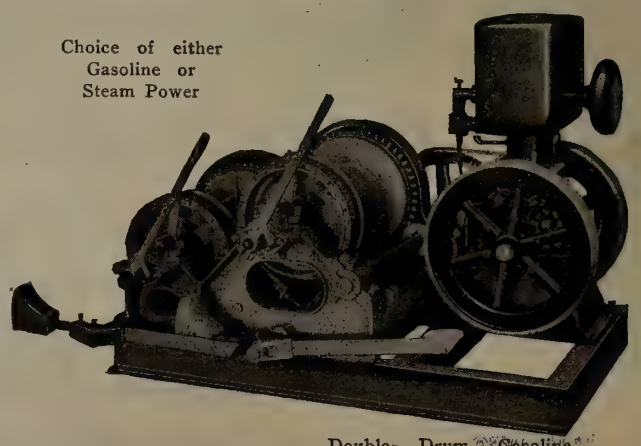
It will be of interest to you to know that this machine hoisted 40,000 logs (hardwood) last season on our logging train, and previously decked the same logs along the track. The lumber cut from these logs was over 3,000,000 ft. In other words, the machine handled 80,000 hardwood logs and did not cost one cent for repairs. At one time we had 10 teams hauling 46 loads per day; from 12 to 18 logs to the load; and with 3 men the machine kept clear of the teams. Practical men will know what that means in saving. Particularly is this so in hardwood, for the weight is one-third greater than soft wood, and with a little snow on takes very skilful handling if done in the old way and requires very skilled men; while with the outfit purchased from you, a man who can see and use his hands can do the work.

If you consider that the average 1000 ft. of hardwood weights 4½ tons, and that the hoist handled 3,000,000 ft. twice, you can fully believe that no money could purchase the machine from us if we were unable to replace it.

Yours truly,

(Name given on request.)

Choice of either Gasoline or Steam Power



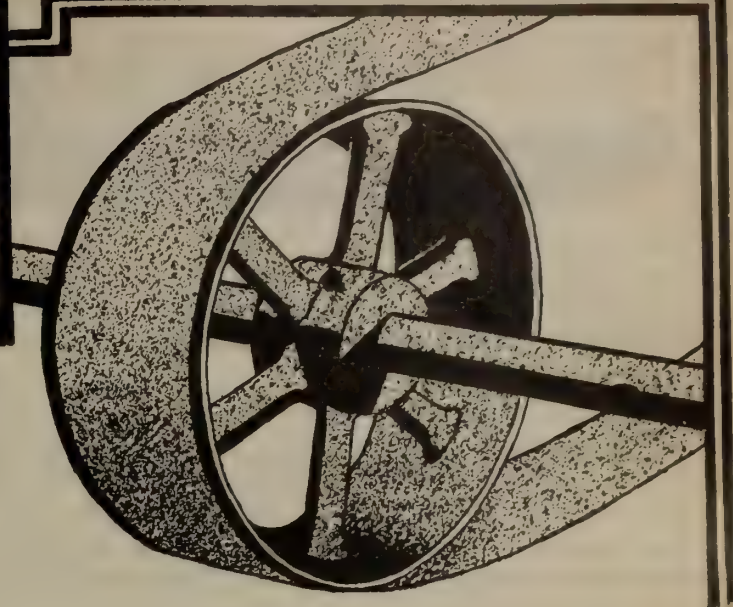
Double Drum Gasoline Hoist (Made also with one Drum)
Made in 2 sizes—6 H.P. and 10 H.P., and either direct Gear Driven as shown, or Belt Driven.

Marsh Engineering Works, Limited Established 1846 Belleville, Ont.

Sales Agents: MUSSENS LIMITED, Montreal Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver

When
You
Overhaul
Install

GOODHUE BELTS



"Acme Waterproof" Leather Belting

This brand is especially well suited to the wet places in a saw or pulp mill and will run true as long as it is in service. When you are overhauling your mill equip it with "Goodhue Belts" and you will never regret it. They are honestly made of solid leather—every inch a good belt and they won't stretch.

Get our details and prices

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For Men in the Bush

The best food is none too good for men who work hard in the brisk open air.

Gunns will supply your camp with choice selections from the following:

Beef, Veal, Mutton
Barrelled Beef,
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Oleomargarine, Lard,
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Pork and Beans
Beans, Sausages.

A shortage in your provision supply can easily be remedied—and quickly, by sending your order to us.

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LIMITED
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THE PETERBOROUGH CANOE

When you buy CANOES you want DURABILITY. That is a big feature in our CANVAS COVERED CANOES. Sizes from 12 ft. to 22 ft., for light work or heavy work. We make ROW BOATS, MOTOR BOATS, LIFE BOATS, and special boat work of any kind.

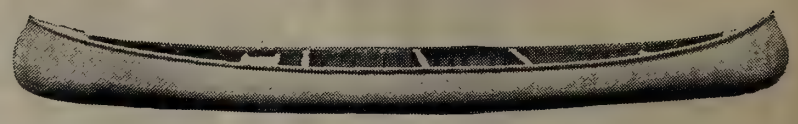
You should have our Catalogue on file for reference.

THE PETERBOROUGH CANOE CO., LTD.

289 WATER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA

The "CANADIAN" CANOE

Is Best for Lumbermen



"Canadian" Canoes are becoming more popular each year on the rivers and streams in and about the timber districts.

We make a specialty of Canvas Covered Canoes, several sizes, that are much in demand in the lumber centres, also Rowboats, Outboard Motor Skiffs, Paddles, Oars, etc.

Write for price list.

THE "CANADIAN" CANOE CO. Ltd.

217 Rink Street, Peterborough, Canada

Camp Storekeepers—

Let us send you our catalogue, price lists and samples. We are confident that the all round superiority of our line will convince you of the desirability of giving them a place in your stocks.

Everything you require for the comfort and health of your men is included,—clothing, footwear, bedding and tents. Write to-day.

"Durabil" Waterproof Mackinaw Coats, Pants and Shirts, Sweaters, Underwear, Mitts, Socks, Moccasins, etc., etc.

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147 to 151 Albert Street, Ottawa, Canada

Excelsior Cutting Machinery

Manufactured By

The Elmira Machinery and Transmission Co.

Elmira, Ont.

Write for Circular and Prices

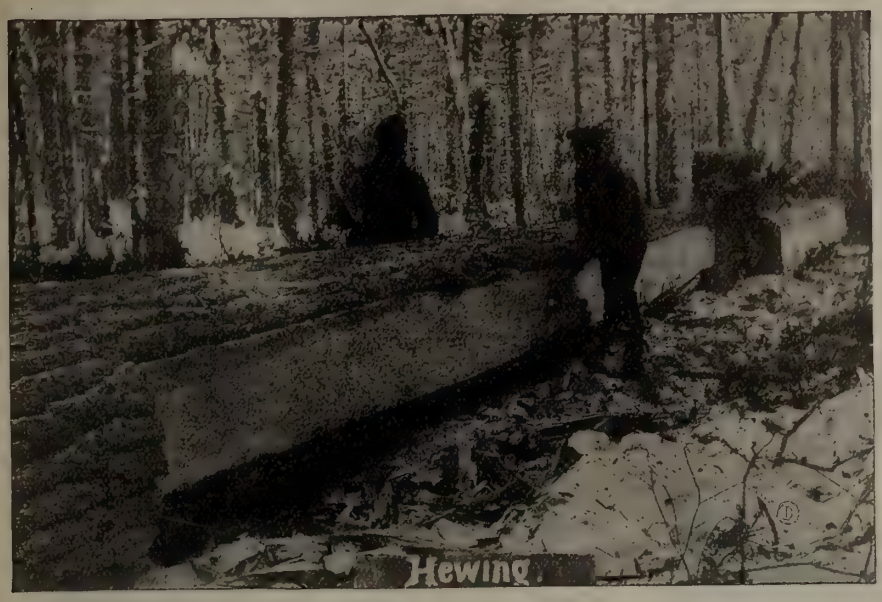
DRYING

VENEER—The "Proctor" Automatic Dryer gives the highest quality drying results in the veneer mill. The veneer is dried thoroughly and uniformly, without warping, checking or splitting, by a time and labor saving process which gives an enormous output and greatest economy. Send for a catalog.

PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, INC. Philadelphia, Pa.

"Proctor" DRYERS

ONTARIO
Canada's Banner Province



Ontario's timber production last year valued at $26,774,937 or 40% of Canada's total output.

Pine production, 905,442,000 ft. B.M.
Pulpwood, 246,282 cords.
Railway Ties, 5,704,459.

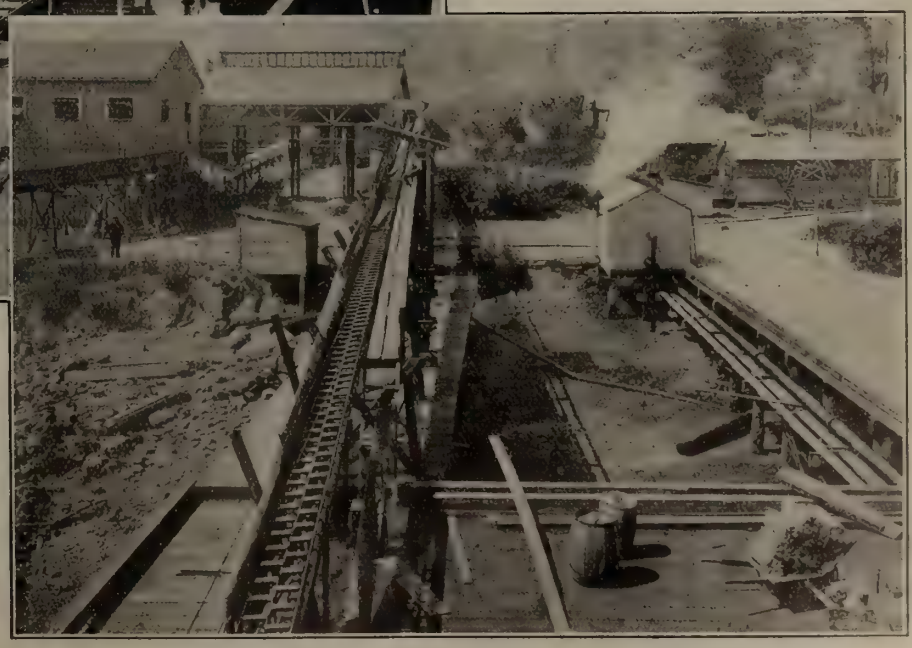
Ontario's woodworking industries, using 34 different kinds of wood, provide a ready market for the lumberman. Eighty-two per cent. of lumber used in Ontario's industries purchased within the Province.

Ontario's vast resources offer unsurpassed opportunities to the lumberman.
For maps and full information regarding Ontario, apply to

HON. BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests

Illustrating portable unit of Mathews Conveyor for unloading cars.

Photo by courtesy of Windsor Lumber Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.



Illustrating permanent installation of Mathews Lumber Conveyor, between mill and shipping and distributing platform.

Photo by courtesy of Vancouver Cedar Mills, Roche Point, B.C.

Write for Catalogue L.

MATHEWS GRAVITY CARRIER COMPANY, LIMITED
PORT HOPE - ONTARIO

"The greatest indictment which can be brought against industry in the United States is the charge of waste."

—Quotation from Babson's Report

Can you answer this charge and clear yourself in the tribunal of Competition?
The indictment is particularly true in the woodworking industry and can be laid principally to inefficient kilns.
Analyze the results of this department in your own business and determine what your answer will be.

GRAND RAPIDS VAPOR KILN

GRAND RAPIDS MICHIGAN

WESTERN VAPOR KILN COMPANY, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

The Moreau Barker Does the Work

THERE is never any question as to whether the Moreau Barker can handle the work, be it Winter or Summer.

The logs may be 4 inches or 50 inches in diameter, they may be wet, frozen or dry, the Moreau Barker will handle them swiftly and easily, taking off barks, knots and lumps.

The feeding system used makes it suitable to receive and send the logs to the stockyard or to the car by chain conveyor with very little labor. We have an interesting catalogue which explains these and other features in detail. May we send it?

La Compagnie Manufacturiere F. X. Bertrand

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES AND WOODWORKING MACHINERY

READ about the situation in the Mountain Mills and Camps. Hear all the chatter of the Coast, Yard and Waterfront, for

It Will Help You in Your Business

Once a month—$2 a year

Western Lumberman

WINNIPEG
Electric Railway Chbrs.

VANCOUVER
Winch Building

FOREMAN MARINE MOTOR

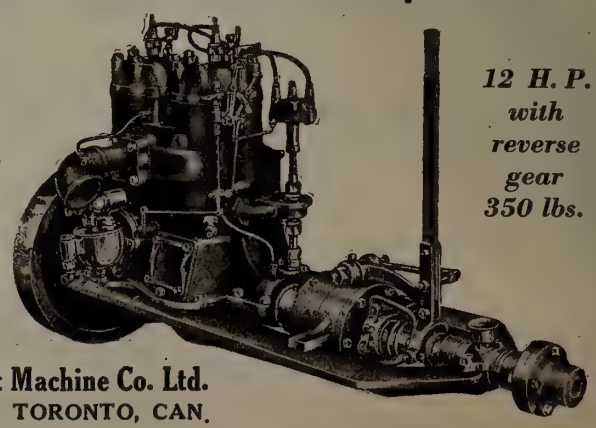
The Lumberman's Best Helper

will work day and night if necessary.

A powerful engine of medium weight for all types of boats, turns a larger propeller than other engines of same power.

Immediate deliveries on this size. Write for our complete catalog which illustrates our Heavy Duty Four Cycle Motors.

Write for Catalog L.



12 H. P. with reverse gear 350 lbs.

Foreman Motor & Machine Co. Ltd.
Bay & Lake Sts TORONTO, CAN.

50 Years' Experience
in making better Saws enables us to meet Today's Demand for Lower Prices.
Hundreds of woodworking plants have found that Huther Brother's Patent Dado Heads enable them to save vast amounts in the time ordinarily required for intricate grooving.
The saw consists of two outside cutters and enough inside cutters to perform the required cut. The outside cutters may be used separately or in combination.
The Huther Brother's Dado Head was developed after a thorough study of the needs for a saw of this kind, and as a result can be depended upon to perform creditably at all times
The experience of other woodworking plants can be made yours if you will write for complete catalogue of Huther Dado Heads, or order one on approval. It may be returned at our expense, if unsatisfactory.
HUTHER BROS.
SAW MFG. CO. INC.
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

SHELL-BAR, BOICO SUPPLY, LIMITED

BOICO

BOILER COMPOUND

The most extensively used compound on the market—"No cure, No pay".

Non-Clinker Shell-Bar Grates—
Over 3000 sets in use in Canada

PLIBRICO

JOINTLESS FIRE BRICK

A one piece jointless furnace lining.
Cheaper than fire brick and easier to instal.

Gaskets, Packing, Tip It Welding Compound, Nox-Aer-Leek, Everjet Paint, Oils & Greases and everything in engine room supplies.

Write us for Prices.
Phone Parkdale 2470 — 1-15 Saunders Avenue
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The Right Overalls for Lumbermen

Kitchen's have the comfort; they slip on or off in a jiffy; they make a fellow look neat at his work and they hold together—every button, every seam is there to stay. That's what you want for tough, rough work in lumber yard or woods. Make sure of good overall service by insisting on

KITCHEN'S
"Railroad Signal"
OVERALLS

They give abundant room for free movement; where the wear comes they are reinforced. The material washes well. Ordinary garments last no time handling lumber—Kitchen's will outwear any other brand. Make sure of getting value by insisting upon Kitchen's.

Made only by

The Kitchen Overall and Shirt Co., Limited

Brantford ***Exclusive makers in Canada of Open-Front Work Shirts*** **Ontario**

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View of a Canadian cabinet shop, showing tables for House of Commons, Ottawa, being assembled.

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for Woodworking Factories producing

Sash, Doors, Furniture, Flooring, Interior Finish, Boxes and Gramophones

Mailed every month for $2 per year.

CANADIAN WOODWORKER and Furniture Manufacturer

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From your hardware dealer or direct from our nearest office

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600 Rooms *600 Baths*

$2.50 up, Single

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Sample Rooms, $6.00 per day

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Excellent Cafeteria

Headquarters in Detroit for

Old Colony Club Detroit Automobile Club

Gates Engineering Company, Limited

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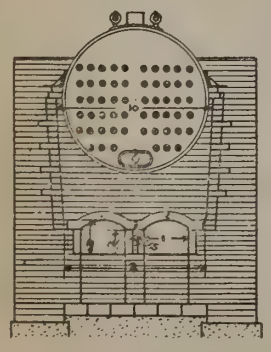


ELEVATION WITH FRONT REMOVED

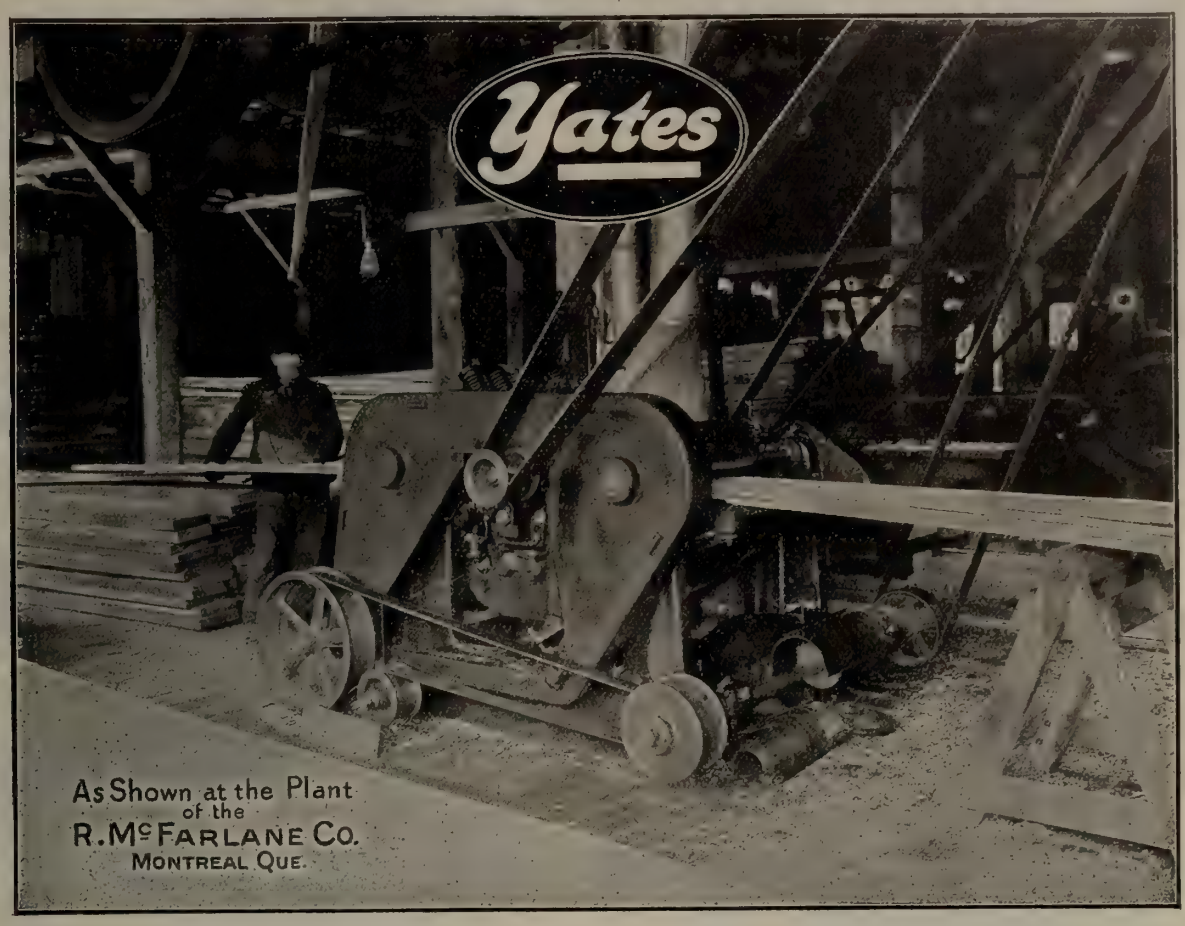
Contractors for **Boiler Settings and Power Plant Brick Work**

We design and construct every description of Furnace Linings, Door Arches and Jambs, and Tongued and Grooved Dutch Oven Blocks. For Furnace Arches of all kinds we supply radial blocks in six different sizes. They make an arch 9 inches thick, and as they are in lengths of 12 and 16 inches, any desired length can be obtained.

Our linings are highly refractory, strongly immune of the destructive influences of sudden thermal changes, and will withstand much compression under high temperatures—three most important qualities.

The Fire Box Blocks are tongued and grooved, and are made in sizes 16 and 18 inches high, and 4½, 8, and 9 inches thick.

All work is under the supervision of Mr. John W. Gates, who has had 35 years 'experience in the designing and installation of Boiler Settings.



"The invariable choice of the man who knows"

No. 177 Double Surfacer

A very compact, sturdy and efficient machine. It is built with the exceptional strength and rigidity which characterizes all Yates' machines.

Will handle the big timbers, as well as stock down to a fraction of an inch in thickness at the fastest feeds and give a fine finish. Built 30 inches wide with 12 inch opening.

We have prepared a Special Circular on the 177. Would you like one to read over? Sent gladly upon request.

P. B. Yates Machine Co. Ltd.

HAMILTON, CANADA

The GeBott Grinder for Band Mills and Resaws

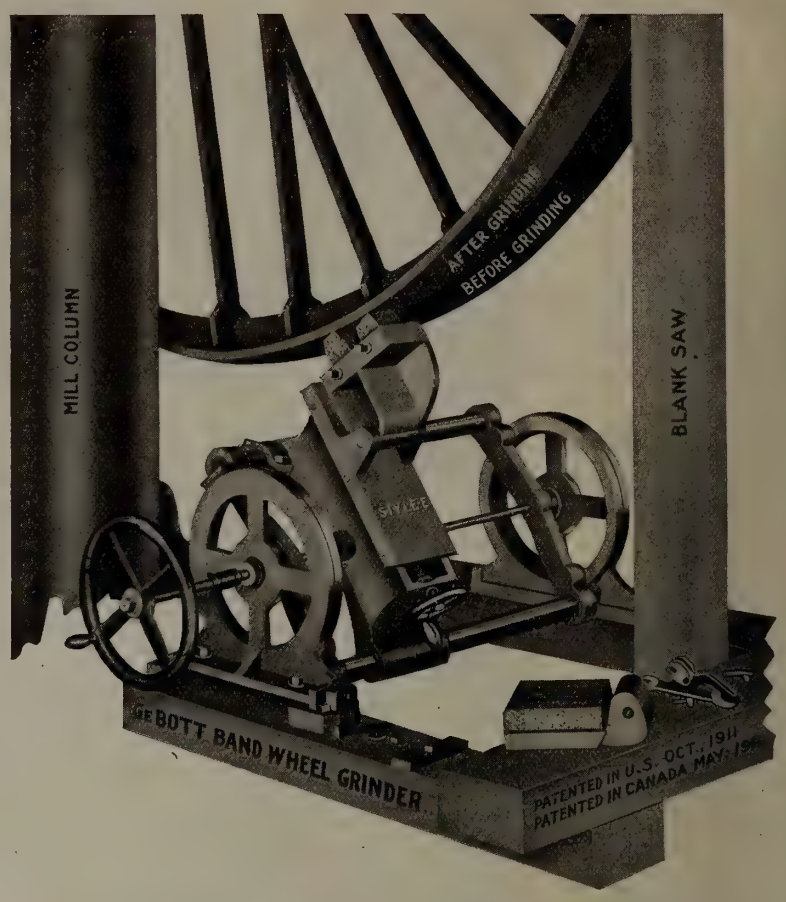
This is the machine that takes but one hour to set, and it will accomplish work in one quarter the time taken by a grinder of the emery wheel type.

It is the only machine made that will grind a Clark Mill without going into the pit to grind lower wheel.

Interchangeable heads are provided for use on either cast iron or steel wheels. No belts or line shafting to contend with.

For Band Mills and Planing Mill Resaws the Ge Bott Grinder is invaluable.

Write to-day for Booklet and prices.



GeBott Manufacturing Company

Big Rapids - - Michigan

Can ship from Windsor, Ontario.

Pulp Mill Efficiency Must Be Increased—

if lowered prices are to come as a result of world wide conditions and particularly on account of competition from foreign producers. You can and must make the one effective answer—greater mill efficiency.

Our New Pulp Grinders—

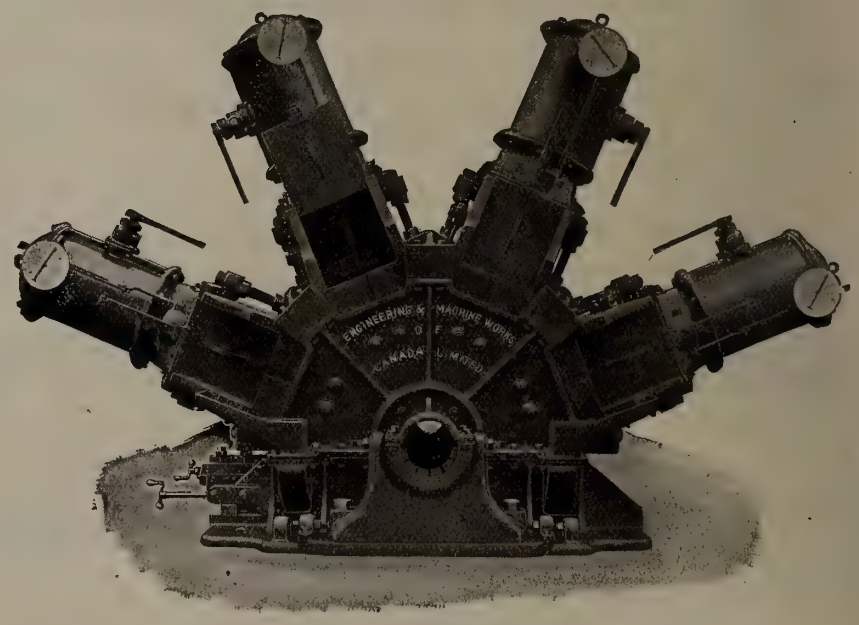
Have many new points of superiority

"Tidmarsh" Patent Pulp Scrapers between the pockets prevent the pulp from entering the following pocket and being re-ground into flour pulp.

"Tidmarsh" Automatic Door Openers open the doors instantly by reversing the pressure on the feet when the wood is ground away. Refilling is quicker and easier which means steadier production.

Packers are tapered lengthwise and crosswise. Wood does not wedge in pockets. Pockets are wider and higher than usual, holding more wood, and not requiring refilling so often. Large discharge opening. Large hand hole plates. Packing gland adjustable from outside of machine while in operation.

Let us send you complete particulars.



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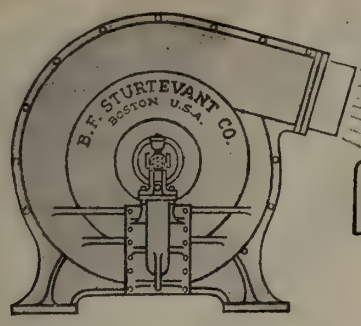

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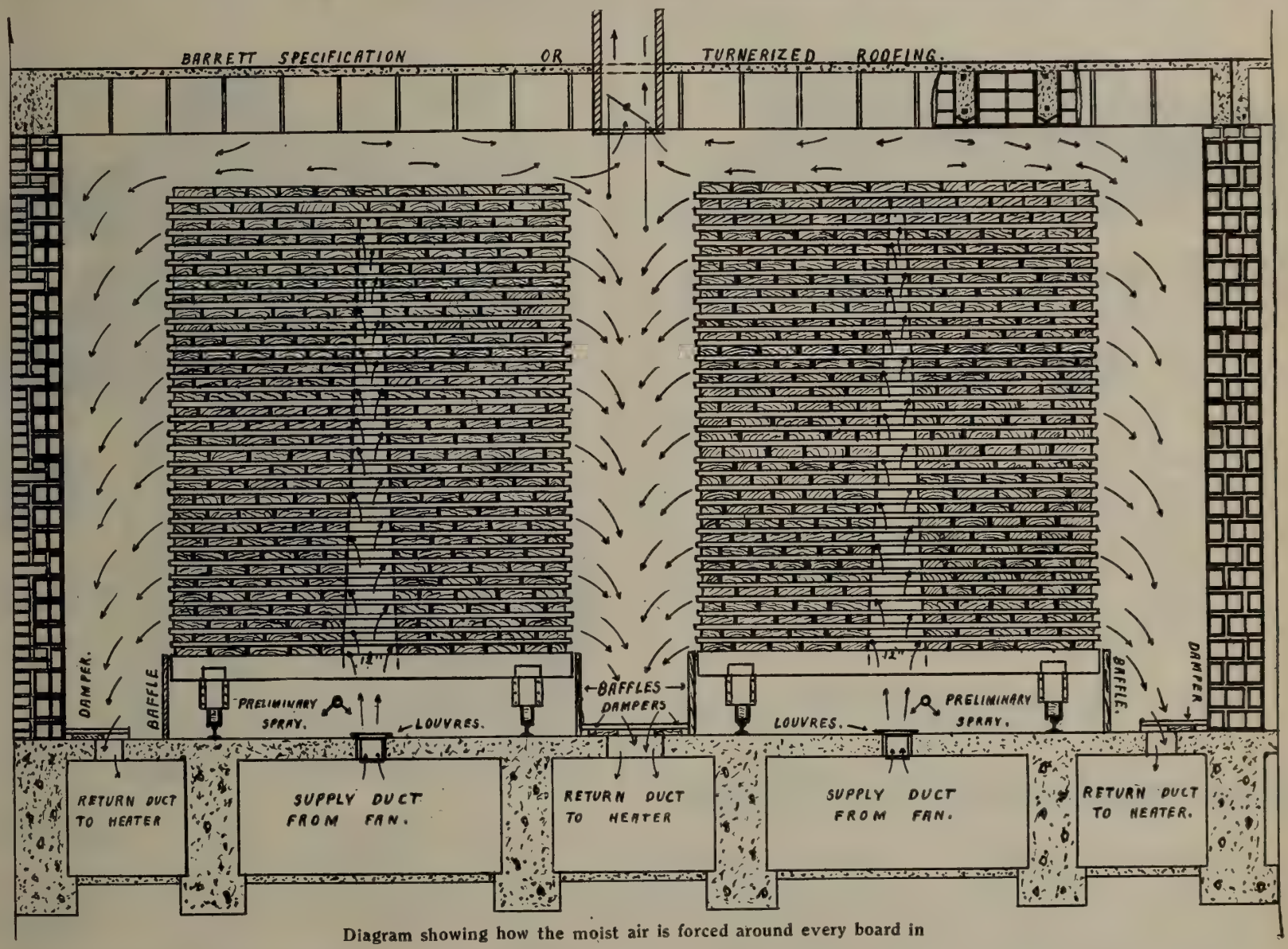

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Showing No. 2 Power Machine

Strict Economy

You apply this principle when you install a

Cyclone Vegetable Peeler

15 Years on the Market

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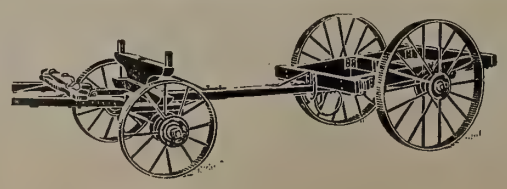

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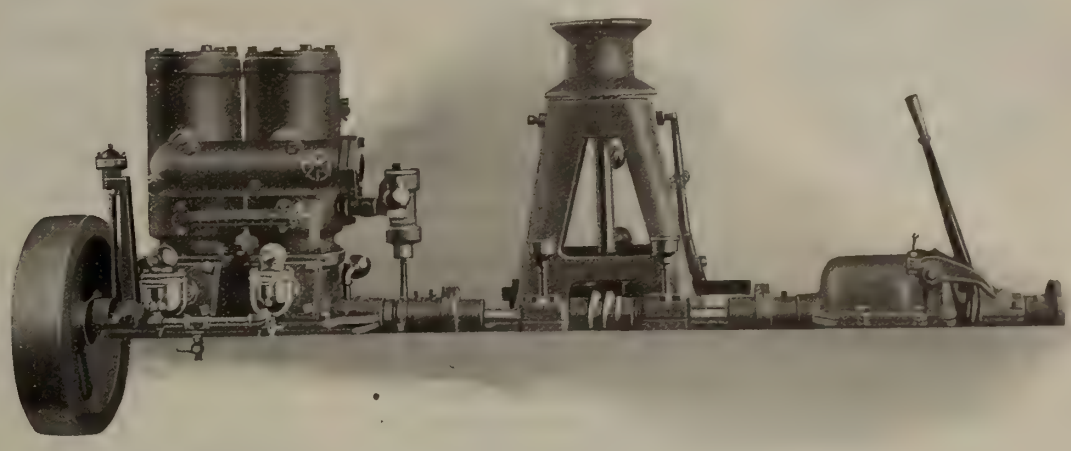

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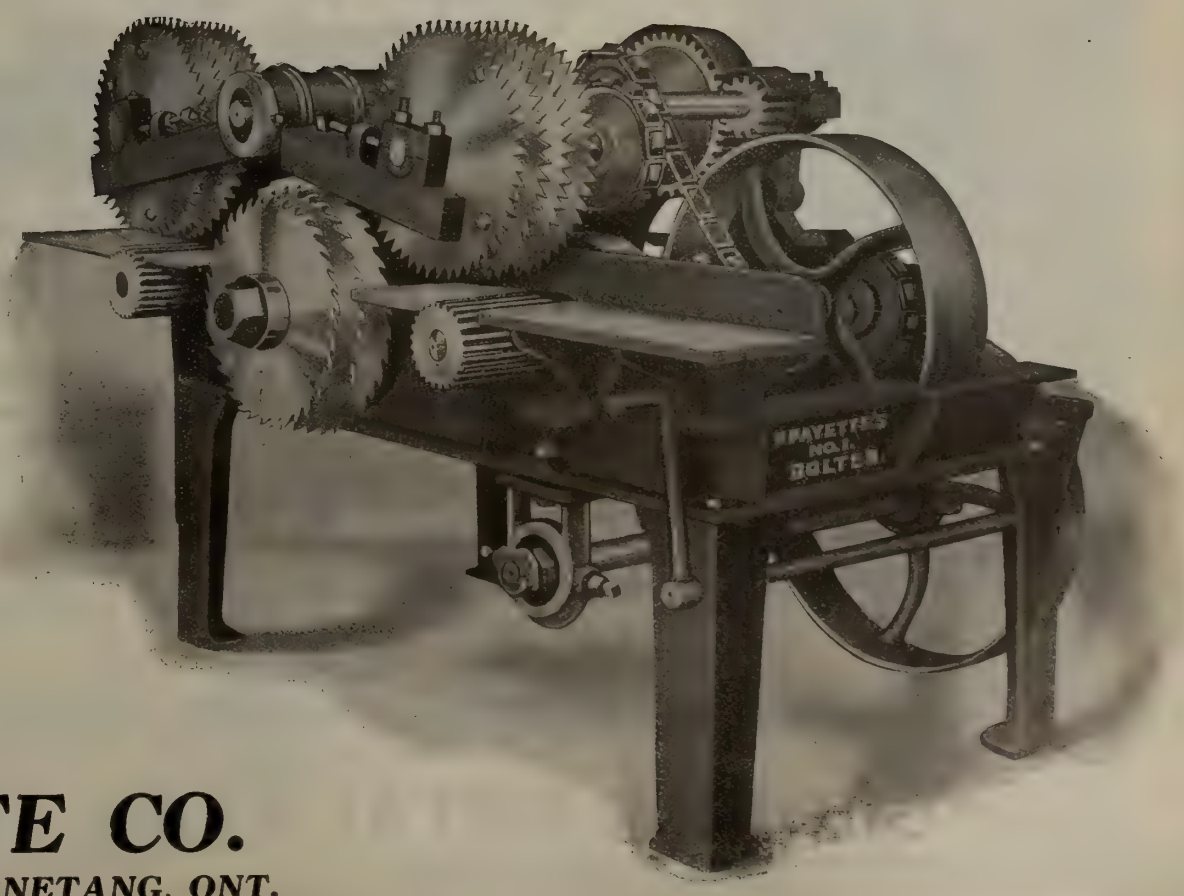

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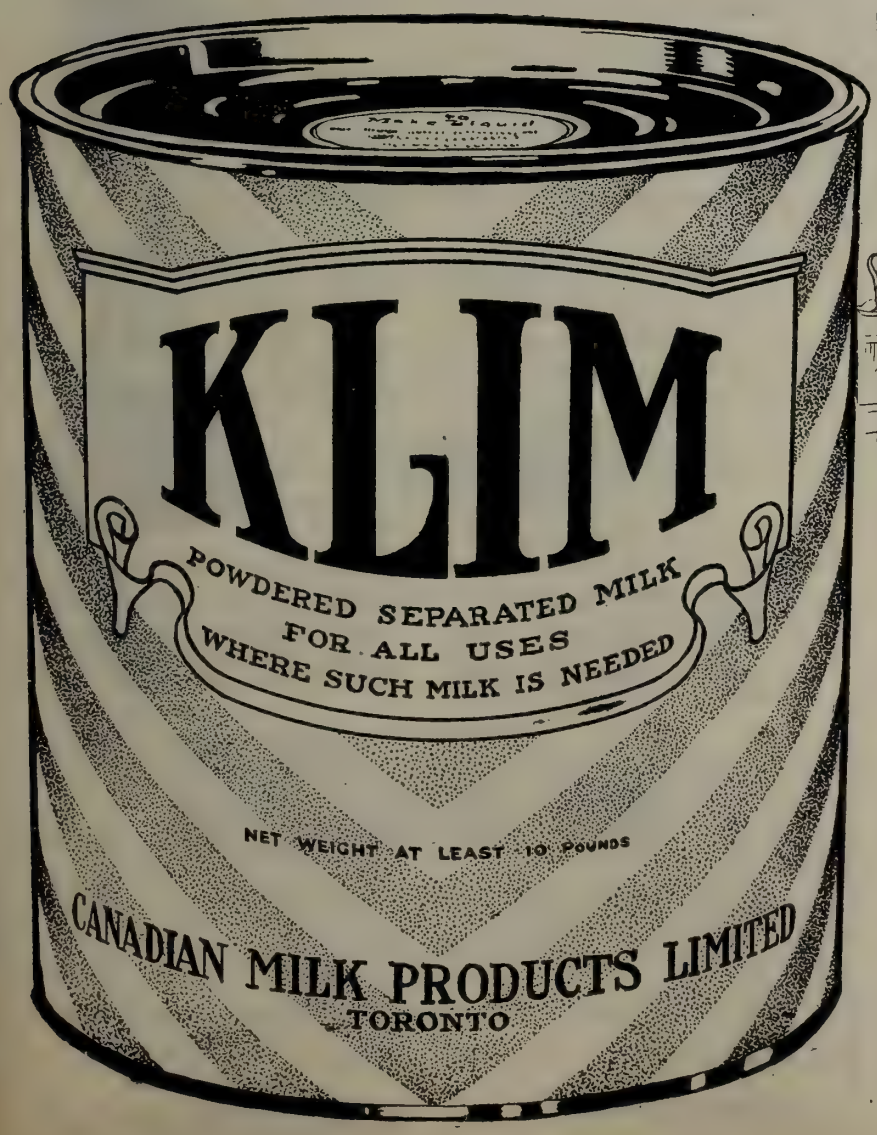

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Genoa Bay Lumber Company
Gillespie, James
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Grier & Sons, Limited, G. A.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
Heaps & Sons
Heeney, Percy E.
Landry Co., J. Robt.
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McLennan Lumber Company
Miller Company, Ltd., W. H.
Musgrave & Co.
Reynolds Company, Limited
Rose, McLaurin, Limited
Snowball Co., J. B.
Terry & Gordon
Timms, Phillips & Co.
Vancouver Lumber Company

SHINGLE MACHINES
Marsh Engineering Works, Limited

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Hamilton Company, William
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Payette Company, P.

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Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.

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Woods Mfg. Company, Ltd.

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Canadian Western Lumber Co.
Cane & Co., Jas. G.
Canfield, P. L.
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Chesbro, R. G.
Cooke, F. W.
Continental Lumber Co.
Cox, Long & Co.
Dudley, Arthur N.
Dunfield & Company
Edgecumbe-Newham Company
Fraser, Limited
Fraser-Bryson Lumber Company
Gillies Brothers
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Goodday & Company, H. R.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
Hart & McDonagh
Hocken Lumber Company
Julien, Roch
Lay & Haight.
Landry Co., J. Robt.
Lloyd, W. Y.
Loggie Co., W. S.
Louise Lumber Co.
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McCormack & Stewart
McLennan Lumber Company
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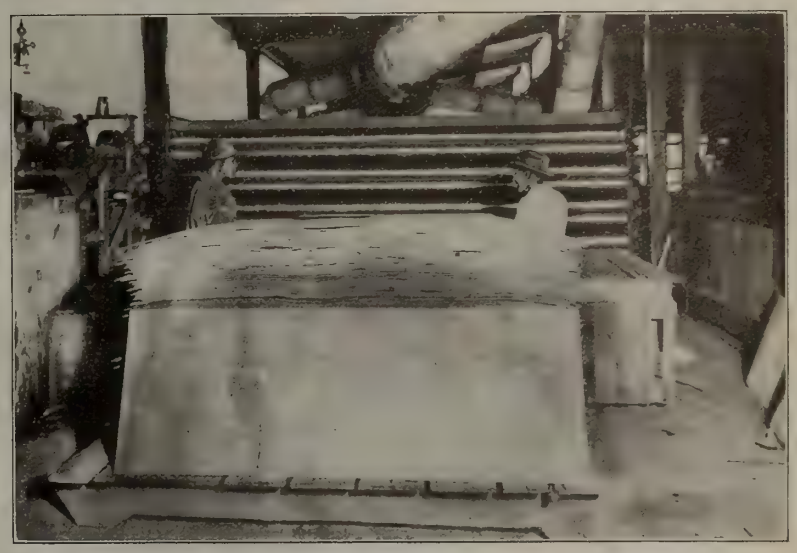

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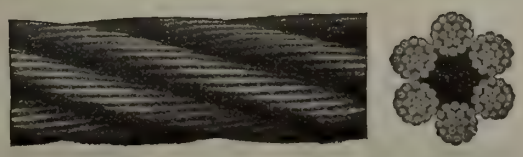

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A Good Line of Used Machinery always in stock, For Sale

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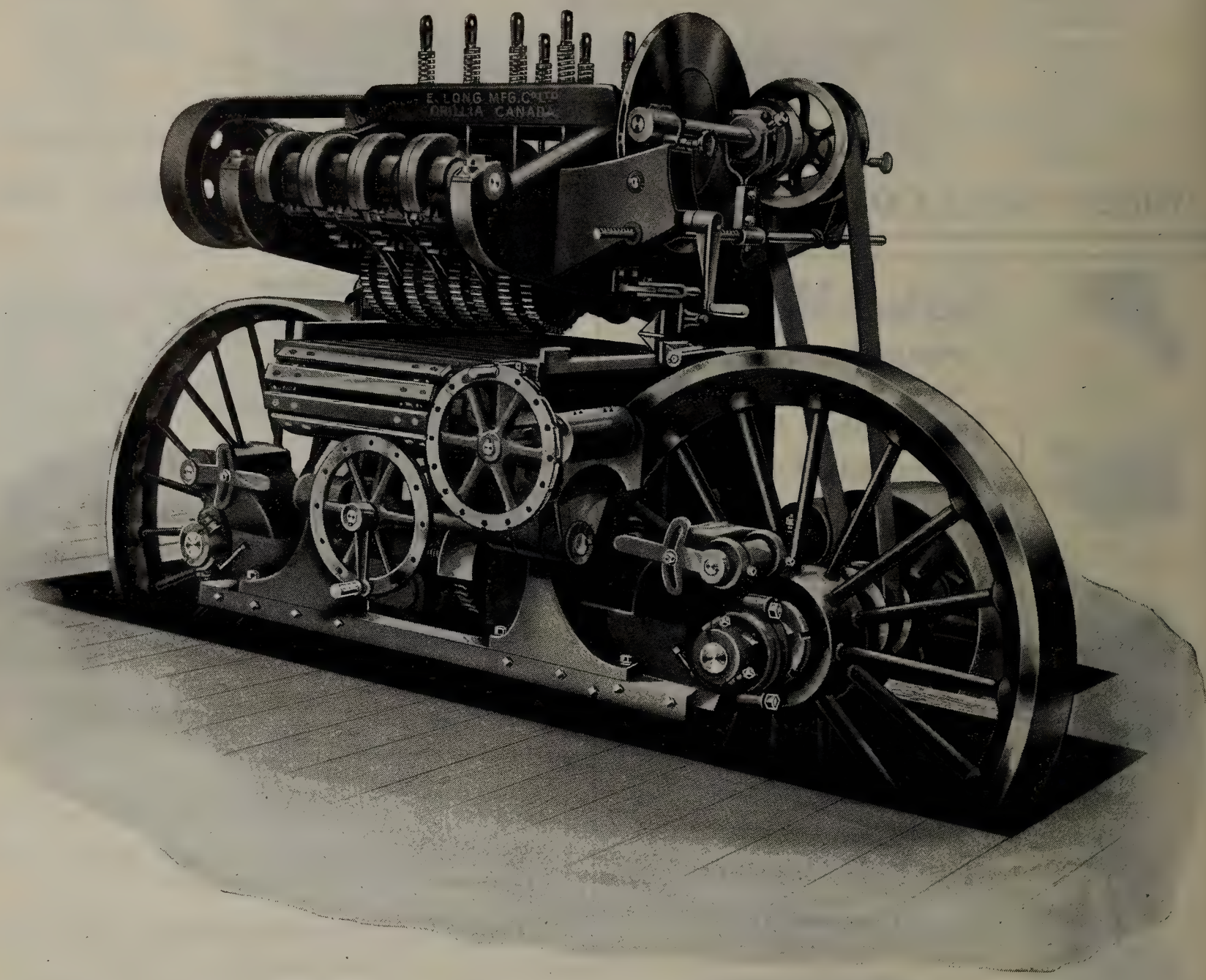

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Against increasing costs of production, by repeated and serious improvement, they have held intact their superior measure of usefulness and worth.

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"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

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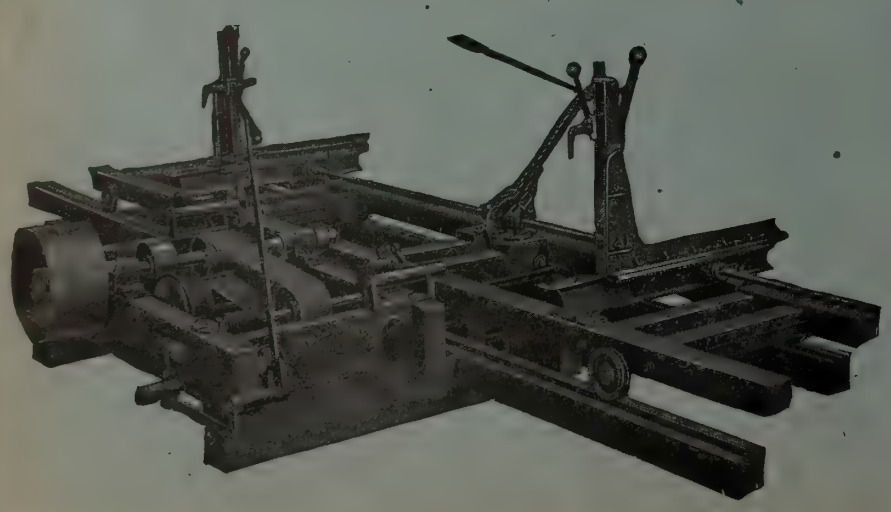

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where you have from ten to twenty-five horse-power is most easily and efficiently done with a

Fisher & Davis No. 1 Mill

You will appreciate its accuracy in sawing and the complete absence of those annoying and expensive breakdowns that characterize the cheap mill.

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The head is built heavy where the strain is and is devoid of all angles or openings, which lessen the wind resistance and cannot block with shavings.
These advantages, combined with the Shimer expansion feature, make a combination that is hard to equal.
The straight knives are long, assuring length of service, while the circular knives can be set back, and the straight knives jointed; in this manner the whole width of the straight knives can be jointed at the one setting.
The circular cutter is then brought to its proper location.

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12 to 80 pounds per yard

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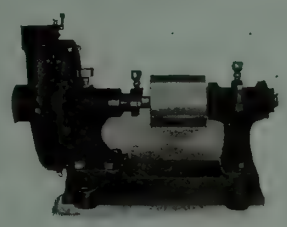

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A machine that converts narrow lumber into high grade box shooks at a minimum cost.
The machine takes rough boards and Planes, Dovetails, Glues, Joints, and makes up finished Box Sides and Ends to exact dimensions required.
The entire operation is performed automatically from the time the boards are fed into the machine until the finished box side or end is delivered.
Capacity up to 12,000 S. Ft. finished shooks per 10 hours, with only two men at the machine.

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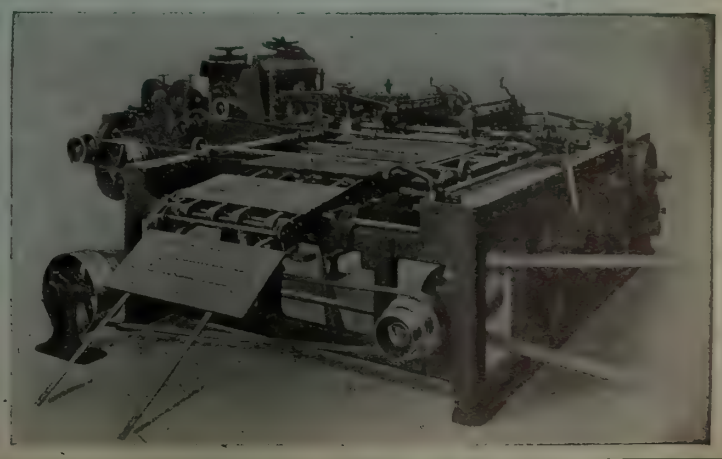
SHAUGHNESSY BUILDING, MONTREAL



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Dependable Accurate Saw Mill Machinery

Used In Scores Of Mills All Over Canada

LEADERSHIP, after all, ascends to the fittest. Economy, service and value are the qualities which count.

The "Hamilton" imprint has been known for years as a sufficient testimonial for these merits.

"Hamilton" Garland Gang Edgers are especially recognized for their worth. They are strong, accurate and easily operated, made in all widths with necessary number of saws to suit requirements.

Let us get together when you are in need of anything for the sawmill.

We manufacture a complete line of sawmill machinery for either band or circular mills.

William Hamilton Co., Limited

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"He Profits Most Who Serves Best"

If you like dealing with a wholesaler who knows the value of service-giving, both to himself and his customers, who is ready and willing to share his knowledge of market conditions with the buyers; who tries to make each sale a stepping stone to future business, try **FESSERTON.**

Try **FESSERTON** on a sample order of Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Lath, Shingle or B. C. Timbers and we know you will not be disappointed.

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We have at Vancouver the following quantities of Fir and Hemlock lumber manufactured by one of the largest and best mills on the Pacific Coast — a concern that enjoys the reputation of turning out the highest grades of lumber shipped from British Columbia.

The whole lot is in excellent shipping condition and can be shipped promptly. We have undertaken to move this stock quickly and we are able to quote prices that will allow us to move it.

If you are interested in Pacific Coast stock it will pay you to hold your orders until you get our prices. This block of stock is offered subject to prior sale; therefore, we would recommend that you wire us your inquiries.

10 cars	1x3	Fir V Joint No. 1 & 2	
8 "	1x3	Flooring No. 1 & 2	
16 "	1x4	V Joint No. 1 & 2	
11 "	1x4	Flooring No. 1 & 2	
5 "	5/8x3	& 4 Ceiling No. 1 & 2	
20 "	1x3	& 4 Ceiling & Flooring No. 1 & 2 all short lengths 3 to 7′	
6 "	1x6	Siding No. 1 & 2	
3 "	1x5	Casing B. N. Clear	
2 "	1x8	Base B. N. Clear	
22 "		No. 1 Fir Shiplap 6, 8 & 10″	
12 "		No. 2 Fir Shiplap 6, 8 & 10″	
27 cars		No. 1 sized boards 6″ to 12″	
13 "		No. 2 sized boards 6″ to 12″	
53 "	2x4	to 2x12 lengths, 12 to 20 sized side and edge	
5 "		No. 1 Hemlock shiplap 1x10	
2 "		No. 2 Hemlock shiplap 1x10	
5 "	1x3	Rough Clear Fir	
15 "	1x4	Rough Clear Fir	
17 "	1x6	Rough Clear Fir	
14 "	1x8	Rough Clear Fir	
23 "	1x10	Rough Clear Fir	
10 "	1x12	Rough Clear Fir	

WE CAN SHIP MIXED CARS

Knox Brothers, Limited

513 Drummond Building, MONTREAL

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

WHITE ASH

	1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	675	.....	2,100	1,800
1 in.	8,000	330	1,000	34,000
1¼ in.	120,000	4,500	120,000	22,000
1½ in.	16,900	800	43,000	71,000
2 in.	33,300	500	91,000	96,000
2½ in.	42,500	.....	51,000	37,500
3 in.	64,500	.....	24,500	38,500
4 in.	14,000	.....	14,000	10,500

TENNESSEE SCENTED CEDAR

1 in.	92,700′	No. 1 Com. & Btr.
1¼ in.	5,000′	

CHERRY

	1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	157,500	200	182,200	128,500
1¼ in.	3,500	.....	21,600	2,500
1½ in.	10,000	.....	37,700	26,300
2 in.	7,000	.....	21,200	64,900
2½ in.	6,500	.....	3,700	2,200
3 in.	28,700	.....	3,500	3,300
4 in.	5,900	.....	.....	500

CHESTNUT

	1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	S.W.& No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	1,000	.....	51,000	103,000
1 in.	.....	665	4,300	163,500
1¼ in.	171,800	300	89,200	199,200
1½ in.	51,500	.....	52,000	.....
2 in.	22,200	.....	17,300	126,200
2½ in.	4,000	.....	1,500	500
3 in.	2,100	.....	1,300	500
4 in.	1,500	.....	300	.....

CYPRESS

	1&2	Select	No. 1 Shop
1 in.	.....	.....	.....
1¼ in.	.....	8,800	.....
1½ in.	14,100	2,200	18,000
2 in.	2,000	.....	3,600
2½ in.	8,000	.....	.....
3 in.	69,400	23,100	12,000
4 in.	7,300	.....	.....

PLAIN RED GUM

	1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	25,300	13,000	15,500
1¼ in.	.....	325	.....
1½ in.	.....	4,300	9,500
2 in.	.....	.....	7,500

FIGURED RED GUM

	1&2	No. 1C
1 in.	7,800	700

QUARTERED RED GUM

	1&2	No. 1C	No. 2C
4/4	6,000	20,000	12,100
5/4	5,100	3,800	.....
6/4	3,900	4,500	.....
8/4	19,100	7,500	3,600

SAP GUM

	1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	3,400	6,000	200
1¼ in.	.....	400	.....
1½ in.	2,400	6,000	13,500
2 in.	.....	5,700	10,400
2½ in.	.....	.....	.....

QUARTERED SAP GUM

	1&2	No. 1C	No. 2C
4/4	.....	2,500	12,000
5/4	14,000	.....	.....
8/4	2,000	.....	.....
10/4	350	24,000	3,000

HICKORY

	1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	2,200	2,400	11,600
1¼ in.	500	1,500	2,050
1½ in.	3,600	9,300	25,000
2 in.	.....	20,200	16,200
2½ in.	7,000	13,000	5,700
3 in.	3,500	8,580	7,200
4 in.	600	400	375

PLAIN WHITE OAK

	1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
5/8 in.	10,150	.....	500	16,900
¾ in.	142,900	.....	251,000	83,000
1 in.	16,300	1,700	129,000	85,200
1¼ in.	28,300	.....	4,500	5,000
1½ in.	111,500	.....	72,000	18,000
2 in.	94,000	.....	131,000	65,000
2½ in.	176,800	.....	56,500	3,000
3 in.	106,800	.....	65,800	14,400
3½ in.	5,500	.....	3,000	1,500
4 in.	77,000	.....	22,500	6,000

PLAIN RED OAK

3/8 in.	24,200	.....	.....	.....
¾ in.	104,000	.....	124,000	33,200
5/8 in.	.....	.....	84,000	53,600
1 in.	95,200	3,550	133,000	142,400
1¼ in.	90,700	2,400	13,000	.....
1½ in.	168,900	4,300	68,200	40,000
2 in.	148,100	.....	180,800	71,000
2½ in	78,100	.....	24,000	3,700
3 in.	28,800	.....	20,500	7,000
4 in.	18,600	.....	8,900	.....

QUARTERED RED OAK

	1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	1,700	.....	9,700	400
1 in.	24,200	5,400	10,500	1,400
1¼ in.	3,000	.....	3,000	500
1½ in.	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 in.	1,000	.....	7,400	.....

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

	1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
½ in.	6,500	.....	.....	.....
¾ in.	550	300	23,600	9,000
5/8 in.	2,800	.....	5,500	800
1 in.	57,400	18,000	61,400	27,000
1¼ in.	700	.....	300	.....
1½ in.	3,500	.....	400	.....
2 in.	.....	.....	25,100	5,700
2½ in.	1,000	.....	.....	.....

POPLAR

	1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	Bright Sap
5/8 in.	10,800	41,300	600	20,800
1 in.	42,000	208,900	127,000	23,200
1¼ in.	4,300	700	30,000	4,000
1½ in.	.....	17,000	20,500	.....
2 in.	6,600	5,500	24,500	1,800
2½ in.	4,800	.....	.....	.....
3 in.	30,900	12,000	47,000	3,600
4 in.	.....	.....	450	.....

BLACK WALNUT

	1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	1,200	.....	14,400
1¼ in.	2,200	21,300	1,200
1½ in.	125	200	100
2 in.	100	4,500	1,900
2½ in.	.....	145	45
3 in.	110	50	250
4 in.	.....	500	1,200

Also large stock of Brown Ash, Basswood, Beech, Birch, Elm and Maple.

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on North and South Shores of
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White and Norway Pine

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HARDWOOD LUMBER

THIRTEEN BAND MILLS
SIX PLANING MILLS
ELEVEN FLOORING UNITS
NINE DIMENSION MILLS

ANNUAL CAPACITY:
130,000,000 feet.

RECENTLY we called attention to the improvement apparent in fundamental business conditions. This improvement is distinctly noticeable, but can be made more marked.

The bettered conditions of the present in the main have been produced by those who have pursued an enlightened price policy.

Those who have not co-operated to the end of getting back to a normal plane are the real obstructionists, whether they be labor, supply men, those who deal in basics or the things fabricated from basic materials.

In the industrial realm lumber manufacturers led the way to the plane of normalcy. This fact and the following by others of the example thus set, have been the powerful factors in producing a better industrial condition.

Lumbermen should, in every available way, induce those who have not yet acted to make the necessary adjustments to speed and give greater momentum to business in this period of encouraging outlook.

To our customers we are glad to continue to give scientific service and ever increasing efficiency, in supplying their needs from our unmatched hardwood lumber production.

W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, Columbus, Ohio

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Hemlock, Red and White Pine

White Pine Strips a Specialty

These products are of a very fine grade, splendidly manufactured and typical of the usual HOCKEN standard. Present prices being quoted should make them exceedingly attractive selling for the merchant.

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626 Confederation Life Building TORONTO

Phone Main 3153

The Bottom Has Been Reached

There is no doubt we have passed the low point for lumber prices, and from now on the demand should be better and prices possibly get a little stronger.

We have practically all grades of White Pine, Red Pine, Spruce and Lath, in good shipping condition now.

UNION LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED

701 DOMINION BANK BUILDING

TORONTO CANADA

The Spanish River Lumber Co. Limited

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WHITE PINE,
NORWAY PINE,
HEMLOCK

Shipments by Rail or Water

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Exporters of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Lumber

NOVA SCOTIA STRUCTURAL SPRUCE can be bought for less money per unit of strength than any other lumber. We have it in a large variety of sizes at the lowest prices consistent with good quality.

BOX LUMBER of 1920 sawing is pretty well picked up, but we still have considerable Spruce and Pine. This stock we are willing to sell at a very low price if taken in fair sized blocks and moved quickly.

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U. K. Brokers: Duncan, Ewing & Co., K21 Exchange Bldg., Liverpool. Telegraphic Address: Dunfield, Halifax. Codes: ABC 5th Ed. Western Union

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OUR SPECIALTY IS QUEBEC SPRUCE.

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FROM our Logansport, Indiana, Service Yard (near South Bend) we are able to make hardwood delivery in half the time usually required because we have exceptional car facilities.

Our capacity at this yard is 5,000,000 feet —consisting chiefly of Ash, Elm, Maple, Oak, Poplar and Hickory. Delivery of any of these items—all of the highest quality— can be made just as you want them.

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1 Car Merchantable Spruce. Containing—
2″ x 8″. 43/16, 11/18, 1/20. 1,208′
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2″ x 6″. DIS & 2E. & Chamford. Dressing ⅛″off only.
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Both of these carloads are of very fine quality and well manufactured and are in DRY condition.

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25 carloads 2 x 5 and 3 x 5 and up. Can be milled to order.
5 carloads of Lath. 10 carloads Hemlock Bark.

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100,000 ft. 1x4 & up No. 2 Hemlock.
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Hardwood Lumber
Hemlock and Pine

Owen Sound Mill now running. Can saw to order anything required.

INQUIRIES WILL BE APPRECIATED

FORCED TO SELL AT SACRIFICE

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Select Grades a Specialty
Market wanted for Rough Cedar Timbers
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50,000 one dollar ($1.00) bottles Free to horsemen who give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 25c for Mailing Package, etc. Agents wanted. Write your address plainly. DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

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Bone Dry Stock
Well Manufactured
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4 Cars 1 x 7—9—11"—10/16'
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We are anxious to move these lots in order to provide room for new cut: will make price right for prompt shipping orders.

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1x6, 7, 8, Merchantable Spruce, T. & G. & D. 4 S. Thickness ⅞. No. 1 & 2 White Pine Lath, to be well manufactured, 4 x 1½, ⅜.

Quote prices F.O.B. Toronto.

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Offer Good Quality Dry Stock Lumber

1 car 4/4 x 7 up 6/16 White Pine, 1, 2 and 3 cuts.
6,000 ft. 4/4 x 4 up Red Pine, Clear & Clear Face.
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2 cars 4/4 x 4 up Ash, 3 Com. & Btr.
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Let Us Ship You a MIXED Car of

Western Soft Pine, Fir, Larch and Lath

We can sort up your yard in one car

TRY US

British Columbia Stock always in Transit

FOR SALE

3 Million ft. Spruce 1, 2 and 3 inch, merchantable fourths and culls.

150 M. 1 in. merchantable pine 4 in. & up.

350 M. 2 in. " " 4 in. & up. 8 ft. & up. 75% 6 in. & up. Average length 12 ft.

200 M. 3 in. merchantable pine 3 x 7 & up. Average length 12 ft., average width 11 in.

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250,000′	8/4	No. 1	C.&B.
90,000′	8/4	No. 2	Com.
185,000′	10/4	No. 1	C.&B.
25,000′	10/4	No. 2	Com.
250,000′	12/4	No. 1	C.&B.
100,000′	16/4	FAS	
70,000′	16/4	No. 1	Com.

BASSWOOD

150,000′	4/4	No. 1	C.&B.
200,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3	Com.
75,000′	6/4	No. 1	C.&B.
50,000′	6/4	No. 2 & No. 3	Com.
30,000′	8/4	No. 1	C.&B.

MAPLE

100,000′	4/4	No. 1	C.&B.
75,000′	4/4	No. 2	C.&B.

MAPLE—Continued

90,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3	Com.

WHITE ASH

11,000′	4/4	No. 2	C.&B.

BROWN ASH

75,000′	4/4	No. 1	C.&B.
50,000′	4/4	No. 2	C.&B.
40,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3	Com.
10,000′	6/4	No. 1	C.&B.
9,000′	8/4	No. 1	C.&B.

SOFT ELM

75,000′	4/4	No. 1	C.&B.
50,000′	4/4	No. 2	C.&B.
25,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3	Com.
12,000′	6/4	No. 1	C.&B.
8,000′	8/4	No. 1	C.&B.

BEECH

65,000′	4/4	Log Run	

We shall be pleased to quote on any of the above stock

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Yellow Pine, Oak, Spruce, Basswood, Hemlock

Immediate Shipment

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Timber Ties — Posts Shingles — Hardwood Pine — Hemlock Cedar

Interior Finish, Sash, Doors, Etc.

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1 in., 1¼ in., 1½ in., 2 in.,
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Dry Birch Stock

All thicknesses and grades in

Maple, Birch, Elm, Basswood and **Brown Ash**

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Can saw to order at MacDonald's Siding

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1 Car	6/4"	Beech	No. 2 C & B	
1 "	16/4"	H. Maple	No. 1 C & B	
9 "	12/4"	H. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 10%	No. 2 Com.
11 "	8/4"	H. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 20%	No. 2 Com.
6 "	6/4"	H. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 20%	No. 2 Com.
15 "	4/4"	H. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 25%	No. 2 Com.
2 "	12/4"	S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 10%	No. 2 Com.
2 "	8/4"	S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 20%	No. 2 Com.
1 "	5/4"	S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 10%	No. 2 Com.
2 "	4/4"	S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 25%	No. 2 Com.
4 "	12/4"	S. Elm	No. 2 C & B, 10%	No. 2 Com.
5 "	10/4"	S. Elm	No. 1 C & B	
6 "	8/4"	S. Elm	No. 2 C & B ,10%	No. 2 Com.
4 "	6"4/	S. Elm	No. 1 C & B	
9 "	4/4"	S. Elm	No. 1 C & B	
4 "	4/4"	S. Elm	No. 2 C & B, 25%	No. 2 Com.
8 "	4/4"	S. Elm	No. 2 & 3 Common	
2 "	4/4"	& 8/4"	Canadian Oak ,No. 1 C & B	
15 "	4/4"	& 5/4"	Basswood (Can be sorted)	

Crating in Basswood, Elm & Hardwoods.

Subject to prior sale. We solicit your enquiries.

PEDWELL HARDWOOD LUMBER CO.

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Car load 1" Brown Ash No. 1 C & B

" " 2" B.C. Clear Spruce

" " 1" to 4" Black Walnut FAS

" " 1" to 2" Qtd White Oak FAS

" " each 1" White & Red Plain Oak FAS

VENEERS Rotary Cut, Sawed and Sliced all woods

THREE PLY FIR, BIRCH, and COTTONWOOD

THREE and FIVE Ply Mahogany, Walnut and Oak

We Specialize in Mixed Shipments of Dry Hardwoods, Veneers and Panels

This is a good time to conserve your capital by making your purchases in this manner.

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Sales Offices—CINCINNATI, OHIO

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

Mountain Oak, Yellow Poplar, Chestnut, Beech and Other Hardwoods, Yellow Pine, White Pine and Hemlock

If you do not receive our lists, write to Cincinnati, Ohio

Mills: Louvain, Tenn.
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For Prompt Delivery of

Hemlock, Spruce, Lath Pulpwood and Hardwoods

Dressed and Ripped to Order

We specialize in Hemlock and Spruce Timbers and have excellent facilities for quick shipment—rail or water delivery.

Tell us your requirements

Fassett Lumber Co., Limited

Fassett, Quebec

REGISTERED H.B. P.K. TRADE MARK

HALL BROS. LIMITED

LUMBER & TIMBER

TORONTO — CANADA

FOR SALE AT FIRST COST

All forest products, from our stocks in the mill yards, all kinds, all grades, all thicknesses, Dry Beech, Birch, Maple, Basswood, Ash and Elm, Dry Pine, Spruce and Hemlock.

WRITE, PHONE OR WIRE. *STRAIGHT OR MIXED CARS*

300 CROWN OFFICE BLDG., TORONTO

Telephone Main 2806 Cable Address "Halbro" Toronto

Commencing May 1st

our mill will re-open for summer cutting operations.

During the past winter some of the finest timber ever seen in this district has been cut and we can promise real satisfaction to buyers. Let us know your requirements.

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Penetang - Ontario

The D'AUTEUIL LUMBER CO., Limited

81 St. Peter Street,
QUEBEC

Pulpwood, Lumber, Spoolwood, Ties and Shingles

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SPRUCE AND JACK PINE

Tamarack
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Wholesale

2 cars 1 x 7 & up 10/16 Panel Boards White Pine
18M Ft. 5/4 x 5. 6. 7 x 10/16 Mill Run White Pine
145M Ft. 2" Scant x 4 & up x 18 Mill Run Norway
40M Ft. 6/4 x 4 & up x 6/16 Log Run Poplar
300M Ft. 3/8 x 6/4 x 48" No. 2 Hemlock Lath
300M Ft. 3/8 x 6/4 x 48" No. 2 Spruce Lath
1 car 6 x 6 to 10 x 10 Red Oak Squares

Also Birch, Spruce and Hemlock Lumber

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Canadian Hardwoods and White Pine

Write us today for prices.

OUR SLOGAN: Service and quality a reality, not a promise

Lumber Market & Exchange

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ALABAMA HEWN OAK TIMBER:—
HARDWOOD LOGS:—

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Exporters **Mobile, Alabama, U.S.A.** Cables "Taylor, Mobile"

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High Grade
Nicely Manufactured
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We manufacture band sawn hardwoods, from logs taken from our own timber lands. Our specialty is

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which contains a large percentage of red in 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4 & 4" mostly No. 1 Com. & Btr. with National Inspection Rules of Grading. We also saw some basswood, ash & maple. Have ready for prompt shipment 1" & 2" dry

SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK

in all widths. Send us your inquiries for pulpwood, railway ties and car timbers. Good car supply and dressing facilities here.

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Douglas Fir, Spruce, Cedar and Hemlock Lumber

Rough Timbers, Dimension, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Interior and Exterior
Finish of all kinds including Mouldings. Fir, Spruce and Cedar Lath

Prompt shipment of Fir timbers in all sizes and up to 100 feet in length

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FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

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12000	"	4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak FAS	25000	"	4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
15000	"	4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak No. 1 Com.	2000	"	5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
2680	"	3/4x13/17" Sap Gum, FAS	32000	"	6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
4700	"	3/4x3/.12 Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	5000	"	4/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
400	"	5/4x6" Plain Red Gum, FAS	10000	"	5/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
4000	"	4/4x6" up Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	10000	"	6/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
5000	"	8/4x6" up Qtd. Red Gum, C&B	43000	"	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 C&B
8000	"	5/4x6" Plain White Oak, FAS	1000	"	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 Com.
2000	"	6/4x4" Plain White Oak, No. 1 C.	12000	"	8/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
15000	"	6/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	15000	"	12/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
10000	"	8/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	5285	"	12/4 Oak No. 2 C&B
25000	"	8/4x4" Plain Red Oak, No. 1 C.	6000	"	12/4 Oak No. 2 & 3 Com.
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All Grades in White Pine Lath A Specialty

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MIDLAND CANADA

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Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

Yellow Pine Finish

Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind
Stock Widths 4/4 5/4 6/4 8/4 by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12",

Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM

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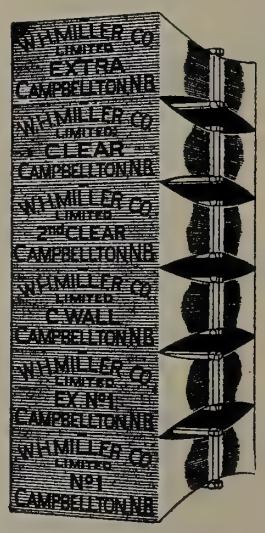
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New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles

We also manufacture

Spruce and Pine Lumber, Lath, Cedar Ties, etc.

Shipments by Rail and Water.

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Successors to River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of

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Lumber Lath Pulpwood

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Also Mills at :

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Golden Spruce

GOLDEN AIR-DRIED SPRUCE is unequalled for your requirements in Boards, Shiplap, Shelving, Flooring and Siding, and you can rely upon getting DEPENDABLE GRADES.

EASTERN RETAIL DEALERS will find 1 x 8 GOLDEN EXTRA SELECT SPRUCE BOARDS an exceptionally good seller. Can be worked to any pattern desired. Supplied either 3/4 or 25/32" thickness. Try some.

We also manufacture Fir and Cedar.
Spruce, Fir and Cedar Lath.

Just another reminder. Our stock always comes to you bright, clean, and newly milled, being run through the planing mill at time of shipment.

With a daily nine-hour cutting capacity of 180,000 feet, and a stock of 10 to 20 million feet at all times, we are in position to give prompt shipment. Urgent orders given special attention.

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Columbia River Lumber Co., Ltd., Golden, B. C.

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CLEAR FIR TIMBERS

OUR SPECIALTIES:

Long Fir Timber Planking Decking

Cutting orders for 2″ in long lengths either Common or Clear (obtained as side cut).

Planer capacity 6″ x 30″. We do not operate dry kiln, but can arrange to air-dry in our yard to requirements.

Our Mill is on Canadian Pacific Railway with Rail Connection (Five Miles) to Tidewater on Alberni Canal, Navigable for all Vessels.

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Cable Address: Bainbridge Lumber, Victoria
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Sales Office: 421 Pemberton Building, Victoria, B. C.

Our new planing mill recently completed.

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We solicit correspondence and inquiries from

THE EASTERN CANADIAN TRADE

For fir yard stock, B. C. or Hemlock Shiplap and Boards, timbers any size and length up to 90 feet.

We also specialize in mixed cars of high-grade fir uppers and mouldings and are also manufacturers of fir doors.

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Established 1888

Mills and Office: FALSE CREEK, VANCOUVER, B.C.

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Fir Western Hemlock Spruce

With modern equipment and shipping facilities we are in a position to handle your orders in a satisfactory manner.

Our stock undergoes careful supervision to ensure QUALITY LUMBER.

Daily Capacity 135,000 ft.

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Limited

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VANCOUVER, B.C.

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Wholesale

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FINISH, FLOORING, CEILING, ROUGH CLEARS TIMBERS, DIMENSION, SHIPLAP, BOARDS,

RED CEDAR SHINGLES

Dependable Grades ***Efficient Service***

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We offer you

Extra Good Service

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Timbers
Heavy Joists
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Yard Dimension

Any size, up to 100′ long.
S4S up to 16″ x 20″.

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New Westminster, B. C.
Mills: South Westminster—Logging Camps: Ladysmith, Vancouver Island.
Shipments over all railways.

We can ship any quantity of the following at short notice.

GENOA

Fir Timbers
Lumber, Lath,
Cedar, Shingles,
Fir Flooring,
Ceiling, Finish,
Kiln Dried

We guarantee satisfaction
Send for prices

GENOA BAY
LUMBER COMPANY
GENOA BAY B. C.

DEALERS IN
Lumber, Lath, Mouldings, Sash
Doors, Etc.

Phone 25 DUNCAN
Telegraph Address: DUNCAN, B. C.
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Dry Western Hemlock Boards and Shiplap

Also 4/4 K. D. Hemlock Clears, Rough

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

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408 Pacific Building - - - VANCOUVER, B. C.

"Arrow Brand"

Red Cedar Shingles

FIR

TIMBERS
DIMENSION
BOARDS
SHIPLAP
FINISH

CEDAR

BEVEL SIDING
SHIPLAP
BOARDS
FINISH

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MANUFACTURERS OF

British Columbia Red Cedar Exclusively

Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the "Thousand"

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles.

Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

Full particulars from our Eastern Agents.

Ontario Agents:
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Quebec and Maritime Provinces Agents:
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Head Office and Mills, Port Moody, B. C.

Toronto Office:
33-Canada Permanent Bldg. Phone Adelaide 6490

Montreal Office:
23-Marconi Bldg. Phone M. 2999

Timms Phillips
DOUGLAS FIR LUMBER
RED CEDAR SHINGLES

British Columbia
Lumber & Shingles

Cedar Shingles
2 X
3 X
No. 1--5 X
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Perfections
Royals
Imperials
Cedar
Bevel Siding

Douglas Fir
Timbers
Dimension
Boards
Shiplap
Finish

—Wire your Enquiries—

Timms, Phillips & Co., Ltd.
YORKSHIRE BUILDING VANCOUVER

Dominion Lumber Sales Limited

Sole selling agents for two Saw Mills
also two Shingle Mills

Fir Timbers a Specialty. Heavy construction material in any size and long lengths, rough or sized to requirements.

Long Fir Joisting Rough or Sized

No. 1 or No. 2 common Fir Cedar or Spruce Boards, rough or dressed to B.C. Standard or Eastern Requirements.

Cars of Cedar, Fir, Shiplap and Boards always in transit

We have now in transit car of shingles containing 125 M No. 2—5X shingles and 65M No. 1—5X shingles, also 2 cars 2 x 6 No. 1 Com. Fir, one car 1 x 6″ No. 1 Com. Fir, one car 1 x 6″ & wider No. 1 Com. Fir, one car 8 & 10″ No. 2 Cedar Shiplap, one car of shingles containing 255 M No. 2—3X.

Ontario Sales Office: **167 Yonge Street, Toronto** ***Telephone Main 285***

Head Office: 209 Winch Building, Vancouver, B.C.

Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOUGLAS FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE *and* CEDAR LUMBER

RAIL SHIPMENTS TO ALL PARTS OF CANADA AND UNITED STATES

OFFICE AND MILLS - - VICTORIA, B. C.

Apex Lumber Co., Ltd. Vancouver, B.C.

WIRE US—We can meet your requirements

READY TO SHIP—WESTERN SOFT PINE
100,000′ 4/4 x 6 to 12″ C Select & Better (Rough)
NO. 1 FACTORY CEDAR, VERTICAL GRAIN
45,000′ S1S to 1-9/16″ (5 inches & wider)
NO. 1 COMMON CEDAR BOARDS
100,000′ 1 x 6 to 12″ wide, D2S to 13/16″
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Office : Castle Building,
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Wholesale Lumber Dealers and Selling Agents for

FRASER & CO.

Mills at Deschenes, Quebec

White Pine Red Pine, Spruce Lumber *and* Lath

B.C. Forest Products

We solicit your enquiries for following in all grades and thicknesses—

Fir and Cedar Lumber Red Cedar Shingles

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Successors to
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Spruce, White Pine and Hardwoods
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1921 Output.

H. M. ELLIS, LTD.

Manufacturers of

Long Fir Timbers

Mill: Lombard, B. C. Office: 118 Pacific Bldg., Vancouver

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British Columbia Fir Lumber and Timber, and Oregon Spars

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AND COMPANY

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SPRUCE AND PINE

New Brunswick Agent
F. E. NEALE,
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Head Office: QUEBEC, P.Q.

DRY LUMBER
for Immediate Shipment

White Pine

Georgian Bay **Mill Run**

2″ x 8″—10/16′	Say 70%—16′
2″ x 10″—10/16′	Say 70%—16′
2″ x 12″—10/16′	Say 70%—16′

Also well-assorted
Ottawa Valley Stock.

For personal service, close prices and prompt shipments
WRITE

J. C. BARTRAM
JACKSON BLDG., - OTTAWA

The Gall Lumber Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1875
Office, Yards, Dry Kilns and Warehouse
Foot of Spadina Ave. TORONTO

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Dry stock on hand for quick service :

ASH "BROWN"	MAHOGANY
ASH "WHITE"	MAPLE "HARD"
BASSWOOD	MAPLE "SOFT"
BALM	MAPLE "BIRD'S EYE"
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BUCKEYE	OAK "PLAIN WHITE"
BUTTERNUT	OAK "QTD. WHITE"
CHERRY	POPLAR "BAY"
CHESTNUT	POPLAR "YELLOW"
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Our Dry Kilns are operating Night and Day, 300,000 feet capacity per month.

Telephone connecting all departments—Adelaide 148

Northern Lumber Mills
North Cobalt - ONTARIO

Have on hand in both Dry and Green Stock, Jack Pine and Spruce, As Follows:—

100 M.	1 x 4 & 5″	8/16′	Mill Run	Strips	
100 M.	1 x 4 & 5″	"	"	"	Crating Stock
200 M.	1 x 6 & Up	"	"	"	
200 M.	2 x 4	"	"	"	
50 M.	4 x 4	"	"	"	
200 M.	2 x 5	"	"	"	
400 M.	2 x 6	"	"	"	
350 M.	2 x 8	"	"	"	
250 M.	2 x 4 & Up	"	"	"	Sound Wormy
15 M.	4 x 6	10/16	"	"	Strong to 16 Ft.
30 M.	6 x 6	"	"	"	" "
15 M.	6 x 8	"	"	"	" "
30 M.	8 x 8	"	"	"	" "
15 M.	8 x 10 & 10 x 10	"	"	"	" "

100 M. 1 x 4 & Up No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average.

100 M 2 x 4-10 No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average

Wire, Write or 'Phone us for Quotations.

FOR HARDWOODS

" LET BUFFALO DO IT "

Do you want prompt shipment? We can give you service. Buffalo dealers have 60,000,000 to 75,000,000 feet of dry hardwoods of all kinds and thicknesses.

Immediate shipments and deliveries can be made on any of the 25 railroads entering the city. Buy Hardwoods in Buffalo.

FRANK T. SULLIVAN
Specialties:
CHERRY, WALNUT and PACIFIC COAST WOODS.
Main Office: 600 Ellicott Square.
Yard: 2598 Delaware Avenue.

T. Sullivan & Company
NORTHERN GREY ELM
and
BROWN ASH
Niagara Street Corner Arthur

Atlantic Lumber Company
HARDWOODS
WEST VIRGINIA SOFT RED AND WHITE OAK
Our Specialty: West Virginia and Pennsylvania Cherry
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1142 SENECA STREET
Hardwoods of All Kinds

Yeager Lumber Co., Inc.
SPECIALTIES
Oak, Poplar, Ash, Maple
932 Elk Street

STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY
Hardwoods
Prompt Shipment { From Buffalo Yards or from Mill direct to you
8 MILLION FEET DRY STOCK ON HAND
1333 Clinton St.

G. Elias & Bro., Inc.
Estableshed 1881
All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber
And in addition we carry a full line of White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Fir Timber, Lumber, Millwork and Boxes—Maple and Oak Flooring
Careful attention to mixed car orders.

Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Co.
J. B. WALL, Pres. T. H. WALL, V.-Pres. M. M. WALL, Treas.
940 SENECA ST.
We Specialize in White Ash, Oak & Maple
We also handle a complete stock of Quartered Oak, Maple, Poplar, Red Cedar, etc.

Hugh McLean Lumber Co.
Hardwoods of All Kinds
Our Specialties—QUARTERED WHITE OAK, SAP AND RED GUM
940 ELK STREET

Taylor & Crate
Hardwoods of All Kinds
A stock of 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet of hardwoods carried at all times at our two big Buffalo Yards
Established 50 Years
RAIL OR CARGO SHIPMENTS

Blakeslee, Perrin & Darling
A Complete Stock of Seasoned Hardwoods
including Ash, Basswood, Birch, Cherry, Chestnut, Cypress, Elm, Gum, Hickory, Maple, Plain and Quartered Oak, Poplar and Walnut.
1100 Seneca Street

In Transit

Car shipped March 28th,
Straight car 1 x 12 No. 1 Common B. C. Mountain Cedar
Boards, Dressed One Side 13/16 thick,
Lengths 8 to 18', Heavy to 16'.

Car C. P. 14660, shipped April 5th, containing
250M XXX B. C. Cedar Shingles.

Car 10" Clear Butt B. C. Cedar Shingles 5/2-16"
Old style packing, four bunches per thousand.

Car FWDC 4722, shipped March 21st,
All No. 1 Common B. C. Mountain Cedar
6,000' 2 x 4 dressed one side & one edge 1¾ x 3¾
10,000' 1 x 6 dressed two sides and center matched.
13/16 x 5½ face.
5,000' 1 x 10 dressed four sides 13/16 x 9¾

Car C.P. 335374, shipped March 29th,
12 x 12 No. 1 Common Rough Fir Timbers.
4/20, 1/22, 2/24, 4/26, 2/28, 6/30, 8/32, 3/34,
9/36, 5/38, 14/40.

R. G. CHESBRO

Lumber Manufacturers' Agent
PHONE MAIN 5345
Bank of Hamilton Bldg., TORONTO

COMPLETE STOCKS of

Red Pine and Spruce Dimensions

(2 x 4 and wider)

White Pine Lumber Box and Crating Stock
Lath and Shooks

Keewatin Lumber Co., Ltd., Keewatin, Ont.

Two complete Saw and Planing Mills Box Factories and Lath Mill
at Keewatin and Kenora, Ont.

Dry Stock for Immediate Shipment

4/4 6/4 8/4 Beech
4/4 8/4 H. & S. Maple
4/4 8/4 B. & W. Ash
4/4 8/4 Basswood
4/4 8/4 Oak
4/4 6/4 8/4 Sound Chestnut
4/4 8/4 Elm

Mill now running. Can cut bills to order. Cordwood and slabs for sale.

Write for particulars and prices.

McClung, McLellan & Berry
Kinglake, Ontario

MAHOGANY CEDAR

Request of Public Bids

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS of the REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA, Central America, invites public bids within two months for the cutting and extracting of MAHOGANY and CEDAR lumber in the District of EL PETEN. Any information about these bids may be obtained from the CONSUL OF GUATEMALA, 50 Broad Street, Room 1408, NEW YORK CITY, N.Y., U.S.A.

F. W. Brennen & Sons

Hamilton Ont.

Wholesale
LUMBER
LATH—SHINGLES

We have what you want: Write us for quotations

R. Imrie Lumber Company

18 Toronto Street, Toronto Phone Adelaide 580

For Immediate Shipment

Dry Mill Run Spruce 1x4 & up & 2x4 & up.
Mill Run Jack Pine 3x6, 4x4, 2x4 & wider & 1x4 & wider.
Sound Wormy Jack Pine 2x4 in 10-12-14 or 16 ft.
B. C. Fir or Hemlock and Western White Pine.

WRITE OR PHONE US FOR PRICES

JAMES C. McCUAIG & CO.

3,000,000 Ft. Jack Pine
200,000 Ft. Basswood.

The above stock is all in the log, is offered for sale, and will cut to specifications required."

Room 302, Jackson Building
OTTAWA ONTARIO

Pulpwood

We are in a position to offer large quantities of Pulpwood for export at favourable Prices

PULP—PAPER
Domestic and Export

British & Foreign Agencies
LIMITED
17 St. John Street, - - - MONTREAL

The Harris Tie & Timber Co., Ltd.
The C. E. Fleming Tie & Lumber Co., Ltd.
The Poupore Lumber Co.

Railway Ties, Cedar Poles and Posts, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Pulpwood

197 SPARKS STREET OTTAWA, CANADA

Mills: Laterriere, Que. and Charlevoix Dist. Que.

A. K. Hansen & Co. Reg'd.

Spoolwood, Pulpwood and Lumber Merchants

82 St. Peter Street Quebec, Que.

British Columbia Forest Products

Technical Information

Information furnished as to the qualities, weights, strengths and uses of all woods.

Inquiries Solicited

Samples of all British Columbia woods and literature for distribution.

CALL AND SEE OUR EXHIBIT

1 Adelaide St. E. (Street Floor), TORONTO

PHONE MAIN 6872. NOTE—We do not quote prices.

For Immediate Shipment

75,000′ 1″ No. 3 Com. Birch & Maple.
50,000′ 2″ & 3″ No. 3 Com. Birch & Maple.
200,000′ 1″ Birch & Maple No. 3 Com. & Btr.
35,000′ 1½″ Birch & Maple No. 3 Com. & Btr.
175,000′ 2″ Birch & Maple No. 3 Com. & Btr.
30,000′ 2″ Birch No. 2 Com. & Btr.
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Mixed Cars of Mouldings, Ceiling (Fir or Spruce), Sashes, Doors, Flooring, etc. a Specialty

We offer for immediate shipment the following stock of

Good Merchantable Quebec Spruce

200 M 1 x 3″ & up 8 to 16′	5th and better	not over 15%	5th
300 M 2 x 3″	“	“	“
500 M 2 x 4″	“	“	“
250 M 2 x 5″	“	“	“
350 M 2 x 6″	“	“	“
210 M 2 x 7″	“	“	“
100 M 2 x 8″	“	“	“
150 M 2 x 9″	“	“	“
500 M 3 x 3″ & 4″	“	“	“
130 M 3 x 5″	“	“	“
200 M 3 x 6″	“	“	“
110 M 3 x 7″	“	“	“
100 M 3 x 8″	“	“	“
200 M 3 x 9″	“	“	“

This stock is well manufactured, well butted, and was cut early last year. It is strong in 13′ and 16′ lengths. Plump sawed.

We have ten carloads of 1 x 4″ up dr 1s to g. Spruce Flooring and fifteen carloads Roofing.

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Midland Wood Products, Limited

MIDLAND - ONTARIO

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In the event of a FIRE. The ALLIANCE has Paid the LUMBERMEN In the PAST
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Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen:

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your cheque covering your share of the loss on our plant destroyed by fire on the 5th of December last.

We wish to express our sincere thanks and deep appreciation for the prompt and satisfactory way in which you have settled our loss. The fact that you had sixty days to settle the matter, and that your cheque was sent barely three weeks after our loss, has been noted and very much appreciated by the Bank of Montreal and ourselves.

Hoping for better luck for both of us in the future and the continuation of very agreeable business relations, as in the past, we remain,

Yours very truly,
CANADA LUMBER & BOX CO., LTD.
G. Garneau, Secy.-treas.

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9. We offer the last word in fire insurance indemnity, and the "proof of the pudding is in the eating."

LEE BLAKEMORE, INCORPORATED

Attorney in Fact for the

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CROSS-CUT SAWS

Fast and easy running saws are a big help in the timber operation where production counts for everything. If the saws used are the best, it stands to reason that both the sawyer and boss are to reap the benefits. It has been proven that for falling or bucking the Simonds Crescent—Ground Cross—Cut Saw leads all others. It is made of the finest saw steel obtainable and holds its keen cutting edge on the hardest kind of work. Then, too, it is an easy running saw that does nôt bind in the kerf.

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Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited

"The Saw Makers"

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The most delicious and healthful food to be found in camp

This is a necessary commodity in every Lumber and Construction Camp, and such dealers as are looking for Dry Salt Meats which will give satisfaction and which are reasonable in price should try

Choice Dry Salt Middles

These will be found to be very desirable stock; choice averages ranging from 50 to 80 lbs. and are a most suitable product for feeding to your men, and also for selling over the counter, should you be operating a General Store.

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We are in a position to offer the Lumber and Construction Trade a very superior line of Fresh or Frozen Beef. The frozen stock is of a better grade than Camp Beef, and we would be glad to receive enquiries, as we believe our price will be found quite right.

Write or wire us at our expense

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TORONTO

MONTREAL SYDNEY, N.S. HAMILTON

Canada Lumberman

Founded 1880

The National Lumber Journal for Forty Years

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MACLEAN PUBLICATIONS, Limited

THOS. S. YOUNG, Managing Director

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MONTREAL - - - - - - 119 Board of Trade Bldg.
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NEW YORK - - - - - - - 296 Broadway
CHICAGO - - - - Room 803, 63 E. Adams St.
LONDON, ENG. - - - - 16 Regent Street, S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Canada, United States and Great Britain, $3.00 per year, in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $4.00.

Single copies, 20 cents.

"The Canada Lumberman" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Authorized by the Postmaster-General for Canada, for transmission as second-class matter.

Vol. 41 Toronto, May 1, 1921 No. 9

Getting Out After Results

Sitting down these days waiting for business to come in or arrive is a vice rather than a virtue. To be on the job simply hoping for something to turn up instead of going out to turn up something, does not redound to the credit, enterprise or foresight of any retail lumberman. In the evolution of business, its methods, system and procedure, the day has gone by when customers will come flocking in at the door. Of course, a certain limited amount of trade may be done by hanging out a sign, keeping a stock and possessing a yard and office, as lumber products are, what might be termed, meagre. If the retail lumberman desires to get a vision and a larger conception of things, he should take a lesson from the automobile salesman, gramophone salesman, piona player salesman, the electric vacuum cleaner man, the electric washing machine exponent, the motor truck hustler and other representatives of conveniences which have gone far toward revolutionizing modern life and catering to the commercial or domestic comfort, pleasure or economy of hundreds of people in every community.

None of these things mentioned are what might be termed primal wants or cardinal requirements that are absolutely indispensable. Not one sale out of a score takes place through a person voluntarily walking into an establishment and asking that such and such a contrivance or device be sent up to his house at once. It has all been brought about through intensive and specialized salesmanship, by effective advertising, aggressive publicity campaigns, educational and economic propaganda, and representatives getting out and doing everything in their power to arouse attention and develop interest in the workings of these equipments which are now rapidly becoming household or business necessities. In other words, the taste for the truck, the automobile, the gramophone and the piano player, the vacuum cleaner, the electric washer, etc., has been acquired.

The points presented here might be driven home by a simple reference to the appetite of the ordinary individual. It is said that most of our tastes in the gastronomical line are acquired or developed. We were not ushered into this terrestrial sphere with a taste for olives or onions, oysters or carrots, but the great majority have acquired a liking for these and other similar edibles through seeing others at the table eat them and from coming to the conclusion that if we did not partake of them ourselves we were missing many pleasures that the consumption of certain viands affords ordinary mortals.

The selling of the articles already mentioned has been brought about largely through education, publicity and by representatives developing on the part of the public an acquired taste. Another factor has been the influence of example in seeing what these things are doing for our neighbors. This, too, makes us want to enjoy similar benefits.

The whole question of salesmanship is brought home pertinently by a writer in a western paper who says that he was recently in an automobile office and in reply to the question, "How is business?" was told that while sales were slow, the dealer had a number of prospects on which he was working. He had several representatives whose principal job was to hunt around and find out those in the community who were thinking or even talking of getting a car or a truck. It was learned from the dealer that a large number of the machines disposed of by him annually were purchased through the personal soliciting of these agents, and the influence of the advertising literature of the firm.

Herein the writer draws a very effective lesson, so far as the selling of lumber is concerned, for he intimates that there is a valuable lesson in this for home-selling agents in the country town lumber yards. The proposition of selling homes and building improvements is practically the same as everything else that numerous people have not but would like to have. Lumbermen should get rid of the idea that their business is different from others in this respect. There is really no variation in playing the merchandising game, which largely consists in the usefulness, economy, service and convenience of an article, and in this the home and home building are paramount.

Confidence is Gradually Increasing

If there is one element needed more than another to impart stability to the lumber market to-day it is confidence in the assurance that prices have reached bottom. Although it has been predicted many times that there would be no further drop in quotations, still this has been witnessed so often that all prophecies now go by the board and the public will not become convinced that descending values are ended until there is an upward movement in prices. Just when this will come, no one can say with any degree of certainty.

A well-known business economist has stated that by postponing building operations until next fall, construction may be carried out one-third cheaper. Others have declared that now is the time to build as values will never be at a lower ebb and any delay will only result in adding to the ultimate cost. Thus we have the diametrically opposite views with many intervening ones, and it appears to be a case of where each one, both in his own business and in the home building line, will have to exercise individual judgment. Much, of course, depends upon the necessity for action and the purposes for which a building will or can be used. It would seem, however, that now is the best time to go ahead with structural work, as when demand reasserts itself, there is bound to be an ascension in the figure for lumber, and there is apparently little doubt of other materials coming down much more than they have.

Many manufacturers of certain products have come to the conclusion that reduced prices do not add to the activity of the market or the acquisitions of the article itself, for the simple reason that, no matter how cheap material becomes when consumers are asked to buy, they will hold aloof just as long as they feel or think that the commodity may be procured for slightly less. A falling market is beneficial to no branch of industry and is as unstable a foundation upon which to build a solid progressive business as sand itself.

When contractors, builders, home-owners, real estate men and others are firmly and fully convinced that there will be no more immediate reductions in freight rates, that wages will not be further decreased, that labor itself is as efficient as it was before the war and that lumber, brick, cement, glass, tile, hardware, roofing material and everything else will go no further down the ladder, then and not till then will there be a marked tendency upwards, and a new

life in business. In the meantime, while some orders are being placed for many lines and a considerable amount of building undertaken, particularly in the house arena, there is in some sections an innate feeling that prices are inclined to ease off a little more.

The expected revival is not here yet and there does not appear to be an immediate return to anything like a boom, although it is generally conceded that the worst in the way of inactivity and depression is over. From now out a better state of things should prevail.

Labor Responsible for Present Inactivity

Labor, in its present general attitude, is, to a greater degree than any other factor, responsible for the inactivity in the construction industry, says the "Contract Record," in a comprehensive review of the building situation, present and prospective. Continuing, it says:—And it is just as undeniable a fact that building will continue to be thus held up until labor adopts a saner viewpoint. Just why the building trades in a period of depression can persist in demanding increased wages is beyond power of comprehension, especially when it is obvious that by such demands they are only working themselves harm by placing a greater damper than ever on construction work. Only an aggravation of the industrial inactivity that is being felt universally to-day can result from any tendency for costs to go up, for people are determined to wait till prices decline and no work but the absolutely essential will proceed in the face of a movement toward increased prices.

Materials are receding in price and in some localities labor has accepted a reduction in wages. This will have a very stimulating effect on building and is bound to encourage people to start on the projects which they have been holding up pending some indication of a recession in prices. But while these wage reductions have been taking place, they have not in all instances been accepted gracefully and strikes have been threatened as a lever to carry the unions' demands for an even higher scale of payment than prevails nowadays. Disaster is sure to follow with the trades feeling the pinch the greatest. Just what effect on the construction industry will result may be illustrated by the situation in Chicago as explained by the Contract Record's representative in that city. He points out that $100,000,000 worth of work in Chicago alone is pigeon-holed pending the result of the skilled laborers' demand for $1.25 an hour. Should they accept $1.00 an hour, this work will forthwith proceed, but labor seems content to sacrifice the possibilities of a prosperous construction season, with plenty of work for all, for an increase in wages. Should the unions' demands meet with success, this $100,000,000 worth of work will continue to be held up, with a consequent increase in unemployment.

Unemployment is a serious problem these days, but labor, in demanding wages even higher than those current in the past year or so, is merely making a bad situation worse and more difficult to solve. With conditions as they are at the moment, public sympathy cannot be allied with labor in its fight for higher wages. The tide has turned and labor must show its willingness to share some responsibility and be prepared to accept lower remuneration in order that business may resume and public confidence be restored.

Tree Planting in the Breezy West

The development of tree planting on the wind-swept prairies of the west is the mission of a special car which left Ottawa for Calgary last week under the auspices of the Canadian Forestry Association. The car is not connected with any government department or commercial interest, but is one of the enterprises which the Canadian Forestry Association has put into effect in the course of its widespread educational campaigns.

Inside the car, instead of the ordinary seating accommodation, is a row of about 120 seats, rising tier on tier, like a collegiate lecture hall. In this are delivered lectures on how to start tree planting, the value of shelter belts as protection for crops and live-stock, and other aspects of arboreal work on the prairies. The car is self-contained in every way and has its own electrical plant so that when it arrives at some small out-of-the-way spot on the prairies, it is able to present motion pictures without being dependent on local resources.

The method of procedure is to travel over the western prairies and stop at centres where it is evident that there is need of tree planting. In advance the advent of the car has been advertised, and the co-operation of all public organizations likely to help is enlisted. Afternoon and evening lectures are delivered; local problems are discussed and questions are answered. Moving pictures, which are shown, illustrate the whole process of tree-planting from the seedling in the nursery to the ultimate mature tree. Sixty million seedlings have been successfully grown on the prairies, and the association has some fine photographs of well-wooded areas that were formerly bare and open. The result in these areas has been that it is now possible to grow fruit and produce that formerly could not withstand the wind storms.

The lecture car was outfitted at Ottawa and was sent to Montreal for a day's inspection when Lord Shaughnessy and E. W. Beatty, chairman and president of the C. P. R. respectively, paid it a visit and expressed great interest in the project. Robson Black of Ottawa is in charge of the Canadian Forestry Association's educational enterprises which, in Eastern Canada, are mainly concentrated upon the prevention of forest fires through winning popular co-operation.

Some Editorial Short Lengths

Hon. W. E. Raney, attorney-general of Ontario, has intimated to the executive of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association that it will not be possible for the Provincial Legislature to pass such an important measure this season as the Mechanics' Lien Act. The bill has been given a second reading and sent to a Special Committee. This committee will give the proposed measure due consideration between now and the next session, and there appears every hope that the proposition will be endorsed and passed in 1922.

Several M..P.P.'s have replied to letters from members of the Ontario Lumber Dealers' Association, intimating that they are strongly in favor of the bill and are satisfied that it will successfully get through its third reading. A few state they have gone into the various clauses to some extent and regard the piece of legislation as a reasonable one. They will be glad to assist in pushing it along and see nothing objectionable in any of its provisions.

While the O.R.L.D.A. has not been able to get the measure adopted during the present session, the fact that such splendid progress has been made and such hearty encouragement received, augurs well for its final adoption. The Special Committee will sit during the recess and consider every phase of the Act with a view to having it carried next session.

"Going to the dogs." Impending calamity is the most industriously press-agented commodity in the world. Its agents are "walking delegates," in the guise of far-seeing Solomons. They have private ouijas doing constant and ominous handwriting on the wall —messages the "prophets" invariably translate into "Business is going to pot, and the country to the dogs." Six thousand years ago when Adam left the Garden of Eden, the calamity press agents started. They circulated the report that Adam, the human race and the universe were "going to the dogs." Yet, Adam founded agriculture, the world's greatest industry to-day—the world is still at large and prosperity is just ahead, Louis K. Liggett remarked in a recent optimistic address. Mr. Liggett as head of one of the great chains of retail stores does not base his optimism on theory but on facts. His clear picture, which comes of the same vision that has made him one of the world's big men, is: "The process of liquidation may take eight months with the retailer, and by that time you will come to the first of May and his stocks will be bare and you are going to have a duplication of the condition in the spring of 1914. The manufacturer will have liquidated by running half time or no time at all. He will have liquidated out and then suddenly, with all their shelves bare, business will begin and you will have a renewal of rising prices —I am as sure as I stand here that you are going to have prosperity again, no matter what you do, by the first of next May."

Austin & Nicholson's new sawmill at Dalton Mills, Ont., which has begun operations for the season.

Some Things I Saw in Timberlands of North

Several Firms Conducted Active Logging Operations During Past Season Which Was Favorable One—New Lumber Town Springing Up at Dalton Mills

By G. W. Visser

One of the busiest lumbering districts in Eastern Canada is in that part of Ontario lying west of longitude eighty. Operations did not begin in this area until a number of years after the C.P.R. had passed through, and, naturally, were confined to within hauling or driving distance of the railway. Some timber, however, was driven to Lake Superior, but not a great deal.

Later on, and especially after the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Algoma Central & H.B.Ry. and the C.N.R. were built, a vast new area was opened up, and like the earlier limits, was rich in jack pine, spruce, balsam and a fair amount of white pine. Soon, operators and jobbers camps dotted the forests which paralleled all four roads and it would be interesting to know the total output, each winter, from the country lying between Fort William and Sudbury.

It has not yet been my privilege to visit any more than a small portion of the timberlands of Northern Ontario. So far, I have only covered the camps connected with the main lines of the C.P.R. between Cartier and White River, a distance of about 270 miles.

In this stretch there are four large operators. The Spanish River people at Benny, Ont., P. & J. Shannon at Biscotasing, The McNaught Lumber Company at Pine, Ont. (near Chapleau), Austin & Nicholson —head office Chapleau and Mills at Dalton Mills—and Nicholson and Hennessy & Co., operating some twenty-five miles south of Nicholson, with offices at Nicholson.

The McNaught Lumber Company have kept two fairly large jobbers busy and the firm have a fine, up-to-date mill at Pine. They cut mostly deals and lumber and their holdings consist to a considerable extent of large pine. Quite a village has grown about the mill, boasting of a store and a school, situated about a mile from the C.P.R. tracks.

The Spanish River Lumber Co., at Benny, also run high on deals and lumber, while Messrs. Shannon cut both ties and lumber.

The Hennessy boys (Fort Colounge) just started last winter and up to the present have been confining their efforts largely to pulp wood with some ties. They will drive the pulpwood over to the Algoma Central Railway for loading and their ties to Dalton Mills. Their limits have a good showing of white pine.

The most extensive operations, however, are being carried out by Austin & Nicholson. They have put one town on the map—Nicholson, Ont.—and are at present beginning another which bids fair to surpass the first. Nicholson is about an hour's run west of Chapleau and has a first class general store, post office, a good school with an attendance of about thirty and a church.

The mill there is a single mill, mostly producing ties. It, however, has a fine showing of lumber and lath. It runs during the summer months only and employs in the neighborhood of 150 men, working two shifts. The manager of the mill which draws most of its logs from Brownlee's camps is C. Sheffield.

One Jobber Cut 120,000 Logs

Mr. Brownlee is one of the crack jobbers of the country and a short sketch of his operations this winter may prove interesting. He has been cutting about twenty miles south of Nicholson and a series of fine lakes allow the logs to be towed to Nicholson. During the past winter he cut and hauled about 120,000 logs, of which perhaps one-third are suitable for lumber. Employing over 120 men and with sixteen teams on the haul, the camp was indeed a hive of industry when I visted it in March.

There I made the acquaintance of some of the few remaining simeon-pure lumber jacks. Swaggering, debonnair—felt hat cocked at an impudent angle on their heads—they worked like horses and when there was a ten minute wait, they were just like kids, wrestling in the snow and playing practical jokes on each other. Truly, it was no place for a poor sport.

Brownlee's leading team got away at 5 a.m. with a load which had been loaded the night before; the next three teams did the same.

The interior of Austin & Nicholson's new sawmill at Dalton Mills, Ont.

By that time the toppers-off had more loads ready and team after team took off, down the six mile ice road. This road had only one little rise in it, where a towing team was on duty. When the lead team got back to the topping off skidways, the teamster merely unhitched from the empty sleigh and hooked on a load which was waiting for him. Less experienced teamsters took the empty sleigh to the woods for the light load that was suitable for snow roads. This system kept the best teamsters on the ice haul and as a result, wrecks were few. Moreover, if an ice haul teamster fell down on his work once or twice, back he went into the woods in disgrace.

The New Town of Dalton Mills

My visit to Dalton Mills was most interesting. Work was begun in September last by the contractors, Sherwood & Sherwood, building

The well-equipped sawmill of Austin & Nicholson at Nicholson, Ont.

Hauling ties from one of the smaller camps in Northern Ontario

a railway over three miles long from Dalton station to the mill site on Shequamka Lake, and the mill and dwelling houses will be all ready about May 1st.

This mill is a combination mill, having an automatic tie mill, a double edged band saw for lumber and the usual equipment of re-saw and lathers. At the top of the jack ladder are two sets of niggers, one set throwing the logs to the saw mill, the other to the tie machine. They are controlled by the checker. The tie mill consists of an endless chain, equipped with high dogs, which engage with the logs forcing them through the adjustable saws. The log emerges, slides down, at right angles to its former course, to the automatic butting saws, which cut the log into eight foot lengths. These saws may be adjusted to cut any length. Here stands the tie inspector, who next does his neccessary but sometimes painful duty. The ties now drop onto another endless chain that takes them right to the car door where their itinerary is completed by the loaders. From the water to the car door only one man is required.

The Dalton mill has a capacity of about 8,000 ties and 160,000 feet of lumber in twenty-four hours. It is, roughly 180 feet long and 50 feet wide and is equipped with a 500 h.p. Waterous engine and three Waterous tubular boilers 72x18. Six dwelling houses, two fine sleeping camps, an office and dining hall have been erected in addition

Some of the first houses erected at Dalton Mills, Ont., where Austin & Nicholson have started a new lumbering town. A comlete village will be built here for the accommodation of the employees of the sawmill.

to the mill building at Dalton Mills. The sleep camps have iron spring beds installed and also sanitary indoor latrines. Altogether it is a most modern plant.

Splendid Season for Logging

The past winter was a favorable one for lumbermen. A long, warm fall was followed by a quick freeze-up, a mild winter with not too much snow and yet cold enough to keep ice roads in good shape. The fact that the snow lasted till well towards the end of March, gave every one a chance to get their cut out. I do not think there was a log left in the bush this spring.

Labor, generally speaking, was steadier last winter than for some time past, due, no doubt, to the scarcity of work in the cities. The cut in wages had practically no effect on either the quality or quantity of the men. The lowest wages paid to ordinary bushmen was $65.00, teamsters got $100.00 to $110.00 and tie makers 17 to 20 cents.

Strong efforts are being made toward better fire protection and conservation in this district. The measures taken are not so good but what they might be better. I do not think many serious losses occurred, although one fine burned its way from the Algoma Central Railway across through Nicholson's and Hennessy's holdings and caused considerable damage.

There are many years' cut still left in Northern Ontario and a wonderful supply of young growing timber that will mature for future generations. It is hoped that every Canadian will put forth every endeavor to bring around better fire protection and urge conservation so that our heritage may not be slowly destroyed.

The Essentials of Good Dry Kiln

"We do not think that anyone," says a correspondent, "disputes the fact that heat, circulation and humidity are required for successful drying; heat to bring the moisture to the surface and evaporate it, also to aid in maintaining the circulation; circulation to carry the heat to all parts of the kiln and to carry away the moisture which has been removed from the wood; humidity to retard the surface drying and thus prevent checking and case-hardening. Live steam is used to relieve any stress or strain which may be in the surface of the wood and also to quickly raise the temperature of the wood to the initial drying temperature. The only difference is that different manufacturers have different theories or different methods for maintaining and controlling these factors. Why not assist us in this work by publishing good practical general articles dealing with different phases of kiln-drying work. Many owners of dry kilns spend good dollars to instal a kiln, then think that that is all that is required, and permit their kilns to deteriorate. There should be scope right here for much information, and it might be that the lesson would be well received. It could be shown how a kiln deteriorates through neglect; how money is thrown away by neglecting the kiln and what the owner should do to prolong its usefulness and maintain it at its highest efficiency."

What Canadian Forestry Association is Doing

The Canadian Forestry Association, Ottawa, states that it is carrying out an extensive programme this month as follows:

Reaching scores of thousands through the newspapers with positive fire prevention propaganda.

Instructing the children of thousands of public schools in care with fire in the woods.

Impressing fire protection through railway menu cards, printed forms in cigarette packages, etc.

Public meetings of business men on forest protection.

Our Tree Planting Car has reached Calgary with two demonstrators for a long season's work in the southern prairie provinces.

Our Forest Products Exhibition Car is now being built up for the tour. This car is entirely re-equipped this season and will be invaluable as an educational method.

Our Travelling lecture sets are invading schools in new localities carrying a strong influence for forest protection.

Our Speakers Bureau, increased to five-hundred members, is delivering forest protection addresses to schools and adult gatherings.

Every educational method within our ability to afford is being actively employed to head off the forest fire season.

Arrangements are being made for a Forestry Convention in British Columbia.

One of the Factors always to be valued highly in the Canadian Forestry Association is the membership of 12,500.

How Lumber Dealers View Building Outlook

Business During Past Season Has Been Quiet But Considerable Improvement is Reported From Many Centres— Stocks Low and Prices Rather Uncertain

At this particular season of the year, when building prospects in the various cities and towns are usually surveyed with regard to the operations during the coming summer, it is interesting to learn how lumbermen look upon the present situation. So far no boom has manifested itself in any of the larger or smaller centres but the general structural outlook appears more promising than it did a few weeks ago. Much of course will depend upon the attitude of labor during the month of May and whether industrial concerns will operate on a larger scale as the majority are running now only to partial capacity.

With a view to getting some first hand information concerning the status of affairs in the various provinces, the "Canada Lumberman" got in touch with a number of representative dealers at various points, and it is instructive to read what they have to say. While 1921 will not be a banner year, still it is expected that business will improve gradually from this out and that the result on the whole may be much better than expected when the books are closed on December 31st next. Stocks for the most part, are less than a year ago and lumber prices have dropped considerably. Practically all wood products merchants and manufacturers report an upward trend in business, a start being made at many points in the annual spring building programme.

O. C. Anderson, Bury, Que., states that both the softwood and hardwood markets are quiet and only a few enquiries are coming in at present. A revival in conditions is looked for any day now and he expects to sell his stocks sawn to order for building material, a building boom of considerable size being reported in the city of Sherbrooke.

Considerable Work in Prospect

Chappells, Limited, Sydney, N.S., report building operations a little backward for this time of the year with the demand for lumber dull, prices remaining at a low level with no change expected in the near future. Their stock is heavier than any previous year owing to the taking over of Rhodes-Curry, Ltd., of Sydney, N.S. Chappells are not putting on any special selling campaign but have reduced prices to a fine margin of profit and the intention is to decrease stocks until business becomes normal. The addition of the property occupied by Rhodes-Curry, Ltd., provides about 150 ft. of private sidings and more than double the warehouse and storage space. They are running both retail yards and if business demands, will operate the recently acquired wood-working plant, it being motor driven.

Standard Construction Co., Limited, Halifax, N.S., display optimism when they report building activities dull during the past winter, but with the opening of spring anticipate considerable building. A number of large jobs are now up for tender in Halifax and the architects of the city advise they have in preparation a considerable quantity of new work, which it is hoped within a few weeks will revive the building industry. Up to now there has been practically no demand for lumber and it is the opinion of the trade that prices will go no lower. Stocks are heavier than last year and this too applies to contractors.

G. W. Lantz, Bridgetown, N.S., writing the "Canada Lumberman" says the local lumber trade is quiet this spring with few inquiries coming to hand. At present Mr. Lantz is sawing stock for apple barrels, of which he has the usual quantity in the yard. Very little building is being undertaken in the district, only the necessary repair work being done until values become stabilized.

Optimistic Regarding the Outlook

Victor Varin, Montreal, is optimistic as to the outlook this spring and reports business better than last year at this period. The lumber supply is plentiful with prices partial to reduction, but values are not expected to vary to any extent until the summer season is over. Building activities in Montreal this spring are greater than was expected, many builders feeling that prices in most lines of materials will not be reduced for some months at least.

Charles Layton, Sydney Mines, N.S., says: The outlook for building is rather discouraging in Sydney Mines at the present time, the mines and steel works being closed down for an indefinite period. I am confident within a month that things will change for the better, and the year end up with good results. My stock is light compared with last year, and I find it much easier to buy than to sell.

S. Comeau, Concession, N. S., declares that the demand for lumber in his district is very poor this spring. Lumber that last year was selling for $48 is now sold for $22 to $25 a thousand and finishing material is not brisk. Mr. Comeau states his stock this year is seventy per cent. lighter than last year and is inclined to believe that prices will still drop. Instead of making any improvement on manufacturing facilities he is letting things remain for the present until the market looks brighter. Shipbuilding that was flourishing two or three years ago is practically dead.

Conducting Live Publicity for Trade

J. P. Abel, Fortin Limitee, Maisonneuve, Que., say that they are of the opinion that 1921 will bring a great demand for building material especially within the next few months. Present indications tend toward an increase of trade. They report that prices in their section have been lower during the past few weeks with the exception of white pine, and may come down more as a number of dealers have not yet disposed of last year's cut. Continuing they say "Our stock is about the same as last year and we are using considerable space in local papers to cultivate and develop new business. We are contemplating the erection of a new building for the storage of all our dressed lumber and finished material and also new equipment such as motor truck, etc., for our shipping department."

Smith Lumber Company, Limited, Woodstock, N.B., report that the local trade has started in fairly brisk, but so far is only along repair lines, no house building being started, although several buildings are under contemplation with the aid of the local housing scheme. Prospects for building and repair work in the country districts do not look good, with potatoes selling at 50c per bag, and hides at 1c to 3cts. per lb. The outside market at present is stagnant. The town of Woodstock is considering sidewalk building to aid the unemployment situation. The intentions are to make the foundations for the sidewalks and finish off with cinders for the present. If cement comes down in price as lumber has done, the sidewalks will be completed at an early date. Continuing, W. M. Smith says, "There is no question but steel, cement, bricks and all kinds of building material will have to descend as lumber has, before there is any building boom in any part of Canada. Labor can go on strike as much as they like but they cannot hold wages where they are to-day in the building and other trades where labor is organized, while there are millions of men all over the world with nothing to do. With reference to the U.S. Emergency Tariff to keep the cost of living up in their country, they expect to manufacture all classes of goods and machinery to ship to countries against which the exchange is adverse as well as their embargo tariff. You would think to hear some of their senators speak that their farmers were the only farmers in the world and as long as their purchasing power was maintained their country could ignore the rest of creation, but believe me they have something to learn yet."

Frank Blais, Amos, Que., states building activities in his district are about the same as last spring. Enquiries are beginning to come in, but these are merely feelers, few sales resulting. Mr. Blais reports his stocks 50 per cent. larger than last year, while some seventy sawmills in the district have about 50 per cent. less than last year. Spring trade does not look good, labor and high freight rates killing what otherwise would be a fair market demand if the product could be hauled out cheaply. He does not hold much hope for better business till some time in the fall when the big mills will all be operating again. Mr. Blais is completing a new pulp wood slasher which will be running this month.

Production Will be Smaller

Newville Lumber Co., Newville, N.S., report a stagnant market in this section of Nova Scotia. Stocks on hand are heavier than last year owing to lack of cars when the demand was good. No extensive improvements will be undertaken, although some are contemplated, until the market justifies such a move.

W. H. Duffy, Sons, Limited, Hillsboro, N.B., remark that the demand for lumber in their district is extremely dull with no definite market price, which places the merchants in a quandary. They also report that prices will go still lower, unless U. S. buyers come in and purchase on a liberal scale. Last year there were orders on hand for all the lumber stocked, while now a carload order seems quite an event. Production this year will be about 30 per cent. of last year stock.

Poole & Thompson, Limited, Montague, P.E.I., report building operations in their section of the island very limited this spring,

owing to the unsettled condition of the labor problem and the general depression in the lumber business.

Lynch & Fournier, St. Quentin, N.B., carry stocks consisting of cedar ties, telegraph poles and spruce pilings. The general stock is heavier than last year although fewer cedar ties are on hand.

Piercey Supply Co., Limited, Halifax, N.S., state that during the last few weeks, renewed activity in building operations in Halifax has begun, but so far is largely confined to dwellings being built by the Housing Commission and remodelling. There is however, fairly large new work in prospect. Taking the season as a whole, they are of the opinion construction will be carried on quite briskly. The demand for lumber and other building supplies has as a result brought about increased sales to some extent, but they have not as yet approached the volume of a year ago. Stocks are lighter than they were last spring, and they consider it good business to continue reducing the inventory for some time to come. They have not increased their manufacturing equipment to any extent, but expect to install a new dry-kiln with a capacity of forty thousand feet.

How Other Easterners Size Up Matters

Glennie & Mattinson, Oxford, N.S., report building operations quiet with practically no preparations being made for a revival in the near future. Stocks are much lighter than this time last year, only 30 per cent. being carried of last year's total. No selling campaigns or improvements were started owing to the uncertain market conditions and the necessity to cut down expenses till more propitious times warrant a large profit on turnover.

T. Prefontaine & Cie, Montreal, do not look for any speedy revival in the construction trade, owing to lack of confidence in the stability of prices which will take some time to get back again, but they look for better business about August or September next.

John H. Holmes & Son, Doaktown, N.S., say that building operations are not as brisk as a year ago but will be above the average if the large number of plans being prepared is any indication. At present the demand for lumber is practically dead but a livelier requisition is looked for with the present prices prevailing. R. S. Holmes states they have more lumber on hand, than ever before carried over the winter, but the cut for the coming summer will not be half of last season's. The pulpwood business has very nearly ruined the Doaktown district, many machines being installed for rossing with shipment impossible owing to embargoes, etc.

J. & V. Hickman, Limited, Port Elgin, N.B., report the demand for spruce lumber exceptionally good, the bulk of the sales being made in Great Britain and the United States. Sales, however, have been very few so far this year and large stocks have been carried over. J. H. Hickman further states their stock is heavier this year than last owing to the dearth of foreign cars to load the stock. Prices are not expected to go any lower and a re-adjustment is now looked for, at an early date. A recent addition to the Hickman plant was an extension of 50 ft. by 32 ft., with filing room 12 ft by 24 ft. They have installed in this building a No. 341 Yates Resaw, a Yates No. 177 Double Surfacer, and propose putting in a matcher for spruce. The cut at Port Elgin is very small, not more than one-third of last year. Many lumbermen are now engaged in stream driving, and should have logs in booms in a short time.

Expect Very Fair Season's Trade

The Royal Lumber Company, Montreal, state their stocks are heavier this year than last and find the demand is on a par with 1920. No special publicity or selling plans have been undertaken but the prospects for a fair season's business are bright.

Stanley Douglass, Limited, Fredericton, N.B., are rather chary about making any promises regarding the building industry at present, labor being so unreliable and high. Prices are believed to have reached the bottom and the next move will be upward. Continuing, Mr. Douglass says: "We have carried over about the usual amount of sawn lumber from last season. Our cut of logs for the coming summer will be about one-half of what it was last year and will all be manufactured at our South Devon mill. Our Stanley mill will not operate. We are adding a resawing and planing mill to our equipment at South Devon and expect to have this ready for business sometime in May. We will then be prepared to get out finished lumber in any way the trade may desire."

L. O. Grothe, Limited, Montreal, says that the price of cigar box lumber is lower than last year. They are keeping their stocks low as they expect prices to continue on their downward movement.

Believes Prices are at Bottom

Henri Peladeau, Limited, Montreal, report building operations slow and as a consequence the demand for lumber is nothing like it should be for this time of year. "However," continues Mr. Peladeau, "we are of the opinion that the lumber prices are now about as low as they can go and we are advising our customers to purchase for near future requirements. Our stock is much heavier and in much better shape than it has ever been and we have lately made heavy purchases of high-grade stock. We are following up all possible prospects as closely as possible this spring and are insisting that our service and quality is of the very best in every sale we make. We have subscribed to the McLean Building Reports and are trying them out for results. We have made big additions to our storage sheds and feel that we are in a good position to handle all business we can find."

Have Been Busy in the Factory

The Ross-Taylor Co. of Exeter, Ont., declare that business up to March 31st was not very satisfactory. "We had no trouble to keep our factory going, as we had considerable work to do on our last year contracts," they add, "what work we have received up to date we have had to go after it in order to get the contracts. There is a tendency on the part of the intended builder to wait for lower prices. During February and March, we did more estimating than we had done during the same period for years, with little results, but we find a marked improvement during the last two weeks. We attribute some of this to our missionary work of February and March, although it must be admitted that part of it may be owing to reduction in price of rough material, which has helped to cut down the cost of building. With respect to the lumber, lath, and shingle part of our business there is practically nothing doing up to the present. We are carrying only what stock we need to keep our yard in shape to supply what we think will be required for our trade, and do not anticipate any large demand for material in any line.

Respecting prices, it is hard to form an opinion on this matter. There are so many factors to consider. Personally, we feel that prices on rough material will remain about where they are now, and we look for a weakening in the better class of lumber in the near future, as it appears, to be reasonable that if the lower grades have been reduced 30 per cent. that the better grades will have to be reduced also if there is to be any amount of business done this season."

Building Will be Restricted

Flemming & Gibson, Ltd., Woodstock, N.B., say most of the mills in their locality have been idle during the winter and will operate the coming season with a much smaller cut of logs than the average yearly output. Building operations will be restricted as the feeling prevails that labor and nearly all material will be cheaper in another year. All the lumber moving from that part of New Brunswick finds its outlet in the New England market. Prices are about fifteen dollars per thousand less than twelve months ago with no hope of advance and possibly a further decline. Saw mill operators are taking substantial losses. Stumpage rates were increased on the 1921 cut, and freight rates jumped during the past year. Logs cost about the same to cut and deliver at mill but manufacturing costs are somewhat less than a year ago. Continuing the firm say that the shipments made at the present time will cost them about three dollars per thousand more delivered in New England than one year ago and the return will average about fifteen dollers less per thousand feet. The two mills of Flemming & Gibson have been in operation since January 1st and shipments larger than last year, but the quantity of lumber on hand is less than a year ago. In conclusion they do not look for much lower prices as such would render imperative a greater cut in wages than is reasonable having in view the present cost of living.

More Lumber is Now on the Move

In reference to the building prospects in the Orillia district, J. R. Eaton & Sons state that there is a good deal of work under consideration. The actual placing of orders for material for construction is backward, and while the weather has been favorable for the commencement of new work, those interested in building seem to be holding off until they are quite satisfied that prices have struck bottom.

J. R. Eaton & Sons also add that while there is not very much lumber moving, there has been a marked improvement in this respect during the past month. They do considerable milling in transit in Orillia, and as the number of cars are increasing, this would indicate that in many of the smaller towns the dealers are putting in a few cars of stock.

Ludlam-Ainslie Lumber Co., of Leamington, Ont.—Building operations have scarcely started here. There is probably less than half the work now under way, or contemplated, that there would have been even earlier than this in normal times. This is due partly, as a result of the shortage of money, but aside from this the idea seems to be generally held that the reductions in building costs are an indication of further reductions to come and that money will be saved by holding off for a time. The only improvement that we have made in our equipment is the construction of a siding to serve a yard to which we have hitherto had to draw the stock.

Business in the North is Good

The Laberge Lumber Co., of Sudbury, Ont., report that business is decidedly better than it has been for some time. There is not a great deal in the way of large contracts, but there are numerous repairs and small jobs which on the whole, require a large amount of

building material. Our stock is lower than last year, but we are replenishing it as trade is considerably better than we anticipated it would be.

Robert Light, Napanee, Ont., "Building operations in this district are confined principally to alterations and additions to existing buildings. New construction is limited just now but we expect an improvement later in the summer. Prices on dressed material are about the same as in 1920, but the quotations on rough and dimension have dropped $5.00 to $10.00 per M feet and have a tendency to remain there. Our factory work and wages are about on a par with the same period in 1920 and of dry lumber we have a good supply."

Finds Advertising Brings Business

A. L. McDermid & Co., Apple Hill, Ont. Building operations in our district are fairly good. Building material has been moving well with us although some people are inclined to think that the reduction in freight rates may reduce lumber a little in price. Our stock in the retail yard is about the same as last year. We are trying to carry just the amount required for immediate requirements. The stock for wholesale trade at our mill is larger than last year. We have not added any changes to our manufacturing facilities but intend doing so before the close of 1921. We are carrying an advt. in our local paper in connection with our retail yard which we find paying us as it has already brought in several inquiries from other sections.

This is Opportune Time to Build

S. Anglin & Co., Kingston, Ont. Business in our district is not in a very flourishing condition at the present time. Some of our large industries are closing down and a number of the large boats that wintered here are not being fitted out for the coming season. Building permits for the last two months have been much less than usual. There are no public buildings being undertaken and most of the work being done is confined to a few small residences and repair work. Farmers have not begun to buy very largely as yet. We believe prices are affected much more by general than by local conditions and think that the conditions prevailing in the Southern and coast mills at the present time have a tendency to depress prices in Ontario. We are not looking for any further drop in the present season as we believe that reduction is entirely dependent upon transportation and labor. We feel that the lack of employment will necessitate further reduction in wages. When wages have reached normal values as compared to commodities, then we will look for a resumption of building activity. In regard to our stock would say that it is considerably heavier than last year at this time. This applies more especially to low grades as we are carrying a large stock of used pine in 1 in. and 2 in. We have no special selling plans, although we feel that customers should be advised that this is an opportune time to build because of the plentiful supply of all classes of labor. An improvement which we made to our premises a year ago, is a garage building capable of housing seven cars and trucks. This enables us to do our own motor repairing and we are finding it very satisfactory, as we get prompt service and we also know exactly what is the matter when our cars are out of order. We do not consider this a good time to increase our plant and equipment but we have during the year, added a large four sided planer and matcher to our equipment. We also have improved three of our planing machines by taking out old ones and replacing them by new ones.

The Guelph Lumber Co., of Guelph, Ont., James Harrison, manager, assert: As to the outlook for business this spring, we find in Guelph and vicinity that sales are slower than usual for this time of the year. On the other hand we are doing an extra amount of figuring on new work, but one cannot say whether this new work will go on. Whether values will remain stationary or otherwise, the volume of business this spring will be a great factor in determining future prices. We think they are more liable to go up than down. We have recently doubled the capacity of our dry kilns as we find the nature of our increasing trade demanded it.

Drop in the Cheaper Grades

J. W. Hall, of Edmonton, N.B., says building operations do not look any too bright. There is practically no demand for lumber of any kind, and while there has been considerable of a drop in the cheaper grades of finishing lumber and hardwood floorings, it seems that some of the better grade stock is still away too high. "Our trade in these parts is mostly with the farmers and mill hands. The bottom having dropped completely out of the potato market has put the farmer out of business in that line. Some have been able to cut pulpwood off their farms, but that market does not look any too encouraging. The mills are all down, which puts the mill hand out of employment, our railways are practically on half time, and while I do not like to be too pessimistic regarding building operations for this coming season, I can't see where the money is going to come from. I am endeavoring to carry an assorted stock. I had planned on

N. Cluff & Sons, of Seaforth, Ont.—We do not find the spring building demand very brisk; in fact, have made up our minds that it is likely to be a fairly slow season. The people seem to expect a further drop in prices, and are hesitating to commence building on that account. Our stock is heavier than is usual with us at this time, and it will be our policy to reduce same to a very low point before buying again.

April Sees Revival in Trade

The Ingleby-Taylor Co. of Brantford, Ont., remark.—Business has been very good with us since the first of the present month. Most of the lumber going out at present is rough material which is being used on jobs which are just being started. It is a little early for much trim to be on the move, but there are quite a number of jobs started and we believe there will be many more when the wage scale is adjusted with the carpenters and bricklayers. In regard to the prices of lumber we believe that B. C. products have about reached the bottom, but think that there will be further reductions in the price of Ontario pine. Hemlock has also apparently reached its level in price. Our yard stock is smaller than at this time last year.

The Brockville Lumber Co. of Brockville, Ont., observe.—Regarding the present demand for lumber, there is practically no new work going on here. A few jobs have started but nothing to amount to anything. There is the usual repair work: a number of small jobs but the amount of material used is small. We are carrying at this time about our usual stock. In fact we find we are obliged to carry about the usual quantities all the time. Some of this we bought at last year's price and we will lose money on it; other portions are more recent purchases. We have made no material changes in our plant with the exception that last year we installed a new dry kiln and this year we have put in two machines, a pony planer and a moulder. We are prepared for the business as soon as business develops.

Expect Atmosphere to Clear

Vigars-Shear Lumber Co., of Port Arthur, say.—We find that the demand for lumber and building material at present is very light. This is due to the general re-adjustment taking place throughout the country at the present time. While the lumber yards have reduced their prices on material considerably, the intending builder is waiting for lower prices in labor and further reductions in material including heating, plumbing and hardware. We might state that we expect this situation to be cleared up shortly and hope that building operations will then commence, as there is no doubt but what additional accommodation is required. Stocks on hand at the head of the lakes are very low for this season of the year, but should any demand develop, the necessary material would be forthcoming without a doubt.

Large Stocks Are Held in Ottawa

E. M. Barrett, of Barrett Bros., Ottawa, who is president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, says:—Building operations are not very brisk in Ottawa. There are a few small jobs starting, but nothing like the number we have had in previous years. Repair work is also very slow. The majority of the people seem to be waiting until after May 1st to see if there is going to be any reduction in the price of labor. Regarding lumber prices, there has been considerable reduction. It is impossible to tell what the values in the future will be. Much will depend upon the amount of business that develops. If business continues quiet it is reasonable to suppose that the manufacturers in many instances will start to reduce their prices, and, of course, if they do the distributors will fall in line. The majority of the Ottawa dealers have a large stock of material on hand. We ourselves have very much more lumber now than we had at this time in previous years. So far we have not made any special plans to induce people to consume more lumber other than the reduction of prices. We consider that the lumber trade is governed by a great many outside forces, particularly money conditions, and it is nearly impossible to increase the consumption of wood products unless those conditions are normal.

Clinton Bros. of Thessalon say that business with them is about as usual and that very little building is going on on account of the high price of all materials. Birch, spruce, norway pine and hemlock are cheaper but white pine, which they use principally, still holds high and is not likely, the firm add, to go lower. Wages are the same as last year but are likely to drop. Clinton Bros. add that it will not be possible to reduce prices on some on their lines until wages and other expenses come down.

Larges forests of pines are to be found in the mountains in the interior of Haiti, but lack of transportation makes it impossible to utilize this timber even for domestic needs. Large quantities of pine are imported from the United States. A few small sawmills are located in various sections of the island, but these can not begin to supply the local markets. Dyewoods are plentiful.

Mr. Sargant Takes Up His New Duties

R. L. Sargant, Ottawa
New traffic manager for C. L. A.

R. L. Sargant, who has entered upon his new duties as traffic manager for the Canadian Lumbermen's Association with headquarters in the Fraser Building, Ottawa, is getting acquainted with the details of the work and expects soon to become thoroughly familiar with the department which has just been inaugurated by the association.

As stated in the last issue of the "Canada Lumberman," Mr. Sargant has had an extended experience in railway traffic and tariff work, which well qualifies him for his new position. He was junior clerk, stenographer, tariff and tracing clerk in the G. T. R. Division Freight Office, Toronto, from January, 1899, to February, 1904. During the next five years he was waybill checker and statistical clerk, and after that rate clerk. In March, 1909, he was appointed chief clerk of the Division Freight Office at Stratford, where he remained a couple of years. He next became Soliciting Freight Agent for the Division Freight Office, Toronto, and in November, 1912, was appointed chief clerk for the Division Freight Office, Montreal, where he remained four years. He then was in the General Freight Department, and in August, 1916, was offered the important post of traffic manager for Canadian Explosives, Limited, and Dominion Cartage Co., Limited, Montreal, and in order to accept the same, resigned from the Grand Trunk service in which he had spent seventeen years. In October, 1919, Mr. Sargant was appointed director of traffic of Canadian Explosives, Limited, and subsidiary companies,—Dominion Cartage Co., Limited; Canadian Fabrikoid, Limited; Arlington Co. of Canada, Limited; Flint Varnish & Color Works of Canada, Limited, and Copper Products, Limited.

Canadian Wood Cocks Were Not in Season

J. L. Englehart, for many years chairman of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway Commission, and a former resident of Petrolia, Ont., passed away recently in Toronto.

Mr. Englehart was widely known throughout the north and discharged his public duties as chairman of the T. & N. O. Board with a faithfulness and industry that marked a very rare degree of public service. He was well known to the lumbermen and pulpwood operators all along the line from Cochrane to North Bay.

When a young man Mr. Englehart was a confirmed practical joker. One day in the old Tecumseh House in London, Ont., he saw a couple of wooden spigots in the office. A few minutes later, on the street, he met the president of the local game protection association, to whom he confided his suspicion that the proprietor of the hotel was breaking the game laws, as he had just seen a couple of "Canadian wood cocks" at the hotel.

The overzealous president, without verifying the information, proceeded to lay a charge against the hotelkeeper and summoned Mr. Englehart as a witness. Crown Attorney Taylor was rather dubious about the case, knowing Mr. Englehart's predilection for jokes, but placed him in the box. The witness had taken the precaution to provide himself with the exhibits in the case, and when asked to tell his story, he repeated his story as to what he had seen at the hotel, and in confirmation he produced the spigots and laid them on the magistrate's desk. The irate crown attorney accused him of trifling with the dignity of the court and pressed for a commitment for contempt, but Magistrate Lawrason, who loved a joke himself, looked at the spigots and overruled the motion.

"Then I ask your worship to assess the costs of the case on Mr. Englehart," insisted Mr. Taylor, but the magistrate laughing, replied: "I'm afraid you'll have to pay the costs yourself."

Canadian Sawmill Machinery in India

H. R. Poussette, Director Commercial Intelligence Service, writing to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, on "India and the Middle East as a Market for Machinery and Parts and Mill Stores," has the following to say respecting sawmill and wood-working equipment:

There is a considerable business done in saw-milling machinery both for large and small plants. Considering the amount of this class of machinery which is produced in Canada, it should be possible to secure some of the orders which are going from India. In Rangoon it was stated that large timber firms preferred to do their own importing of machinery, consequently the most simple way to deal with them would be to get into touch with their London offices. One large firm in that port stated that they had a representative over in California studying the saw-milling methods in that state. An importer in Burma was of the opinion that it would pay Canadian manufacturers to open their own offices in India, but whether this advice was sound it is difficult at the moment to say. But certainly, in view of the immense forest resources not only of India, including Burma, but also of Ceylon, Malaya, and the Netherlands East Indies, a Canadian firm would be fully justified in giving the closest attention to the suggestion. If it might not pay one firm, it might pay a group of manufacturers of saw-milling and wood-working machinery, saws, etc., to combine and open an office in India, to take care of the whole business of the Middle East. In any case it may be stated that the imports of this class of goods are considerable, and it is practically certain that they will continue to increase.

At the present time the machines in use are not nearly so up-to-date or so efficient as those employed in the big lumber mills in the Dominion. Installation at the moment of modern machinery might not pay on account of the unadaptability of the labor employed. It is more than likely, however, that it will gradually come into use.

It is extraordinary to observe the amount of timber which is cut in India by means of the old-fashioned saw-pit and the old-fashioned saw. But labor is cheap, and although the Indian does not work very fast, it must be remembered that he is only paid 6 or 7 annas a day for this class of work. A great amount of the saw-milling machinery is imported from the United Kingdom, and probably most of the saws in use in India were purchased in that country. Circular saws vary in size from 2 feet up to 7 feet.

According to importers there is a steady demand for wood-working machinery from new parts up to complete outfits. Inquiries, it is stated, are being constantly received for panel planers, thicknessing machines, planing machines, small band saws, planing knives, hand-power mortising machines, single and double spindle moulders, combination hand and foot power machines, and saw benches, etc.

Encouragement for Those Waiting to Build

The latest issue of the Canadian Building Review, issued by McLean Building Reports, Ltd., states: Large employers of labor report that an increase in the efficiency of labor has resulted in a considerable reduction in building costs, and that as a result contractors are able to put in lower bids on construction work. The significance of this statement is realized when one considers that the proportion of direct labor in the total cost of a building varies from 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. and in the case of materials the labor charge is from 65 per cent. to 85 per cent. of the total manufacturing cost.

The cost of 48 building materials has declined 16.6 per cent. from the high mark of last May. In a number of instances materials have receded to the basis of replacement costs and have even gone below that point. This factor, combined with great efficiency on the part of labor, may lead to greater activity during the building season than was anticipated. A very considerable part of the advance in the cost of building has been due to the mistaken idea of some branches of organized labor that the less work each individual workman does the more there will be to go around and the less unemployment there will be.

During the war years there was a marked decline of output per man in the building trades. The increase now reported will encourage people once more to invest money, not only in dwellings but in business structures and public buildings.

After an exhaustive investigation of the building situation we forecast a gradual resumption of building activity by spring. This will mean gradually, month after month, until by late summer it may reach substantial levels.

Will Organize Empire Forestry Service

A conference of British and Dominions representatives has been held in London, Eng., for the purpose of considering a proposal to establish voluntary forestry associations throughout the Empire. Lord Lovat supported the proposal.

The formation of associations was commended by the Imperial Forestry Conference held in London last year, in the belief that the voluntary movement would be greatly helpful to the efforts of the official bodies which had been already brought into existence. It had been calculated that the Empire possessed about twelve hundred million acres of forest lands, but only one-third were economically productive, and unless the various Governments of the Empire bestirred themselves in the matter of timber conservation and reforestation we should be face to face in the near future not only with a timber shortage, but also with famine prices.

Wholesalers Discuss the Grading of Hemlock

Want Product Put Up as No. 1 and No. 2—"Merchantable" is Term of Too Wide Interpretation—Trade Outlook Reviewed by Coast Mill Representative

The question of grading hemlock as "No. 1" and "No. 2" instead of "merchantable," was discussed at the regular monthly meeting of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association held on April 15th at the Albany Club, Toronto. The matter was brought up by Alex. C. Gordon, chairman of the Inspection Committee of the Association. He said that those handling hemlock for the past few seasons knew that the mills, under the present system, have been putting up a grade known as "merchantable." This term had no significance whatever and was too broad in its interpretation. If one asked for a definition he would be told by one man that merchantable was log run with the dead culls out. Another would say it was No. 1 with the upper grades of No. 2 included. Still another would declare that merchantable was No. 1 carrying 15 per cent. of No. 2. Some asserted that the term meant No. 1 with 20% of No. 2, and a few even went so far as to add 25%, 30% and even 40% of No. 2. This was not definite enough for the customer who had a right to know what he was getting under the term "merchantable."

"We have," added Mr. Gordon, "many customers throughout the country who never handle anything but No. 1 grade of hemlock and are not in the market for a lower grade, and we have other customers who handle No. 2 exclusively. We cannot satisfy either of them under the present system of "merchantable." Now if a kick arises it cannot be definitely settled owing to the absence of any well-defined grading rules in hemlock. I have always noticed that if a dispute crops up owing to the indefinite interpretation of the term "merchantable," you have to give the customer all that is coming to him and frequently a great deal more before he is satisfied. I would like to see this matter discussed and the suggestion offered that the mills return to the old system of grading hemlock known as "No. 1" and "No. 2." It is time that action should be taken on this question if we are going to do anything, as the mills will soon start sawing for the season."

J. P. Johnson said during the past year owing to the excessive demand for hemlock, any grade would sell readily. He thought, however, that the wholesalers in the future might refuse to buy hemlock unless it was put up in No. 1 and No. 2 grades.

A. E. Gordon said that merchantable hemlock differed widely in its meaning when 15% up to 50% of No. 2 was included. He did not see how they could influence the mills as an association unless individually they took up the question of grading with the manufacturers, which was the course that he favored. As an association they would be limited anyway to those who were members of their own body.

A. E. Eckardt, chairman, referred to the carelessness exhibited in the manufacture of hemlock. By trimming a board it could often be converted into No. 1 grade. The question of grading should, in his opinion, be left to the members to take up individually with the manufacturers.

Speaking again on the question, A. E. Gordon said that they should by all means write as individuals to the mills, and do it without delay, making the suggestion that hemlock should be put up as No. 1 and No. 2 grades. He believed that the question had been brought up to ascertain the feeling of the members. Mr. Gordon thought it was the opinion of all that hemlock should be graded and handled as "No. 1" and "No. 2" instead of "merchantable."

No further action was taken on the matter and it was understood the suggestion will be followed by the wholesalers writing to the mills from whom they buy, requesting taht hemlock be put up sized and graded as "No. 1" and "No. 2" rather than as "merchantable."

Activity in Traffic Matters

Referring to the recent reduction in freight rates from the Coast to Ontario and the east, D. C. Johnston thought that something should be done to secure a similar decrease in Ontario, particularly on all points south of Scotia Junction.

A. E. Clark referred to the appointment of R. L. Sargant of Montreal as traffic manager for the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, and believed that they had secured a capable and aggressive official. The new traffic department would attack any excessive charges in Ontario and the lower provinces and would also seek to straighten out inaccuracies in classification and special rates. One of the first things taken up would be an effort to have restored the amount of 500 lbs. for variation in the tare of a car owing to the accumulation of debris. This allowance had been absolutely wiped out by the railways some time ago and it was most important that it should be put into effect again as soon as possible. He hoped that the new traffic department and transportation officer of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association would receive the support of every member of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association.

During the evening short addresses were delivered by Ed. Killilee of Montreal, representing the W. M. Ritter Lumber Co,; A. B. Davis of the Ross-Saskatoon Lumber Co., Waldo, B.C., and L. R. Wright, editor of the "Canadian Woodworker," Toronto.

The Outlook for B.C. Woods

K. M. Brown, Toronto, eastern representative of the Vancouver Lumber Co., gave an interesting and comprehensive address on the market outlook for B.C. forest products. During the past few months lumber manufacturing in the Pacific Coast province had been greatly curtailed and stocks have increased slightly. Touching first on the shingle situation, Mr. Brown said that the American market offered good business in five X shingles and he did not look for any reduction in present prices if production did not start up again in too large a volume. Mr. Brown reviewed various markets and spoke of the stiff competition which B.C. forest products had met with in the east where, since the high freight rates had become effective, southern pine had knocked out B.C. fir to a considerable extent. He quoted banking and other statistics so far as the American building and allied programmes were concerned and stated that, across the border, it was estimated the general drop in lumber prices since May 1920 had been about fifty per cent.

There were five important factors which entered into the general building situation. One of these was cheap lumber and so far as Coast products were concerned, he asserted that prices were down about forty per cent., taking into consideration commons and the upper ends. Cheap steel was another factor and still another was cheap and efficient labor. When labor was efficient the cost of production was greatly reduced. Cheaper brick was also desirable and easier money conditions. In the U.S. financial market the reserve funds were increasing. Mr. Brown pointed out that the national banks only could issue currency in America and not the state banks with which the majority of retail yards had to deal. The latter had sent Liberty bonds to New York to raise money and, on them seventy-five per cent. was advanced as loans. Twenty per cent. of this sum had to be kept on deposit, so that state banks could only advance for loaning purposes fifty-five per cent. of the face value of Liberty bonds, which tied them up considerably. Legislation was being introduced to improve this state of affairs. Call money on Wall street was now six per cent. Considerable more liquidation was necessary before arriving at an easy state so far as financing was concerned. When the bond market was less attractive there would be more money available for first mortgages. Bonds had been selling at very low prices, making the rate of interest so inviting that a great deal of capital had gone in this direction. From this out an improvement was looked for.

So far as American conditions generally were concerned, Mr. Brown stated that feeling went higher there in times of prosperity than it did in Canada and consequently, when depression set in, the fall was harder than on this side of the line. Touching upon the business from the prairies, Mr. Brown stated very little was offering this season and could not be expected until the crop situation was determined. The western cities were better off than the country and their purchases were helping to hold up the volume of trade done in the west. Several cities were offering better business than last year. The prairie market itself was always a fall market and nothing much would be done with farmers until they felt that a good crop was assured. Many farmers lost money on last year's crop and probably a start would result in rural building by the fall.

Reverting to Ontario and the east, the speaker added this market had been held up by the high freight rates and tight money. The industry was looking for some improvement owing to the recent decrease in carrying charges on carlots of lumber from the west and in the easing up of the financial situation. The reduction in freight rates would average from one dollar per M on cedar bevel siding up to four dollars and a half on rough timbers.

Mr. Brown took occasion to speak on both manufacturer and cus-

tomer honoring all contracts in good as well as dull times and said that confidence was gradually reasserting itself. The trade was beginning to adopt a different mental attitude with regard to the future than it had been. So far as building reports in Canada were concerned, the returns for the first three months of 1921 showed a considerable falling off in industrial building which last year was very heavy owing to industrial expansion but, in the line of house erection and engineering work, there was an improvement over last year and active programmes were under way. This should materially help out matters. He was of the opinion that building would be much better during the fall months than at any period during the summer. Some of the retail lumber dealers who were content to take a loss were doing a splendid business right now in moving stock. Lumber was now the biggest cheap commodity and should be advertised as such. The future depended much on the course of the retail yards on whom the manufacturer had to look for the disposal of the bulk of his stock.

In concluding, Mr. Brown thought that the worst had been passed and from this out there should be an improvement. There had been some hard sledding in the lumber business during the past few months but previous to that there had been some mighty good sledding. The future was bound up in many big problems and confidence was necessary but, on the whole, the outlook was fairly good and all things considered the lumbermen should not be skeptical in looking forward to the months to come.

Lumber Conditions in the South Reviving

W. H. Harris, president of the Frank H. Harris Lumber Co., Toronto, and of the Harris-Brooks Lumber Co., Meridian, Miss., returned home recently after a three months' business and pleasure sojourn in the Sunny South. Mr. and Mrs. Harris spent several weeks at the "Pine Forest Inn," Summerville, South Carolina, where a large number of Torontonians were enjoying a winter holiday.

Speaking of lumber conditions in the south, Mr. Harris stated that the production at present is only about 60 per cent. of normal and that a large number of the smaller mills are not operating at all. The result has been that stocks with the bigger concerns are pretty well shot to pieces, particularly when any special sizes are desired. The weather during the past few weeks has been favorable for logging and labor conditions have settled down considerably. Negro help that a year ago commanded $3.00 a day, can now be engaged for half that sum and the colored workers are pleased to get employment. A number of firms in the south have been taking a considerable loss on their operations, particularly those mills which went into cutting hardwoods during the feverish demand of last spring.

Mr. Harris is of the opinion that prices have about touched bottom. The demand of late for southern pine has been spasmodic, but is slowly reviving. The planing mill of the Harris-Brooks Lumber Co. is running but the sawmills at High Point and Lake, Miss., have not started up and may not resume until conditions become more settled.

British Columbia Forestry Club Revived

The British Columbia Forestry Club was reorganized at a dinner held in Vancouver, when over sixty were present. This club was in existence prior to the war but, with so many of its members going overseas, interest lapsed. At the reorganization meeting, much interest was shown and it is expected that the club will do excellent work, more especially along forestry lines. Aird Flavelle, of the Thurston-Flavelle Lumber Co., Port Moody, gave a resume of conditions in Ontario, from which province he recently returned. Other speakers included Fred H. Lamar, secretary of the Shingle Manufacturers' Association; H. H. Ross, of the Ross-Saskatoon Lumber Co., of Waldo, East Kootenay; Maj. McLaurin, station superintendent of the Jericho air board station, who has been flying over forests for the Government; Prof. Christie, formerly with the provincial department and now of the staff of the University of British Columbia; and William Turnbull, provincial lumber commissioner. Messrs. A. Flavelle, H. R. MacMillan, of the H. R. MacMillan Export Co., and W. B. W. Armstrong, secretary British Columbia Loggers' Association, were appointed a committee to act in the interests of the organization, to report at the next meeting. M. A. Grainger, managing director Timber Industries Council of British Columbia, has been active in the matter of reorganization.

Home Building Show Held in Winnipeg

The exposition of building materials and products held in the Board of Trade Building, Winnipeg, during the week ending April 2nd, drew increasing crowds throughout the whole period. There were many good exhibits which attracted an unusual amount of attention as did also the motion picture show dealing with building problems, and the interesting lectures on the different phases of home building and the advantages of home owning to the individual citizen and to the general prosperity of the nation so ably explained by W. J. Wilson, of the Western Steel Products, Ltd. House painting, by John Drew of the Winnipeg Paint & Glass Co.; spray painting, by Samuel Dobbin, of the Roofcraft Co.; sanitary sewerage for suburuban homes, by L. A. Wilson, manager of the Anthes Foundry; construction of buildings in relation to efficient heating, C. D. Kirk, of Charles D. Kirk & Co., and home furnishing and decorating by Prof. A. A. Stoughton, were all well-timed, interesting, educational addresses and attracted overflowing audiences.

In addition to these attractions a bungalow was erected at the rear of the exposition building with materials contributed by various exhibitors. This bungalow was offered as a prize to the owners of the programme numbers the same as the winning ticket.

Ottawa Lumbermen's Credit Bureau Annual

The annual meeting of the Ottawa Lumbermens' Credit Bureau was held at the Laurentian Club, Ottawa, on April 12. Satisfactory reports on the past year's work were presented and there was a representative attendance.

H. A. L. Swan, secretary-treasuurer of the Bureau, presented the annual statement showing in detail the work accomplished during 1920.

The reports of the Committees were received and adopted as follows:

Membership, Local Mill Work and Builders Supplies; A. M. Davis, Chairman.

Co-operative Buying; E. M. Barrett, Chairman.

By-laws; C. R. Robertson, Chairman.

Mr. Robertson of the Gatineau Company Limited, Chairman of the Weekly Committee said that while the work was fully covered by the secretary's report he felt that he might consistently add that

G. P. Davidson, President of Ottawa Lumbermen's Credit Bureau

H. A. L. Swan, Secy.-Treas. of Ottawa Lumbermen's Credit Bureau

the Bureau was a great influence in keeping the firms mutually posted on credit and trade matters.

Mr. Barrett, of Barrett Brothers, in expressing a similar sentiment, declared that the Bureau had undoubtedly proved a great medium of buoyancy in times like the present when business was dull, making it possible to meet regularly co-laborers and discuss matters in a beneficial way.

Mr. Davis of the McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Company and Taft-Davis Lumber Company spoke in a similar tone.

Samuel C. Thompson of the Gatineau Company, Limited, congratulated the Committee and the Secretary on the report of their efforts and predicted a business revival the volume of which few expected.

The following officers were elected:

Honorary President, Hon. W. C. Edwards; Honorary Vice-president, W. H. McAuliffe; President, Grant P. Davidson; Vice-president, Geo. T. Barrett.

Board of Directors: Samuel C. Thompson, The Gatineau Company, Limited; A. M. Davis, McAuliffe-Davis Lumber Co.; J. C. Pratt, Geo. M. Mason Limited; M. C. Neate, M. C. Neate Lumber Company; M. N. Cummings, M. N. Cummings, Westboro; W. F. Wilson, Ottawa South Planing Mill.

Secretary-treasurer: H. A. L. Swan.

Those present were: G. P. Davidson, (president); A. M. Davis; S. C. Thompson; E. M. Barrett; J. C. Pratt; M. N. Cuummings; W. F. Wilson; J. S. Binks; C. R. Robertson; A. G. Rose; M. E. Davis; W. Megloughlin; R. Tubman and H. A. L. Swan, (sec.-treas).

How Life of Motor Truck May Be Extended

There Are Many Ways to Care for and Increase Its Efficiency—Main Object is to Keep Truck Free from Mechanical Ills and Long Tie-Ups

If every retail lumber dealer knew that it was possible to extend the life of his motor truck 100 per cent merely by attention to a few small and apparently useless repair jobs and having inspections and overhauling at the proper times, he undoubtedly would immediately see the economy of a good repair shop. Some do give heed to these things, but others do not. In fact, the latter greatly outnumber the progressives. We have met both parties, and as a result of direct contract we know whereof we speak, writes H. R. Totten.

There are any number of methods that might be used to care for and at the same time increase the efficiency of a truck, but the main object is to keep the truck always free from mechanical ills that are likely to cause trouble on the road or long tie-ups in the shop. In the main, there is no fixed rule that may be used as regards truck repair, when it comes to a general application of principles. Conditions of operation vary too much for this. However, every motor truck operator should see to it that no vehicle is allowed to run for more than twenty-four hours with a loose part, a part likely to break or a part needing adjustment. This means that a daily inspection should be made, and the driver should be consulted daily as to any irregularities of running.

In this way any trouble is caught immediately and before there is time for it to develop into something more serious. Inspection on the garage floor, with the engine idling, is not enough. That is why the driver should be consulted. A knock may have developed in the engine, in a universal joint or in the rear axle or countershaft. While it is quite possible that the knock would cause no interference with truck operation the next day, the chances are ten to one that if it is allowed to continue for long the knock will develop into a broken gear, connecting rod or what not. Immediate attention to smaller matters, to symptoms of impending trouble, will save a great deal of money in actual repair cost and add to the length of truck service.

But some motor truck owners seem to be possessed with the belief that it is needless waste of time to do anything until something happens that puts the truck out of commission. Their motto is: "Let it run until it needs repairs and then do all the work at once!" They never stop to figure out the loss bound to result from the truck being out of service for a long period. Likewise, they fail to consider the cumulative effect of troubles that seem unimportant in the early stages.

Properly cared for, very day, or perhaps every week, in addition to doing the necessary smaller repairs immediately, a truck will probably not require any such thing as a complete overhauling at the usual intervals.

Many lumber firms find that the most efficient method to pursue in the matter of inspection and repair is the unit system. This is a very satisfactory method of working. On Monday, for example, all axles are gone over; on Tuesday, the clutches; on Wednesday, the ignition, carburetion, motor supports, etc.; on Friday, lubrication and tightening; and so on through the week. This is a satisfactory procedure, provided that, in addition, any trouble reported by the driver or the tester is given immediate attention, whether it is on the schedule or not. On can not tell when certain troubles will come up, and it will mean a loss of time and money to allow a repair or adjustment to wait its turn.

Even the owner of one truck will be saving if he will either learn how to keep his truck always in the pink of condition or get someone who knows how. Dependence on a public garage or a service station is satisfactory only in one respect. It is a place where work may be done. But these stations and garages are not able to fix up a truck and get it back to the owner in quick time. This brings out the importance of having the driver learn all about the truck he drives. If the man could be taught to make minor repairs and adjustments, the owner of a single truck would be saving money in the end, even though the driver is paid extra for the work. There is no necessity for the owner of four or five trucks depending on an outside repair shop.

The progressive lumber dealer will supply each driver with a card, which, when filled in at the end of the day, constitutes a report on the operation of the truck. This card should list all important parts of the truck, such as ignition system, carburetor, brakes, clutch, governor, driving chains, axles, tires, etc., whether unusual knocks or noise developed, how the steering worked, and whether the brakes hold securely. A report of this kind for each truck should be gone over carefully by the owner, or by the man in charge of the trucks, and if any adjustment, replacement or repair is necessary, it should be done at once. The longer the delay the more it will cost in the end.

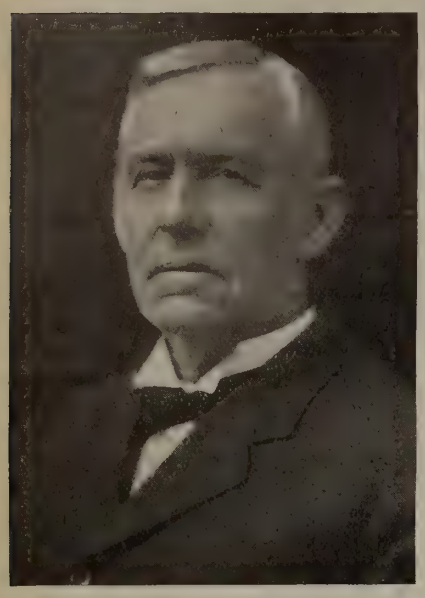
There is no law governing the periods of truck overhauling. It is quite possible to keep a truck running for two years without laying it up for a complete overhauling. Attention to lubrication and minor repairs as soon as needed may keep a truck running for a long period, without more than a day's lay-up. Since trucks are operated under such dissimilar conditions it is necessary for the owner to consider the importance of eliminating delays and do everything possible to live up to the law of immediate repair.

A good investment is that of tool equipment and shop facilities for working on trucks. Thus is but natural, because the proper tools and proper equipment mean quick work with the least discomfort to the workmen.

It cannot be said that a truck should be overhauled in so many miles or in so many months. Each truck is operated under its own individual conditions; the driver is different and the loads differ. To keep after the truck's mechanism constantly is the best way, and in doing this advantage is taken of nights, by many lumber firms, when the truck is not in operation, or periods when business is light, to give the vehicle such overhauling as it needs.

Tractor used by St. Maurice Paper Co. of Montreal, in hauling logs at the company's operation at St. Donat, Que. The tractor pulled three sleigh trailers and moved 180 logs on each trip over a governing grade of 18%, making four round trips each day. The company are well pleased with the operations of the tractor.

John Piggott Passes Away in Windsor



The late John Piggott, Windsor, Ont.

John Piggott, one of the veteran retail lumbermen of Ontario, passed away on Friday, April 22nd, at his residence, 549 Ouellette Ave., Windsor, aged 78 years. He had been ailing for some time and his death was not unexpected. Just two years ago this month he retired from the firm of John Piggott & Sons of Chatham and Windsor, after 50 years' active identification with the industry. His sons, Percy G. Piggott and Walter T. Piggott, bought out their father's interests, the former taking possession of the Chatham business under the name of the P. G. Piggott Lumber Co., and Walter T. assuming the Windsor end under the title of the W. T. Piggott Lumber Co.

Mr. Piggott was well and worthily known throughout Western Ontario. He was born in Oxfordshire, England, and came to Canada with his parents when he was five years old, locating in Woodstock, Ont., where his father was a well-known contractor. When John Piggott worked with him in the early days, his principal occupation was matching flooring by hand, which is quite different from to-day's operation.

The late Mr. Piggott took an active part in military affairs away back in the days before Confederation and was instrumental in organizing the Woodstock Fusiliers.

After leaving Woodstock ,the Piggott family settled on a farm near Thedford in Lambton County, where they hewed out the timber by hand and erected a log hut. By hard, strenuous work they cleared a farm and at odd periods took some jobs in the contracting line. In 1869 John Piggott removed to Chatham and started in the lumber business in a small way. The staff consisted of a teamster, a helper and himself in the office. Some 27 years ago Mr. Piggott extended his connection in the trade to Windsor, buying out the entire interests of W. G. Nutson. Steady growth marked the Chatham and Windsor branches, and large and busy woodworking factories are operated in both these cities.

The funeral of the late Mr. Piggott took place in Chatham on Monday, April 25th, and was attended by a large number of friends in the lumber industry and other callings. Service was conducted in the Park Street Methodist Church and interment took place at Maple Leaf Cemetery.

John Nicholson Crosses the Border

Many friends in the lumber industry will regret to learn of the death of John Nicholson, who passed away on April 20 at his home in Hamilton, Ont., aged sixty-nine. For many years he was actively identified with the widely-known woodworking and lumber business in Burlington which bears his name and built up a large connection. The remains were interred in Grace Church cemetery, Waterdown, Ontario.

Mr. Nicholson was born on the old Nicholson homestead, in East Flamboro township, in 1852, and resided there continuously until 1906, when he moved to the village of Waterdown, and lived retired for some time. After a few years Mr. Nicholson again entered business life and became associated with his son in the Nicholson Lumber Company, Burlington, in which business he was actively engaged until his death. He took an active part in municipal affairs, and served in the East Flamboro township council and the county council almost continuously for 17 years. He contested the North Wentworth riding in the provincial election in 1894, but was defeated by a very small majority.

Mr. Nicholson enjoyed the best of health until about six weeks ago, when he contracted typhoid fever, which resulted in his death. He is survived by his widow, four daughters and one son, Allan S. Nicholson, managing director of Terry & Gordon, Limited, Toronto.

Passing of Another Veteran Lumberman

Many friends in the lumber trade will regret to learn of the death of James McBuruney of North Bay, who died at the Toronto General Hospital on April 16th. Mr. McBurney was struck by a street car a few days before his death and pneumonia developed, following the accident. He had been spending the winter in Toronto with his daughter, Mrs. W. R. Walton, 10 South Drive.

Mr. McBurney lived for several years in Simcoe and about twenty-one years ago went to North Bay and erected a mill at Callendar, nine miles southeast of that town, which plant is now owned and operated by A. B. Gordon & Co. Mr. McBurney conducted this mill for a number of years and was widely known in the north where he was highly respected. In August last on the occasion of the outing of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association to the North Bay district when the members inspected the Callendar mill, Mr. McBurney was on hand and was greeted by numerous friends.

Previous to removing to North Bay, Mr. McBurney had extensive business interests in Simcoe, where the remains were taken for interment. He leaves two sons, John in Saskatchewan and Dr. William in Michigan, and two daughters, Mrs. Walton and Miss McBurney.

In the passing of Mr. McBurney another veteran figure in the lumber arena has gone to his reward.

Building Active But Rents Still High

During the past few weeks building operations have been carried on quite extensively in Toronto. On one day recently City Architect Price issued building permits for dwelling houses aggregating $191,000 in value. This constitutes a record for house-building and is regarded as encouraging.

The usual number of removals from one habitation to another took place in Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Hamilton and other Canadian cities on May 1st. The period of depression has, apparently, not made the prospects of the lessees any brighter so far as obtaining new quarters at reduced rental is concerned. There is still a great demand for houses of all kinds in the larger places. Stiff prices are being asked for those residences which are to let. No evidence exists that the drop in the value of building materials is reflected in rentals, although it may have some effect on sale prices.

A comparison of rental values in Toronto this year with last year in different sized houses and apartments gives some idea of the trend of things.

House Rentals

Size.	This year.	Last year.
6-roomed	$ 50 to $ 65	$45 to $ 60
7-roomed	60 to 70	50 to 60
8-roomed	70 to 125	60 to 100
10-roomed	100 to 150	80 to 125
Apartments (High-class)		
Size.	This year.	Last year.
4-roomed	$ 55 to $ 75	$50 to $ 65
5-roomed	65 to 85	60 to 75
6-roomed	100 to 140	90 to 100
Apartments (Medium-class)		
Size.	This year.	Last year.
2-roomed	$ 20 to $ 25	$15 to $ 20
3-roomed	35 to 50	25 to 40
4-roomed	45 to 65	35 to 50
5-roomed	60 to 75	50 to 65
6-roomed	80 to 100	70 to 80
7-roomed	110 to 120	90 to 100

Arnprior Sawmills Will Double Output

D. McLachlin of Arnprior, president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, was a recent visitor to Toronto, and called upon a large number of friends in the trade. Mr. McLachlin stated that their mill would resume operations about May 1st. The men will work 10 hours a day instead of 9 hours, as last year, and a cut of 15% in wages has gone into effect. The company's spring drive of logs has been coming down in fine shape and they have ample supplies for an unusually large cut.

Mr. McLachlin added that the total production of white and red pine at the mill this year would be about 30,000,000 to 35,000,000 feet, whereas last year only 18,000,000 feet was cut. He has faith in the stability of the lumber market and believes that from now on conditions will gradually improve.

Five for Freight—One for Lumber

"A lumber wholesaler of Shreveport, Louisiana, exhibited recently a memorandum of a settlement just received from his customer on six carloads of No. 2 sap gum, rough lumber, which was shipped from a point near Shreveport to a customer in St. Louis, which shows that the freight bill paid on the shipment amounted to nearly five times as much as the millman received for his lumber. The total amount of freight paid was $947.03, while the lumberman received a check for $195 for the entire amount of lumber shipped in these six cars.

"This was low-grade lumber of the kind that is usually sold to box factories for the manufacturing of box shooks, which is about the only purpose for which No. 2 and No. 3 common gum is being used.

What One Lumber Association Has Achieved

It Has Done Much for the Industry Itself and the Public—Service, Co-operation and Confidence Identified with Commerce and Prosperity

At the sixth annual meeting of the Southern Pine Association held recently in New Orleans, A. L. Clark of Dallas, Texas, was re-elected president for the coming year. Mr. Clark is well known to lumbermen in Canada and particularly in the west, being president of the Vancouver Lumber Co. of Vancouver.

One of the interesting features of the convention was an address by J. E. Rhodes, secretary and manager of the Southern Pine Association, on "What the Association Has Done for Industry and the Public." He said in part:—Next to the raising of cotton, the production of lumber is the most important business of the southern states. It is by far the most important manufacturing industry, and touches the lives of more people of the South than any other single vocation. In Mississippi and Arkansas 40 per cent. of the population is directly engaged in the lumber business, while in the other southern states a very large proportion of the people are dependent directly and indirectly for their livelihood upon the manufacture of forest products. In the nine states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas, there are approximately 14,000 sawmills, with an invested capital of $405,000,000, employing normally nearly a half million people, whose wages represent about $250,000,000 annually. Southern pine constitutes 80.6 per cent. of the total lumber production of the states named, amounting last year to nearly 10,000,000,000 feet, 7,000,000,000 feet of which, or approximately 70 per cent., was shipped outside of the states in which it was produced.

While there has been a decline in the total lumber production, there has been an increase in the number of individual mills producing southern pine. These will still further increase in number as the larger mills cut over their original timber holdings and are succeeded by smaller units, manufacturing the timber which has grown since the virgin forests have been cut. This evolution of the industry is most marked in those states where it has been longest conducted. Every increase in the value of merchantable timber still further insures the establishment of the southern lumber industry as a permanent source of wealth and occupation for the people of the South, as it makes financially possible the protection of young growth and the closer utilization of the forest material.

The Southern Pine Association was conceived for the purpose of rendering a service to all persons engaged in the production and distribution of southern pine, as well as doing what it can legally for the general welfare of the southern pine industry. Since its inception six years ago it has accomplished much not only for the benefit of those who by their subscriptions have made its work possible but a great deal that has been of direct value to the lumber industry of the entire country. Furthermore, it has rendered a distinct and very important service to the public. Because the southern pine industry is so closely identified with the commerce and prosperity of the South, the extent to which the association has been able to serve and aid the industry it has been of equal benefit to the business and financial welfare of the South.

Some Problems Confronting the Industry of Chicago

Dr. Wilson Compton, of Chicago, secretary and manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, delivered a stirring address on "National Problems Confronting the Lumber Industry," in which he said in part:—

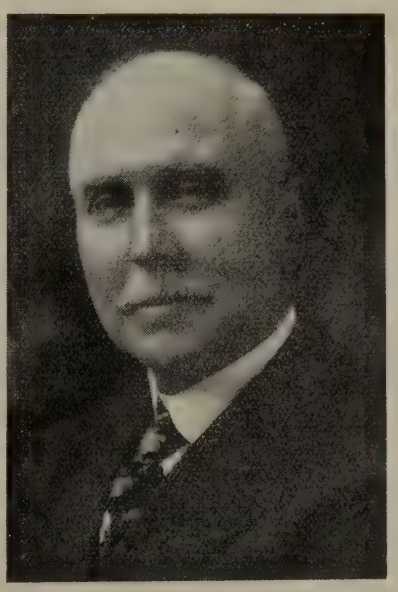
The time has come when business organizations must determine a proper and sound footing and then stand firmly upon it. If trade associations are not in the public interest there must be statutes under which they can be suppressed or their abuses abated.

Those who are antagonistic to trade associations say these organnzations work like the two knives of a pair of shears. One knife consists of combination for the purpose of trade promotion through collective advertising, which should result logically in an increased volume of business. It is expected that this will be the result; for otherwise it would not be undertaken. The other knife consists of combination for the purpose of compiling statistics helpful in conducting business. The critics say this activity is undertaken for the purpose of curtailing the supply of goods. Thus the operation of these two knives of the shears, by increasing the demand and lessening the supply, must result in an unfair and uncompensated increase in price to the consuming public. In other words, the contention is that progress in business along intelligent lines, the collective presentation of pertinent facts to the public and the application of experience and knowledge to the processes of manufacturing and marketing, is an impairment of the public interest. If this is true, then all association advocates have been mistaken. But there is not a single fact to indicate that these things are true.

Dr. Compton then made a review of lumber prices. He insisted that the 1914 prices make no sound basis of judgment and stated that they are taken by the average statistician merely for accidental reasons. There is no more reason, and probably less, for taking 1914 prices than for taking 1907 prices. Had normal increases continued current prices would be perhaps 15 per cent. above present levels, supposing that the upheaval of the war had not occurred. And yet the association and certain individual members are being sued because by the governmental method of computation prices are considered too high. Dr. Compton offered to take the same set of facts and to prove by them that lumber is too low; and he then expressed some confidence that he could find some sort of statute under which the association could be sued because the prices were too low.

Low Price Level Not Permanent

Continuing, Dr. Compton made a brief estimate of probable future trends of business conditions. There is little reason to believe that the low levels reached by the deflation process will be permanent, or that on the other hand there will soon be another runaway market. Foreign countries will doubtless draw gold supplies gradually for the purpose of stabilizing their own finance, and this will reduce the gold reserve supply of the United States, thus tending to keep down the general price level in this country. The cycle of business revival begins with a declining of interest rates and is followed after some months by a revival of stock market activities. Interest rates have been declining for eight or ten months, but as yet the stock markets show little sign of renewed activity. It is probable that 1921 will be a year of low prices.



A. L. Clark, Dallas, Tex.
Who was re-elected President of Southern Pine Association.

Dr. Wilson Compton, Chicago
Who spoke on national problems confronting lumber industry.

Development of Plan Service

"The architect and the small builder," was the subject of a timely address made by Edwin H. Brown, of Minneapolis. He described the new small house plan service got out jointly by the Southern Pine Association and the Small House Service Bureau of Minnesota. Mr. Brown referred to the new handbook recently published by the Southern Pine Association entitled "How to Plan, Finance and Build Your Home," which is for the use of real estate development companies, retail lumber dealers, banks and building and loan associations and individuals interested in home building. It was prepared for the association by the Architects' Small House Service Bureau of Minnesota (Inc.), headquarters at Minneapolis, which is composed of a group of practising architects who have been working for more than a year in developing a plan service that would give the small home builder professionally designed plans of the highest character and quality at

a price that he would be able to pay, this being accomplished by the sale of plans on a quantity basis, the cost of preparing each plan being divided among a number of purchasers in different parts of the country.

The Architects' Small House Service Bureau of Minnesota (Inc.), is the first of the regional bureaus to be established under a plan presented to the convention of the American Institute of Architects at Washington, D.C., in May, 1920. This plan was to make the professional skill and trained ability of architects available for the small house builder and thus stop the erection of small houses in a more or less hit or miss fashion. The Minneapolis bureau maintains a drafting room at Minneapolis where any changes in the plans may be made.

The handbook contains 101 plans for houses designed to meet conditions in various parts of the United States and many of them can be built at the present time for less than $5,000. It also contains reading matter on how to finance the building of a home, selecting the site, estimating costs, and gives valuable information on plumbing, heating systems, painting inside and out, furnishings, etc.

It was stated that this book on "How to Plan, Finance and Build Your Home" had been declared by competent authorities to be the most instructive and helpful volume on homes and home building ever issued.

Where Small House Service Bureau Is

In his talk explaining what the Architects' Small House Service Bureau means to the lumber manufacturer and the retailer, Mr. Brown, who is chairman of the committee on small houses of the American Institute of Architects, summarized under seven heads the service and helps which it is prepared to furnish, as follows:

1. As complete a set of working drawings and details as could be turned out of any architect's office. This had to be done because, in this case, direct consultation between client or contractor and architect is manifestly impossible over the great area of this country.

2. Simple yet thorough specifications that the owner of the home can follow and see that his contractor follows, if he does not try to build the home himself; regular architectural practice.

3. Proper forms of agreement and contract documents that thoroughly protect the owner and the builder of the home; regular architectural practice.

4. A quantity survey for each home. This is something that almost no architect provides in this country. Nor do I know of any other service that provides such a thing for the owner. It enables the owner, or the local lumber dealer, to arrive at costs with ease and accuracy and speed. When this is provided on a larger work it is usually done at a special extra charge, and is considered very valuable.

5. The provision for the utmost economy of construction without the loss of variety and individuality. Each house is figured so that the standards of lumber, millwork, etc., available in any part of the country can be used. Even the short lengths of lumber are made use of. The only way the houses could be designed to be cheap would be to "skin" them to the point of their being "jerry-built," unsame, insanitary, etc. As designed and specified they are economical and safe investments.

6. Immediate service; everything is ready. A call at the Southern Pine offices, or at the bureau offices, will find any of these plans and its accompanying documents in stock ready for immediate delivery. A letter or a wire will bring them by return mail.

7. Every member of the bureau is a practicing architect, a professionally trained man, whose time has been given to seeing that these plans attain a certain high standard definitely agreed on by them all as necessary.

The final speech was on "Economic and Social Conditions," by Rev. George S. Sexton, of Shreveport. He began by paying high tribute to the record of service the association rendered humanity during the war. His address, which was very eloquent, dealt with reconstruction difficulties and especially with troubles arising from the false doctrines of force that are still being applied in the world even after the German theory of military force has been discredited. He mentioned the importance of education and the fact that propaganda is being spread through colleges that must be met by truth. The profiteer and agitator are two enemies that must be swept away. The association can sell right civic ideas to the public as easily as it can sell lumber, and to do so is its obvious duty.

When a Motor Truck Earns Money

A motor truck is earning only when on the road delivering, not when standing around the factory and yard being loaded. That being the case, it is incumbent upon operators to so plan their deliveries and systematize their loading operations that idle time or unprofitable mileage is reduced to a minimum.

Operators of woodworking plants and lumber yards who are fortunate enough to possess a crane of some sort, can reduce the time required to load the truck to a fraction of a minute by making up the truck load on the ordinary yard wagon or truck, and then use the crane to transfer the material from wagon to motor truck. By following this procedure and planning in advance, all the truck driver has to do is to drive up to the crane and have the material laid on his machine. This is far better and far more economical than having to consume the best part of an hour driving around the yard picking up the different items which go to make up the load.

When a crane is not used, the problem may be solved with a little thought and through the expenditure of a small sum of money. The accompanying illustration shows the loading equipment employed by Geo. Rathbone, Limited, Toronto. A suitable space was selected in one of the lumber sheds and two heavy I beams attached to the rafters above. Two chain blocks, carrying spreaders the width of the truck and equipped with hooks, were hung from the steel beam. Shallow channel iron was taken and bent in the shape of a U, the same width as the truck. Holes were bored in these forms

How one lumber dealer facilitates the loading of his motor trucks. Note extended shaft carrying sprocket and actuating chain.

to engage the hooks on the spreader attached to the blocks. The frames on a couple of yard wagons were extended to the same width as the truck body and provision made for using stakes. These stakes are so spaced that when the U forms are placed between them on the wagon the lip of the channel iron will engage the sides of the stakes, thus maintaining the forms in an upright position.

In actual practice a couple of forms are placed on a wagon and it is driven to the yard where the load is picked up. If more than one order is being loaded, pieces of string or lath are used to separate the different orders. When the load is complete, it is backed under the chain blocks, the hooks attached to the forms and the load lifted clear of the wagon. When the empty truck comes in, it backs under the load and the material is lowered. The loading operation consumes about thirty seconds. The trip is planned before the load is built so that there is no lost time in delivering or unloading.

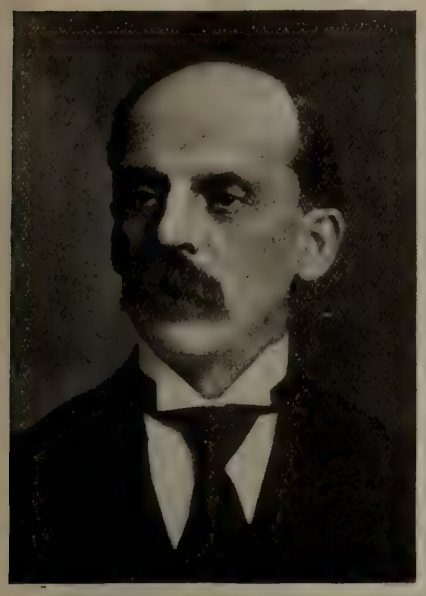
Newsy Jottings From the East

The big question at issue among mill workers and owners in New Brunswick is "the ten hour day." A few days ago about seventy-five men marched from Newcastle to the Fraser mills where a dozen men were at work on a ten hour day. They entered the shop and endeavored to persuade them to quit. The chief of police was sent for and succeeded in getting the men to leave. As the men were leaving someone hurled a block of wood which struck a man on the head. In the yard a team was unhitched from a cart and a load of wood scattered about. A later despatch from Newcastle said that the situation was unchanged and that the men were determined not to work ten hours a day. They are said to be willing to accept a cut in wages. Demonstrations continue, but no damage is reported. Geo. Burchill & Sons' mill is the only one working on the Miramichi. The employees are on a nine hour day.

* * *

Several lumber drives about the head waters of the St. John river and tributaries have been hung up and in some instances abandoned as a result of unfavorable conditions. Two of the drives hung up were those of the Fraser Companies, Ltd., on the western side of the river, and the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Companies Ltd., on the Tay and Arnold Brooks. Warm weather and rain is needed to help right this condition.

Shantymen's Christian Work is Extending



Wm. Henderson, Toronto
General Supt. Shantymen's Christian Association.

Ever since 1908 when the Shantymen's Christian Association was organized by Wm. Henderson, of Toronto, for holding religious services in lumbering, mining and other camps, the work has grown in influence, importance and results. This fact was amply demonstrated at the annual meeting of the Association, which took place lately in Toronto, when encouraging reports were presented by various missionaries, who told of the interest which their message had aroused and the warm welcome they had received in the various provinces of the Dominion and in the States of Minneapolis, Michigan, Wisconsin and Kentucky.

The Shantymen's Christian Association is conducted on somewhat unique lines, if one may be permitted to use such a term, in that it does not permit its missionaries to take up collections in camps or sell any literature. The whole operations of the organization are financed on voluntary offerings from lumber, mining and pulpwood companies and other good friends who have this worthy cause at heart.

The extent and expansion of the campaign conducted by Superintendent Henderson and his staff of workers has been referred to many times in the "Canada Lumberman," and needs no rehearsal at this point. At the annual meeting of the Association, held in Bloor Street Presbyterian Church on Thursday, April 14th, there was a good attendance and some stirring addresses were delivered by men who had spent the winter in the camps. H. B. Gordon, of Toronto, president, presided and stirring remarks were made by L. R. Mont Gomerie, field secretary of Detroit; Rev. Thomas Joplin, field secretary of Ontario and Quebec; Wm. Henderson, Toronto, general superintendent of the work and others.

Since its inception the Association has sent forty missionaries to lumber and other camps, which the Gospel has not otherwise reached. Free copies of parts of the Bible and many pamphlets are given to men asking for them. During the past year 1,100 camps were visited and 55,000 men heard the Gospel. Of these 8,000 were French-speaking men and 13,000 were foreigners. The missionaries tramped on foot 7,000 miles through deep snow, over rough roads and in the coldest weather, yet at the annual meeting they all told a cheerful, hopeful story and were much encouraged with the outcome of the past year's operations.

The income for last year was $20,000, all of which was used as received, and more is required in order to extend the work during 1921.

The field divisions of the Shantymen's Christian Association consist of:North Bay as a centre and into Quebec; Sudbury District East to North Bay; Nipigon East to Sudbury District; Rainy River District to Nipigon; Manitoba and Lake of the Woods; North Saskatchewan—Prince Albert District; British Columbia—Vancouver Island; New Brunswick; Nova Scotia; Quebec Province.

United States. Michigan; Minnesota; Wisconsin; Kentucky.

The officers of the Association for the coming year are: H. B. Gordon, president; J. J. Gartshore, vice-president; William Henderson, general superintendent; W. H. Adamson, general treasurer; 15 Toronto Street, Toronto; Rev. Thos. Joplin, field secretary. British Columbia; W. T. Overstall, hon. sec'y.-treas., 1022 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Branch: J. F. Bullock, hon. sec'y.-treas., 187 Germain Street, St. John, N.B.

United States: Wm. Clancy, president, Lumbermen's Credit Asscociation, Chicago; Sam. H. Martin hon. sec'y.-treas., 412 S. Hoyne Ave., Chicago, Ill.; L. R. Mont Gomerie, field secretary, 244 Blaine Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Timber Trade Dull in Manchester District

Canadian Trade Commissioner J. E. Ray, at Manchester, Eng., writing the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa lately, says: In many quarters of the United Kingdom there is in evidence a good deal of nervousness regarding the immediate future trend of the timber trade. In some centres conditions are more stable than in others, but there exists a general opinion that prices must fall considerably in order to increase the demand. Some of the new states of Central Europe were dumping timber into the United Kingdom during February at prices with which neither Scandinavia nor Canada could hope to compete. One firm interviewed recently, however, was not impressed by the quality. It is reported that the stocks held by many Norwegian mills are very large, and that unless orders are forthcoming the mills may be forced to discontinue producing for a time.

The values of spruce appear to be depreciating. Recently, Halifax 2 x 6 unassorted fetched £20 and St. John 2 x 4, £23 10s. Quebec seconds 3 x 6 have commanded £27 10s., and 3 x 9 firsts £48 10s.

Commenting upon the condition of the timber trade in Manchester, the Timber Trades Journal in its current issue says:

"The state of affairs in the timber trade goes from bad to worse. In fact, one could almost describe it as a panic. For a time importing should cease, and if needs be, terms could be arranged with the brokers, who are the only people at the present time to benefit by imports.

So far as sales go, there are very few, and every inquiry is keenly cut, for in many cases goods are offered at £8 to £10 below cost price in the hope of turning the stuff over."

Imports of Pine, Spruce, Fir, Sawn or Split, Planed or Dressed, 1913, 1919, 1920

Chief Countries of Origin—	1913 Loads	1919 Loads	1920 Loads
Russia	3,331,872	1,024,300	1,191,364
Sweden	1,366,780	1,611,534	1,780,630
Norway	294,053	400,174	304,164
United States	460,525	412,419	331,919
Canada	888,951	1,109,338	834,772
Total imports from all sources	6,451,023	4,568,901	4,531,740

In connection with imports of the above timber, there is an item in the Board of Trade returns under the heading "Unenumerated," of which 46,315 loads were brought in from Canada in 1919. The quantity imported last year is not stated.

Want No Tax On Unlicensed Companies

At the last regular meeting of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, held in Toronto, communications were read from Lee Blakemore, Inc., Chicago, Ill., Terry & Gordon, Limited, Toronto, E. D. Hardy & Co., Ottawa, and others in regard to the proposed bill of the Minister of Finance, imposing a 15 per cent. tax on premiums paid for unlicensed companies doing business in the Dominion of Canada. It was pointed out in one of the communications that if such legislation went into effect, it would effectively destroy the right which lumber companies and others have to purchase insurance from outside companies wherever they pleased. It was also urged that lumbermen should make request of their representatives in parliaments to see the Minister of Finance and oppose the proposed tax.

In a letter to A. E. Cates of Toronto, chairman of the Fire & Marine Insurance Committee of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, E. D. Hardy & Co., Ottawa, said: "We are enclosing a copy of the proposed amendments to the Dominion Insurance Act, imposing a tax of 15 per cent. on unlicensed insurance but not to exceed 15c for each $100.00 of insurance. According to our interpretation, the tax would apply as follows:

Rate 1%, tax 15c; rate 2%, tax 7½c; rate 3%, tax 5c; rate 4%, tax 3¾c; rate 5%, tax 3c.

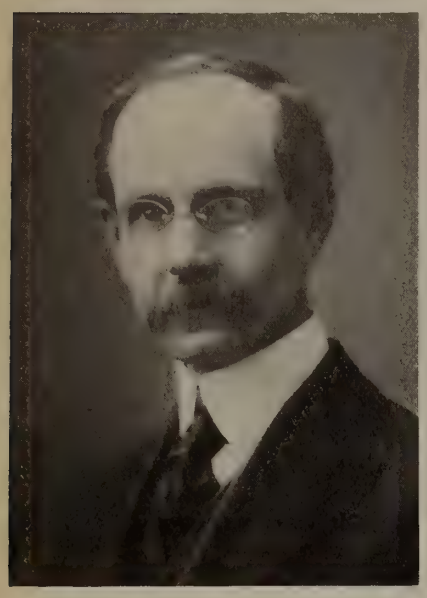
The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, it was stated, are vigorously opposing this measure as well as other bodies. On April 9th a meeting of the Fire & Marine Insurance Committee of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association was held, and the proposed amendment was fully discussed. On motion it was decided that it would be detrimental to the interests of the wholesale lumber dealers of Ontario if the amendment should be carried.

It was pointed out that this amendment has been brought up to the House of Commons several times and defeated, and on account of business conditions throughout the country, it would be unwise to further aggravate the trade. A copy of this resolution was sent to Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

Valuable Medium on Growing of Trees

John Wiley & Sons, New York, have published a text book on silviculture by Ralp C. Hawley, professor of forestry in Yale University. It is intended primarily for students in forestry schools, but any person who is interested in growing trees for commercial purposes or for ornament will be benefited by reading the book. The leading topics in the table of contents will indicate the field covered. These topics are: The various methods of starting a forest, such as clear cutting, seed trees, selection, coppice, intermediate cutting; slash disposal, forest protection against fire, insects and other enemies.

Frontier College Seeking Greater Aid



Alfred Fitzpatrick, Toronto
Principal of Frontier College

A. Fitzpatrick of Toronto, Principal of the Frontier College, (formerly the Reading Camp Association) which was founded twenty years ago and has conducted classes in the lumbering, mining and construction camps, is seeking a grant of fifteen thousand dollars from the Ontario government to assist in carrying on and extending the work of the institution. Speaking of the activities and plans of the Frontier College, in a recent interview, Mr. Fitzpatrick said: "Although some of our most prominent Canadians have been interested in the success of this institution from its inception, comparatively little has been heard about it. Owing to the nature of the work its buildings are 'far from the maddening crowd.' There is no question, the Frontier College had blazed an important trail in education among men in the camps.

"In reports published by this institution it has frequently been pointed out that, as so large a proportion of the revenue, from one-third to one-seventh, comes from woods, forests, and mines, and as approximately an equivalent amount is spent on education in Ontario, the men who bear the burden and heat of the day in producing this important part of the revenue, should have at least an equal share spent on their education to that spent in the older parts of the province.

"In 1910 revenue from woods, forests and mines was $2,753,590. In the same year $520,000 of that money went to the university in Queen's Park and only $500 to the Frontier College. I would not say that the universities get too much, but the Frontier College gets too little.

"In 1918 the revenue from woods, forests, and mines was $2,964,-161, and the amount spent on education was $2,799,645. The grant to the Frontier College was $2,500. It was not unreasonable to ask that a fair amount of this annual expenditure should be spent on extending school and college privileges to workers.

"About a month ago the executive of the Frontier College appointed Mr. James Playfair, Mr. D. B. Hanna, Mr. D. A. Dunlap, Principal Grant, of the Upper Canada College, and the principal of the Frontier College to memorialize the government with regard to this matter and ask that a grant of $10,500 additional be made this year, making a total of $15,000. In all justice a very much larger grant should be made, but we knew this would not be done at present and asked for the modest sum of $15,000.

"The Frontier College can make $1 go as far as the universities can make $10 go. This is due to two reasons, first, the lesser cost of buildings and equipment, and secondly, the fact that instructors earn the major part of their wages from the companies they are working with. Of course, it will be said in reply that the education one would get in the universities is much better than that obtained by a young man engaged in part-time study and part-time manual labor. I very much doubt this. The latter all-round education of hands, feet, and brain is much more practical in this busy, work-a-day world than the one-sided education of the universities. It is high time that we dropped the egoism and middle-age idea that education can only be had in separation from the world."

Budget of News in Short Shape

During a recent week about $200,000 in building permits were issued in Quebec city, which was equal to the total in permits during the entire month of March.

It is expected that the new and well equipped concrete sawmill of Gillies Bros., Limited, Braeside, Ont., which replaces the mill that was burned down over a year ago, will start operations in a few days.

Considerable building activity is reported in Montreal. During the first three weeks in April permits to the value of three-quarters of a million dollars were issued, which is triple the amount of permits taken out in January.

The members of the Inside Woodworkers' Union, of Ottawa, have protested the reduction in wages of from ten to twenty per cent. that four of the mill owners have notified their employees would go into effect. Previously inside wood-workers employed by various sash and door factories in Ottawa, received from 50 to 65 cents. an hour. In January they notified the mill owners that they would demand a general ten cent an hour increase commencing May 1.

Tree planting day was recently observed in Agincourt, Ont. More than 90 young trees—elms and maples—were dug up from the bush lots close to the village and planted along the streets. In the last four years the Horticultural Society has planted more than 400 trees.

The Canadian Forestry Association's tree-planting train stopped at Regina recently while en route to Calgary. The Saskatchewan Government has granted $1,000 for the work to be done in that province when the Alberta tour is completed.

In connection with the tree planting campaign being conducted this spring the Park Board of Stratford, Ont., announce that during "off week" for Grand Trunk shop employees young maples for street planting at their homes will be supplied up to a limited number by the board.

One of the largest lumber companies in Eastern Canada, writing the "Canada Lumberman," say: "We are not in a position to state just yet whether or not we will operate all our sawmills this season but if we do, we will run them on a ten-hour schedule. We have not increased our sawmill capacity this year as business conditions do not justify any new developments at the present time."

A meeting of the creditors of the Cut-to-Fit Lumber Co., Limited, was held recently in Vancouver. It is expected that an adjustment will be made which will enable the organization to continue operations. The Cut-to-Fit Lumber Co. received originally a grant of $50,000 from the B.C. Government under the Industries Act. Recently it made an application for another $50,000, but the Government saw fit to allow only $25,000, provided that the company could raise an equal amount from other sources. According to those directly interested, the company has sufficient orders to allow it to take up in the near future the stock issued its creditors, as besides orders from England and Japan, there is a fair demand for its product in the United States.

The keen interest taken by the public in the sale of the property of MacIntosh Bros., the lumber firm which assigned at Bathurst, N.B., on January 18 last, was shown by the large attendance. W. G. Fenwick was the auctioneer and the prices obtained for the different lots of property were quite reasonable. The planing mill property at West Bathurst was bid in by John McIntosh for $6,400 in addition to the mortgage and liens against it of $9,300, making a total price of practically $16,000. A rotary mill and two hundred thousand feet of logs went to E. J. Palmer, who is said to represent the MacIntoshes, for $2,500, as did a tract of timber land. The smaller parcels of property brought good prices. As the mill property goes back to the MacIntosh family, it is said to be their intention to resume operations immediately.

A recent despatch from Fredericton, N. B. says. As a result of refusal of the timber workers' unions to accept the return to the 10 hour day's proposal of the employers, thus causing strikes at the mills here and on the Miramichi River, some of the largest lumbering concerns in New Brunswick have announced they will not bring out their lumber drives this season, but will allow the logs to remain in in the streams. Recently it was stated that the Miramichi Lumber Company, who supply the International Paper Company's pulp mills in Maine, had decided to allow their Taxis River drive to stay in the stream above the dams. This drive it is said, consists of something like fourteen million feet, being one of the largest drives for any individual company in New Brunswick this year. It is reported today that the Fraser companies are taking similar action with their drives of logs intended for the Victoria mills here and also for their mill on the Miramichi, while the Snowball company of Chatham, are said to be taking the same steps.

Toronto will double its population in fifteen years and must by that time build 100,000 homes, according to Controller Hiltz in an address to the Home Builders' Association in Toronto. He claimed that builders would experience no loss by starting to build immediately, but he also pointed out that the patriotic thing to do would be to build well and in good style. He said that builders now had a check on labor and could, by choosing men, keep the malingerers away. City Architect G. F. W. Price said he could see no reason why this should not be the banner year for home building. Prices of material would not come down and the builders would not stand to lose on a falling market. Mr. Price also said that he had noticed a sudden spurt in home building when the city decided not to build its own homes. He believed that the building trade belonged to the builders and that it was not the function of any municipality to enter into the building trade. During the first half of April the value of house property in Toronto totalled over $1,500,000.

Problems in Standardization of Dimension Stock for Wood Using Industries

By William A. Babbitt, Chairman of the Committee of Standardization, South Bend, Ind.

The title of this series of studies correctly describes the purpose for which they have been written. Probably no one (certainly not the writer) who knows anything about the complexities and difficulties of the program of Standardization would assume to have the complete answer, or even to be able to state correctly all the problems. It is to be hoped, however, that these studies will serve to stimulate the rapidly growing interest in the standardization program, and to call forth suggestions and constructive criticisms from all concerned.

In order that lumbermen and wood users, who have not had the opportunity to follow the development of the Standardization Program thus far, may get in touch with the situation; a little history might be worth while.

The beginnings of the program are to be found in the efforts of one of the affiliated associations of the Association of Wood Using Industries to establish a sound and dependable basis for standard cost accounting among the member firms. A very exhaustive analysis of the raw material requirements of this association for lumber brought out a number of suggestive facts, and some that were positively startling. The logical and inevitable conclusion from these facts seem to indicate a gradual, but eventually, a complete revolution of procedure, not merely in this particular wood using industry, but in all wood using industries.

This analysis showed that on a merchantable lumber basis, the association's annual requirements were one billion eight hundred million feet, chiefly hardwoods. This analysis further showed that the logical and only satisfactory basis for the principal raw material factor of cost is not lumber, but Dimension Stock. An extension of the inquiry shows that this fundamental is also true of nearly all lumber used for fabricating purposes.

Six Hundred Million Feet Wasted

But when the board measure of this requirement in the form of Dimension Stock was determined, it was found to be only one billion two hundred thousand feet, board measure. Six hundred million feet are being wasted annually by the reduction of commercial lumber to usable dimension by this one industry alone — which is one of the smaller at that.

Furthermore, it appeared that the bulk of this requirement could have been produced from commercially low grade stock and non-commercial waste, now largely a total loss in lumbering operations. In fact, it has always been known that such a salvage could be made, and that not only the six hundred million feet, but the whole billion eight hundred million feet could be produced from such sources.

These considerations naturally raised the final and critical question: "With all these facts established scientifically, and a matter of common knowledge in a general way, both to the producer and consumer of lumber, why should there not be an immediate change to a sound and economical basis?" There is a very large and decisive number of reasons why such a change from a wasteful to an economic basis can be accomplished only by slow stages, against much static and some active opposition. Among these, it may be useful to mention some of the more important.

The most difficult feature of the situation is the hugeness of the proposition. It is huge in bulk. Put all the lumber piles in America in one huge yard, and it would be a small yard compared to the storage ground required to store the wasted portions of the trees from which the lumber was cut. This matter is not only huge in bulk, it is also huge in its interlocking relations with every place of manufacture in the country. It is a huge problem presented from the view point of mechanical equipment alone.

The change of basis from the present wasteful methods of wood fabrication to a basis of comparative canservation involves the organization of a manufacturing and sales proposition on the part of lumbermen which eventually will rival their organization for manufacturing and selling merchantable lumber. The problems of dimension sizes and grades are indefinitely more complex and difficult than lumber grades and specifications. The problem of education will be fully as difficult as that, e.g., involved in establishing a market for red gum. The Standardization Committee is fully aware of these considerations, and cherishes no delusions as to the difficulties ahead, or as to the slow progress that will be made toward their solution.

Under these circumstances, it became evidently both the duty and the opportunity of this Association to look for a solution of a condition which produced such enormous wastes; and prevented such huge salvages from the fast waning timber resources of our country. This, briefly, is the story of the beginning of the Standardization Program. The organization of the Association of Wood Using Industries and the friendly co-operation of the various associations of lumbermen have now placed this Program on a National basis.

Some Problems Which Have Been Solved

The first problem has been to get the necessary **entente cordiale** between the producer and the consumer with regard to the program of standardization. This has been by no means a simple, easy matter. It required the compilation of much data to establish a presumption in favor of the Program. Dimension stock is no new proposition either to lumbermen or to wood users. Past history has little to testify in its favor. Every lumberman has a choice collection of experience in manufacturing dimension stock, which every wood user can match in his attempts to use said stock. The proof has been fully established that the fault is mutual. The producer did not think that it was worth while to manufacture his dimension properly. He looked down on the job, instead of up to it. The user took the view that because it was dimension stock, and probably manufactured from waste, he ought to be able to buy it at one-half to one-third its real value.

Both parties are now well in accord. Dimension stock is of such high importance that it is entitled to first consideration in care and accuracy of manufacture. Wood users realize that dimension stock, so manufactured, is the most valuable and economical form in which they can get their raw material; and that to get it, they must pay what it is worth. This means a market price which will make the manufacture of dimension stock a commercially sound proposition for the producer.

The elimination of the "Specialty" hazard, in the manufacture of dimension stock, is another problem which has been successfully disposed of. Formerly, both parties to a contract for dimension stock, assumed a risk which does not apply to commercial lumber, viz., the exceptional loss should either party to the contract fail to keep his agreement. If the user failed to take the stock contracted for, then the producer had left on his hands an unsalable commodity. If the producer failed to deliver, then the user was left with his production crippled or stranded. That this has been no uncommon experience in the past, every party at interest can testify from costly experience.

The Standardization of all Requirements

The answer to this problem is "Standardization." By this, we do not mean the standardization of an individual plant, but the standardization of the various wood using industries. If a lumberman knows that the production of his dimension mill is standard for an industry or several industries instead of merely being the requirement of an isolated plant, he will have no hesitation in undertaking to manufacture against any orders he may secure, and in a conservative way, to manufacture against the probable requirements of the industry as a whole. On the other hand, the wood fabricator will not hesitate to place his requirements with certain mills, when he knows that he is protected by a lumbering policy which is producing the exact stock he uses, in other mills than his contract source.

Standardization will serve also to eliminate another grave evil, altogether too common in the past. Reference is made to disputes between producers and consumers as to whether the stock furnished is according to specification. Sometimes these disputes have not been a fair question between the parties. They have been unfair attempts by one of the parties to void a responsible contract. With standardization in effect, such disputes can be settled by a neutral third party, or otherwise authoritatively disposed of.

In a single word, **the standardization program rests on the two fundamentals of making it as safe to manufacture or buy Dimension Stock as to manufacture or buy merchantable lumber.**

In succeeding studies, it is the writer's intention to state as carefully as possible the special problems of both lumbermen and wood users in connection with the Standardization Program. An attempt will be made to show our method of procedure, and to exhibit results already obtained by the application of this method.

Personal Paragraphs of Interest

Ellwood Wilson, of the Laurentide Co., Ltd., Grand Mere, P.Q., has just returned from a trip to Florida.

Word has been received in the East of the serious illness of R. H. Underhill, of the Underhill Lumber Co., Vancouver.

C. McCrae, managing director of the Alberta Lumber Company, Limited, Vancouver, spent a few days in Toronto recently on business.

A. C. Stover, sales manager of the New Ladysmith Lumber Co., Nanaimo, B.C., is spending a few weeks in Toronto and other eastern cities.

George D. King, representing Bradley, Miller and Co., wholesale lumbermen, Bay City, Mich., spent a few days in Toronto lately on business.

The Mason-Kimball Lumber Co. have removed from 212 McGill Street to Room 16, Bank of Ottawa Building, 224 St. James Street, Montreal.

W. M. Simpson, manager of the Long-Bell Lumber Co., Cleveland, Ohio, was in Toronto lately for several days, calling upon members of the trade.

Frank Hawkins, of Ottawa, secretary of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, and Mrs. Hawkins, who spent a few weeks at Atlantic City, have returned home.

A. E. Gordon, of Terry & Gordon, Limited, Toronto, left recently on an extended business trip to British Columbia in connection with the firm's activities on the Pacific Coast.

M. C. Lighter, formerly of the Montreal office of the Canadian General Lumber Company, Limited, has started in business on his own account in Montreal as a lumber broker.

Grey, Morris, Ltd., wholesale lumbermen, have removed from 23 Jordan St., Toronto, to larger office quarters at 411 Manning Chambers, corner of Queen West and Terauley Sts.

A son—Kirk Wood 2d—has been born to Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hobart, Montreal. Mr. Hobart is the Canadian representative of Hobart & Co., wholesale Southern hardwoods, Boston.

Frank L. Reed, who is a well-liked lumber salesman and enjoys a good connection with the trade, has joined the selling force of the Union Lumber Co., Toronto, and is now covering Western Ontario for them.

Archie Dimmell, who spent the past winter in Arnprior, and was a popular member of the champion hockey team in that town, has taken a position with the Strong Lumber Co. at Bennie, Ont., for the coming season.

C. J. Brooks of Toronto, who is well-known throughout Ontario as a salesman of B.C. forest products and has been for several months past associated with Rose-McLaurin, Limited, Toronto, has joined the selling force of the Canadian Western Lumber Co., Toronto. He will be associated with E. C. Parsons.

W. J. Markle, superintendent of the Boake Mfg. Company's plant, Toronto, met with a serious accident lately. He was putting out a milk bottle in front of his home when he slipped on an icy step and fell, fracturing his leg.

Robert S. Laidlaw, of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Toronto, and Mrs. Laidlaw, who have been spending some months on a winter holiday trip to Japan and China, have returned home. They greatly enjoyed their outing.

Harry Mawson, of Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson, wholesale lumber merchants, Toronto, and Mrs. Mawson, who have been spending several months in Great Britain and France on a holiday have returned to Toronto.

Alex. Greig, of Greig, Morris, Limited, wholesale lumber dealers, Toronto, will leave shortly to spend several weeks at his summer home at Bala, Ont. Mr. Greig has not been enjoying the best of health for some time, and will take a much-needed rest.

Gilbert S. Lay, of the firm of Lay and Haight, wholesale lumber dealers, Toronto, who has resided for the past thirty years in Buffalo, N.Y., has purchased a home in Toronto at 88 Glen Road and along with Mrs. Lay and family taken up his residence there.

J. R. Kennedy, formerly manager of the Port Hope Lumber & Veneer Co., has been appointed representative of the Freiberg Mahogany Co. of Cincinnati and New Orleans. He will handle their line in Canada and the eastern parts of New York state.

Oscar M. Thomson, of Syracuse, formerly Northern New York State representative of the Union Lumber Co., Toronto, has severed his connection with the company and is now doing business in New York city, having organized the Thompson Lumber Co., which will handle various lines of Canadian softwoods.

L. D. Barclay, who for some time past has been on the staff of the Central Canada Lumber Co., Toronto, has rejoined the Canadian Western Lumber Co., with whom he was previously associated for some ten years. Mr. Barclay is one of the most widely known and aggressive lumber salesmen in the East and his headquarters will be Toronto.

Wm. Robertson, who was for many years in the lumber business in Shelburne, Ont., but retired four years ago, died at the residence of his son, A. H. Robertson, 456 Palmerston Boulevard, Toronto. The late Mr. Robertson was born in Galt 83 years ago and had lived in Guelph some time before coming to Toronto. He is survived by two sons.

Efforts to build up a permanent market for British Columbia in Egypt and neighboring countries are to be made by Major R. E. Fisher, who recently visited B.C. in connection with an order for eight million feet of ties which he placed for the Egyptian railways, according to word received by Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, from Major Fisher.

A. C. Manbert, of the Canadian General Lumber Co., Toronto, gave an interesting and entertaining address recently on "Club Fellowship" before the Lake Shore Country Club. W. Frank Oliver of the Oliver Lumber Co., Toronto, who is president of the club, presided and among the other speakers was Hon. Manning Doherty, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, who talked on "Club Life."

D. H. Haight, of Haight and Dickson, Sudbury, Ont., was in Toronto recently calling upon the trade. The new sawmill of the firm, which was built last year at Bethnal on the line of the Canadian National railways, has started operations for the season. The cutting capacity is about 35,000 feet daily and railway ties, jack-pine, spruce and white pine will be sawn. The firm expects to turn out over three million feet this season.

C. E. Harris, who for several years was connected with the freight department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Toronto, and served overseas, has been appointed traffic manager of Terry & Gordon, Limited, Toronto. J. E. Green and J. O. Bennett, who have been associated with the executive staff for some time, have recently been transferred to the sales force of the firm and will cover Eastern Canada and New York state.

E. J. Palmer, general manager of the Victoria Lumber & Mfg. Co., Chemainus, B.C., intends retiring at an early date. For more than 30 years he has been identified with the British Columbia lumber industry and feels that he is entitled to a rest. He grew up with the lumber calling on Vancouver Island and before he came west, was railroading and did some cruising and logging. The first mill he was ever associated with was the one he established at Chemainus, which is among the largest in the province, cutting about 200,000 feet a day.

Capt. Walter R. Clarke, M.C., has removed from Edmundston to Fredericton, N.B., where he has taken up his residence. Capt. Clarke has been identified with the shipping department of the Fraser Companies, Limited, at Edmundston since his return from overseas, where he served with distinction with the 26th New Brunswick Battalion. He has been promoted to the position of superintendent of the Fraser Companies' mills at Magaguadavic and has taken up his new duties there. At one time he was publicity commissioner for the Fredericton Board of Trade. John W. Currey, who has been manager at Magaguadavic, has been transferred to the Fraser Companies' mills at Glendyne, Que.

Hon. T. W. McGarry of Toronto, president of the Whalen Pulp & Paper Mills, has returned from paying a visit to the company's plants in British Columbia. He reports satisfactory conditions in connection with the operations. The three pulp mills are running to full capacity under contracts made last fall, a large portion of the sulphite produced being shipped to Japan. The output is close to 5,000 tons of sulphite per month. The company's two sawmills are also operating to a capacity of 250,000 feet a day. The contracts for sulphite will keep the pulp plants running for some time yet. It is stated that the Whalen mills, being located on tide water, have an advantage over most Canadian pulp and paper plants, being largely independent of the high railway rates.

Hart & McDonagh, wholesale lumbermen, 152 Bay Street, Toronto, who have been in business for the past five years, have dissolved partnership. R. F. McDonagh, the manager, has formed the McDonagh Lumber Co. and taken offices at 203-204 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto. It is understood that G. P. Hart, secretary-treasurer of Hart & McDonagh, will organize a new concern under the style of Hart, Hamilton & Jackson, the partners being G. P. Hart, H. A. Hamilton, accountant of the firm, and C. C. Jackson, lumber inspector. They will open offices at 701-702 Bank of Hamilton Building, Toronto, in the near future. Mr. Hart, who resides in Picton, Ont., has just recovered from a serious illness. The McDonagh Lumber Co. will handle both hard and softwoods and do a general wholesale business. Mr. McDonagh is well-known to the industry, having been eight years with the Trout Creek Lumber Co. of Powassan, and four years with Edward Clark & Sons as buyer and inspector.

Pulpwood and Its Varied Activities

Its Most Expensive Crop of Pulpwood

According to the figures of the Logging Division, the Laurentide Company cut approximately 170,000 cords this past winter. While this amount is not as large as the cut made the previous winter, when added to the amount left in the up-river districts, it gives the company the largest and perhaps the most expensive crop of wood in the history of the company.

This last quarter's operations are divided about as follows: La Tuque, under the supervision of Bruce Baxter, made 75,000 cords; Gatico, with H. Lavoie in charge, 28,000 cords; Casey, L. P. Bellefeuille, manager, 23,000 cords; La Macaza, A. L. Bardwell, 6,000 cords; St. Michel des Saints, B. C. McLaren, 29,000 cords; and St. Maurice, B. L. Butler, 9,000 cords.

Approximately half the cut of the winter before last is still in the streams and will be driven this spring. This is on account of the fact that much of the wood cut is at such distances from the mill that it takes two years before it arrives. In view of this condition, it will be seen that it is necessary to carry a large supply of wood over from winter to winter. Logging operations, because of this fact, and because also of drive conditions which may or may not be satisfactory, have to be two years ahead of time and there has always to be a large margin of safety in the cut to take care of possibilities, such as low water, sinkage, fire, etc.

Three New Directors on Riordon Board

At a meeting of the directors of the Riordon Co., held in Montreal, changes of an important nature in the personnel of the board were carried into effect. Chas. Riordon, the veteran head of the company, who up to the present time has been president, has been elected honorary president, and Carl Riordon, formerly vice-president and managing director, will succeed him in the chair. Frank P. Jones, general manager of the Canadian Cement Co., has joined the Riordon board and is now vice-president of the comapny. It is understood he will take an active part in the administration of its affairs. Three other new directors were added to the Riordon executive in the persons of George M. McKee, general manager of the Donnacona Papr Co., Donnacona; Frank E. Bronson, of the Bronson Co., Ottawa, and F. N. Southam of the Southam Press, Montreal. No statement was made dealing with the new financing of the company, but it is expected some definite development will take place during the coming week.

Line Will Facilitate Pulp Business

The development of the lumber, pulp and paper and other industries has led to a proposal, which is now being worked out, for a line of steamships between Three Rivers and United States ports, thus giving a direct connection with the markets across the border. The port of Three Rivers lends itself admirably to such a scheme, the harbor there possessing the essential natural facilities for handling the business emanating from the new paper mills there, together with that from up the St. Maurice. Mr. J. E. Aldred, president of the Shawinigan Water & Power Company, thus states the position: "Steamers plying between Three Rivers and United States ports, such as Baltimore, for example, could carry the diversified products of the district, such as pulp, paper, chemicals and so forth, directly or almost so, to their destination and return with cargoes of essential products, such as coal, sulphur and other raw materials, used in the manufacture of the Canadian commodities. Transportation costs constitute a vital element in the industrial field and we feel that these can be reduced to the advantage of the many industries which have been attracted to the province by reason of the splendid power facilities offered."

St. Maurice Earnings Show Big Gain

One of the most satisfactory annual exhibits recently disclosed by Canadian industrial enterprises is embodied in the statement of the St. Maurice Paper Company, Ltd., Montreal, covering the twelve-monthly period ended December 31 last. The company, which is a subsidiary of the Union Bag and Paper Company, ranks among the younger ones of the pulp and paper industries, but from the 1920 showing it would appear that the five years of its existence have been characterized by a growth of a somewhat phenomenal nature. Gross earnings and income from miscellaneous sources, including that accruing through the existing high rates on New York Funds, amounted to $2,976,636, or more than double those of the preceding period, when the total reached $1,418,804, the actual gain being $1,557,832.

After deductions, including depreciation allowance and the setting aside of the $800,000 out of the year's profits as a reserve for contingencies and Government taxation, against $100,000 a year ago the net profit for 1920 amounted to $1,769,988, compared with $563,924 in 1919, or more than treble.

The year's net was equivalent to 22.68 per cent. on the increased capital stock outstanding, aggregating as at December 31 last $7,899,900, against 11.27 per cent. in 1919 on a capital stock of $5,000,000.

Association Starts "Buy at Home" Propaganda

An extensive propaganda has been launched by the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association in favor of purchasing Made-in-Canada goods. The publicity is being carried out through twelve interesting and unique folders, showing Canadian-made papers and their uses. These are being mailed weekly to consumers and others throughout Canada.

The initial folder is headed "How You Can Make Your Dollar Worth 100 Cents," and points out that there is a Canadian paper for every use; that local houses can furnish quick service for rush jobs, and adds that there is a chance to help buy Made-in-Canada goods, not only at low cost but at an actual saving. It is asserted that as long as Canada continues to import foreign products in excess for exports, the Canadian dollar cannot get back to a 100% basis, "and it should not be forgotten that this adverse exchange affects the price of every sort of goods one buys in the Dominion. Last year Canadians imported considerably over a billion dollars' worth of goods. Over 68 per cent. of these imports came from the United States and were paid for with Canadian dollars on which the exchange averaged from 10 per cent. to as much as 17¼ per cent.; in other words, for every dollar's worth of United States goods, Canadians paid and are paying $1.10 to $1.17¼ in addition to the duty."

New Fibre Box Factory Now Running

The new 50-ton kraft pulp mill of Clarke Bros., Limited, at Bear River, N.S., has started operations. Clarke Bros. Paper Mills, Limited, have also started making boxes in their new plant at Glen Falls, which is just outside of St. John, N.B. The factory consists of two buildings which will be used exclusively for the manufacture of fibre board as well as corrugated and fibre board boxes, which will be made from the highest grade of kraft pulp. The latter will be shipped across the Bay of Fundy by Clarke Bros. from their Bear River plant.

Protective Association Shows Fine Films

An interesting and instructive entertainment recently took place at Matane, Que. There were shown on the screen two splendid films, one depicting the operations of Messrs. Price Bros. & Co., Ltd., in the Saguenay district while the other was of an educational character, entitled, "The Enemies of the Forest." These were displayed under the direction of J. D. Brule, eastern manager of the Southern St. Lawrence Forest Protective Association, Limited.

The people of Matane and vicinity were afforded an idea of the importance and significance of forest protection. A film, showing the operations of Price Bros., gave a splendid revelation of how the virgin forest is turned into paper. A brief description of the scenes presented in each film may be of interest. Spruce and balsam are most used in the manufacture of paper, and, in cutting these trees in the province of Quebec, a temperature of from 15 to 50 deg. below zero is often encountered. The trees are chopped down and sawn into uniform lengths and hauled to the river on sleighs. In one season no less than 50,000,000 feet of spruce is conveyed to the banks of the Riviere aux Ecorces. The picture showed that when the road is steep and dangerous hay is used to stay the too rapid descent of the sleighs. Most of the camps shown revealed really good dwelling houses and all the portaging is done by sleighs. 5,000,000 lbs. of provisions and 3,000,000 lbs. of hay and oats are used annually by Price Bros. in the Saguenay District.

Sometimes the logs are piled in the bush and are loaded by means of a bull-chain arrangement, into a train of sleighs. This train is hauled by a steam tractor and has a capacity of 150 cords of pulpwood. The scaling of the wood is done at the river.

The pictures disclose that the lumber-jacks seem happy and don't worry about the cares of the world.

The views representing the drive were also striking, showing

the logs rolled into the river and how dams are used to gather water and help driving. The men have very long hours but they have also four meals daily. Another unusual spectacle is where capable men, instead of walking through the bush to their lunch, hop on a log and float down stream to the spot.

The most interesting part of the drive is to see a jam. Dynamite is used and sometimes without success. Finally a jam which might hold 300,000 or 400,000 logs, lifts and travels as a unit until it meets swift water; then it gradually breaks up and follows the course of the stream in a less troublesome way. Some jams remain the same for several days and needless to say the blockade stops all progress on the river above the jam as well as below it. 135,000 cords of pulpwood or 4,590,000 logs are manipulated annually in Kenogami Lake by steam tugs.

In the making of paper the pictures show how the logs go into the wood room and are cut into 3-foot lengths by circular saws. They are then carried to the barking drums. Some logs next proceed to the sulphite mill and others got to a water sluice, a mile in length, to the paper mill. In the ground wood pulp mill at Kenogami there are 45 grinders with a capacity of 6 tons a day each. Here the fibre, which is all that is now left of the logs, goes through other processes until it comes out of the big paper-making machine as a finished article.

In the film, "The Enemy of the Forest," a good example is furnished, demonstrating the difference between carelessness and negligence. The lesson driven home is that if you are on a picnic, put out your fire; if smoking in a bush, do not throw away burning cibarettes, lighted matches or cigar butts, which might ignite the leaves or brush. Each province has a system of fire protection that puts a ranger on the highest points of the forest. He has a telephone line to communicate with workers. The province of Quebec is now developing its protective plans and, in a few years, will have a system of telephonic communication and safeguarding devices developed to a high degree of efficiency.

The officers of the South Western St. Lawrence Forest Protective Association, Limited, whose head offices is at 56 St. Peter St., Quebec, and under whose auspices the foregoing films were shown are W. Gerard Power, honorary president; R. L. Montgomery, president; Paul G. Owen (Quebec) secretary-treasurer. The officers and directors of the western division are J. V. Perrin, vice-president; C. B. Guerin, (Quebec), manager; W. G. Power, H. M. Wilson, Arch. Fraser, F. G. Quincy, D. C. T. Atkinson, E. A. Rockett, directors. For the eastern division Chas. R. MacLeay is vice-president; J. D. Brule (Campbellton, N.B.), manager; Angus McLean, D. Champoux, Wm. Russell, E. S. Holloway, H. Calhoun and George C. Scott, directors.

New Pulp Mill for Northern Ontario

A new, forty ton ground wood pulp plant will be erected at Dickson Creek, which is half way between Haileybury and New Liskeard, Ont., in the township of Brule. The location is on the T. and N. O. Railway on the shores of Lake Timiskaming. The company, which has the project in hand, is the Timiskaming Pulp and Paper Co., Limited, which has recently been incorporated, with an authorized capital of $500,000 and head offices in Toronto. Alex Fasken, of Toronto, who is a widely known barrister and a director of several pulp and paper companies, is president of the organization and C. C. Calvin, Toronto, secretary-treasurer. H. S. Hennessy, lumberman of Haileybury, is one of the chief promoters of the organization. The new plant will cost half a million dollars. The company owns fifty square miles of timber limits in Quebec along the river Quinze in the Lake Expanse district, containing 260,000 cords of spruce pulpwood as well as other woods. The plans for the new enterprise have been completed and it is expected that construction will be finished and the mill in operation next year. Much interest is being developed in the north over the project.

To Use White Birch for Pulp

Tiers of white birch, to be used as a distinct addition to the usable basis of pulp manufacture, are piled high in the stock piles of the Penobscot Chemical Fibre Company, according to a press dispatch from Old Town, Me., and are attracting much attention. The company has been experimenting for several years with various kinds of wood for this product and results have been so satisfactory that it is understod that in another year practically every kind of tree on the tract will be peeled for use in making pulp. While all trees are not equally adaptable to the making of pulp, the harder ones, cooked longer and mixed with the softer varieties, make the supply hitherto depended on for the making of pulp go much farther.

Objects to Alienation of Pulpwood

A resolution was recently passed by the Manitoba Legislature, protesting against the alienation of 81 townships of pulpwood. The vote was an adverse one so far as the Norris Government is concerned, the speakers for that body taking the position that the opening of the timber limit would help develope the country.

A recent despatch from Winnipeg said the resolution came up through Mr. Stanbridge, member from St. Clements, in whose constituency the timber limit lies. Mr. Stanbridge offered a protest since the application was made by a company in which Edward Brown, provincial treasurer, is largely interested. In his resolution Mr. Stanbridge stated that the Government was claiming to carry on negotiations to obtain the natural resources for Manitoba, while at the same time a member of the cabinet was interested in securing a considerable portion of these same resources, to wit, 81 townships of pulpwood.

The resolution further recited that the Dominion Government had advertised for bids on the limit in February to be closed in March, when it would be impossible to send cruisers into the country to examine the limits; therefore there could only be but one intelligent bid and that from the company in which Mr. Brown was interested, which had previously cruised the limit before making application.

A resolution was presented later in the Manitoba Legislature on behalf of the Labor group, calling upon the Norris Government, in view of it being defeated, to resign and turn over the administration to a cabinet composed of representatives of the various groups. This was defeated by the casting vote of the speaker.

Portable Rossing Plant for Quebec

There was recently shipped to one of Price Bros.' mills in Quebec a portable rossing outfit that could be moved quickly by rail and operated on sidings or spur tracks. The Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd., of Brantford, supplied the equipment which consisted of

Rossing equipment that is easily moved.

two barkers, engine set on boiler, haul-up and single saw slasher. All this equipment is mounted on an ordinary-sized car. The entire barking outfit was placed on a flat car which was finished complete. the sides of the car are hinged so that they can be elevated out of the way when the mill is being operated. The portable rossing mill is something new in the way of equipment in the pulpwood line.

Brompton Completes New Pulp Mill

A. P. Costigane, Secretary and Safety Engineer of the Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Association, recently addressed the employees of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, East Angus, P.Q., on the subject of "Accident Prevention." He cited the example of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills Limited which recently instituted a "No Accident week." The address was illustrated by a number of moving pictures.

Representatives of a number of Bond Houses from Montreal and Toronto recently inspected the mills of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company at East Angus and Bromptonville.

Mr. J. A. Bothwell, the general manager, presided at a luncheon given at East Angus, to the representatives.

The Brompton Pulp & Paper Company have now completed their new ground wood mill at East Angus, P.Q., and have installed the machinery.

In a recent article a leading magazine declared that these are trying times. Men are being tested as never before and are being either shaken up or shaken down. Another authority avers that we are living in a period of constant shifting. It is an age for the men who do. The fellow who waits for to-morrow, waits and waits, and the years glide by and find him still waiting.

Business Barometer Rising Steadily

The Pendulum is Really and Truly Swinging Other Way, Declares Southern Lumberman

The barometer is going up, and as much as I dislike to use that old bromide—the pendulum—as an illustration, I must acknowledge this delightful spring morning that the pendulum is really and truly swinging back; and just as we were recently in the midst of a panic before we knew it—all because we could wrap about us the smoke screen of the protection of the Federal Reserve Banking System—just so we have now actually run out from the trouble into the brighter day and the brighter hour without realizing it, said A. L. Clark recently in an address before the Southern Pine Association at New Orleans. Mr. Clark is president of that association and is far from being a pessimist or a dyspeptic.

We have stood for several weeks absolutely at the bottom—and we are now on the upturn.

I do not often indulge in prophecy. I do not mean to have what I say now take on the semblance of prophecy. It is to be more exact than that. I wish to state what I believe to be a fact! We have reached the bottom—the far outrunning end of the tide—and the tide is coming back.

Now a lot of us sat around in the new kind of "panic times" and felt secure, felt that everything was going right, and did not sense that we were in trouble, when as a matter of fact we were in the deep water of trouble right up to the edge of our underlips, and did not know it. So. this being true, it also follows that we had begun to go uphill slowly "under high," and did not know that we had shifted the gear. Some of us are still howling to high heaven about this and that and the other thing, when we should really be looking ahead and looking up to the Divine Providence that has pulled us through the flood and is edging us up to that lookout on the hill from which in a short while we may once again see the land of Canaan and the virgin whiteness of the milk, and the glinting flow of the honey of an established prosperity.

Just now I would like to organize a society and become its trustee and all its officers, and be priviliged to subsidize what we might call "The Society of the Diminishing of Croakers."

Of course, God has made a few croakers just as a backstop to happiness, but they are all like dear old Benjamin Franklin's croaker, whom I shall introduce to you in Franklin's own quaint language as follows:

"There are croakers in every country, always boding its ruin. Such a one then lived in Philadelphia; a person of note, an elderly man, with a wise look and a very grave manner of speaking; his name was Samuel Mickle. This gentleman, a stranger to me, stopped one day at my door, and asked me if I was the young man who had lately opened a new printing house. Being answered in the affirmative, he said he was very sorry for me, because it was an expensive undertaking, and the expense would be lost; for Philadelphia was a sinking place, the people already half bankrupts, or near being so; all appearances to the contrary, such as new buildings and a rise of rents, being to his certain knowledge fallacious; for they were, in fact, among the things that would soon ruin us. And he gave me such a detail of misfortunes now existing or that were soon to exist that he left me half melancholy.

"Had I known him before I engaged in this business, probably I never should have done it.

"This man continued to live in this decaying place and to disclaim in the same strain, refusing for many years to buy a house there because all was going to destruction; and at last I had the pleasure of seeing him give five times as much for one as he might have bought it for when he first began his croaking."

Just as we are on the edge of summer the busy boys will go out again with little gridironed wire "tricks" with which to swat the flies.

I wish all mankind—that is that kind of mankind which "has backbone and not wishbone," to paraphrase former Senator Cartwright—would consent to go out with a much more formidable tool than a fly swatter with which to swat the croaker.

The croaker is the man I am after from now on, for the tide has turned, and we want no more black and pessimistic prophecies, for they are more dangerous poison to the business mind than bootleg alcohol is to the human stomach.

Panama has many tropical woods. There are estimated to be about 1,000,000 laurel trees in Panama valued at $60,000,000; about the same number of the guayacan tree worth $40,000,000, very hard and suitable for shuttles, etc.; about 100,000 of the beautiful cacique trees, whose wood is hard and impervious to insects.

Getting Down to Brass Tacks

Writing to the "Canada Lumberman" the general manager of a leading firm in British Columbia says: "In reading your recent Statistical Number I notice a lot of optimism is expressed, and I find myself wondering if operators are doing any good by proclaiming a satisfactory condition and outlook in the face of such actually unfavorable conditions as we are now experiencing."

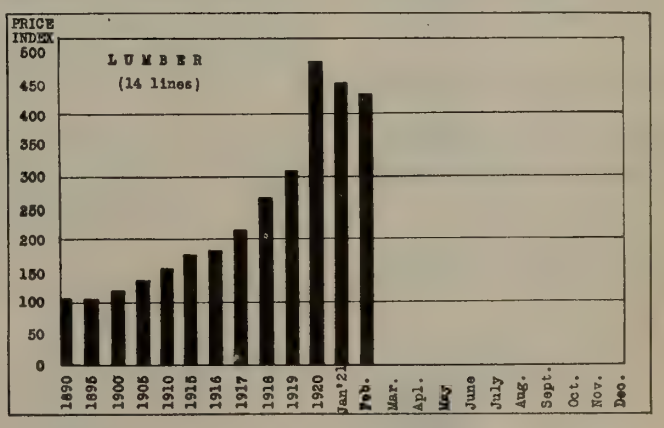
Continuing, he remarks: "For instance, prices and demand do not warrant, or justify, the sawing of a foot of lumber, but by spouting optimism, does it not create a false impression and possibly lend confidence to certain operators to start up and increase production, when more reliable counsel would advise the contrary? I cannot see anything to be gained by kidding ourselves into believing something that is not so. We have got to get down to brass tacks and flatten out the high price peaks so that people who want to build may have the confidence that they will not lose money by proceeding with their plans. In a letter just received from Babson, he says anyone that is not compelled to build immediately, will save at least 30 per cent. if he postpones operations until next fall. There is going to be a lot of lumber consumed, but apparently it is not going to be this year. I am not by nature a pessimist, but I believe we should have something more substantial than a random guess to base a lot of optimism that is being indulged in."

Seeking to Reduce Mill Men's Wages

Many of the large paper mills in Canada are endeavoring to cut the wages of their employees by 30 per cent.; increase the eight-hour day of the regular working force to nine hours; to stipulate that Sundays and overtime work, for which time and a half is now granted, be paid for on a straight schedule; and that unskilled or common laborers, now members of the union, be dealt with on the open shop principle, be paid at rates prevailing in the industry elsewhere. Votes have been taken by various paper-making unions who have decided, by large majorities, to refuse to accept a 30 per cent. reduction.

Speaking for one of the large paper manufacturing concerns, the manager said that readjustment of wages was necessary if the mills were to continue in operation. The present state of the paper-making industry is not as bright as it had been pictured, and only by a considerable lowering of the cost of production could the mills be kept running on full time and continue to produce at the prices prevailing. He said that for some weeks his company had been making paper for stock in order to keep the works going.

Rise and Fall of Lumber Prices



LUMBER——The fluctuations in the wholesale price of 14 lines of lumber from 1890 to February, 1921, are shown above. The average price from 1890 to 1900 is taken as the base, or 100. The peak was reached in May, 1920, when the index number was 533.9. In February, 1921, this had receded to 432.6, a decline of 18.9 per cent. from the high mark. The outlook for the immediate future is, from present indications, one of average demand. Prices are working more closely in line with the general level.—MacLean's Building Reports.

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber—Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

Wanted—White Pine

One or more cars 4 and 5/4 stained, good good short white pine. Mell & Sons Lumber Company, Philadelphia, Pa. 6-9.

Wanted Lath

Prices on Hemlock and Pine Lath delivered Detroit rate. Brewster Loud Lumber Co., 1307 Majestic Building, Detroit, Mich. 9-12

Wanted

Several cars No. 3 and culls 1" x 4 up. Maple, Birch, Beech, Elm, Spruce, Basswood or Pine. Box 571, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 9-12

Lumber Wanted

I am open to buy spruce box lumber 13/16" thick, P.I.S., 4" up; length, 6 to 16'. Address Box 556, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 6-13

Lath Wanted

Will buy any quantity, White Pine, Spruce or Hemlock. Please quote your best cash price f.o.b. Toronto. C. W. James Jr., 358 Greenwood Ave., Toronto. 6-13.

Pulpwood

We are open to buy a limited quantity of rough and peeled spruce and balsam pulpwood for immediate and future delivery; cash on shipment. Log Export and Import Co., 241 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. 8-11

Lumber Wanted

In carload lots, for immediate shipment, dry clear Basswood, Spruce, Pine or Mixed Squares. 1—⅞" x 1⅛" x 50"; 1¼" x 1¼" x 50—. Also for August, September and October shipment. Box 562, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 9-11

Wanted—Spruce

Send us your spruce stock sheets and prices.

Edmund A. Allen Lumber Co.,
812 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.,
9-12 Chicago, Ill.

Lumber For Sale

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

For Sale

300,000 feet Birch in logs ready to start sawing under National rules. Offered as No 3 common and better. Apply P.O. Box 6, Victoriaville, Que. 6-tf.

For Sale

New cut sawdust in car lots also green hardwood and green softwood trimmer blocks and ends 6" to 36" long. Car lots of each kind. Box No. 555, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 8-9

Ash For Sale

Four cars 4/4 log run Black and Brown Ash for sale, last season's cut, in good shipping condition. For further information write Card Brothers, Mountain Grove, Ontario. 15

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

FOR SALE—Hickory dimension squares and flitches. It is true economy to purchase our stock sawn to your net dimension. J. Murchison & Son, Dickson, Tenn. 6-9

Machinery Wanted

WANTED—Two heavy log or lumber trucks. Box 257, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-t.f.

Wanted

Portable Sawmill with edger, second hand, good condition. Send full particulars to G. Silverthorn, Islington, Ontario. 9

Machinery Wanted

Two—8" or 7" steam feeds in good condition.
9 W. H. COOK, Orillia, Ont.

Wanted

Circuar saw filing machine to handle 50" to 60" circular saws, must be in good condition. State price and maker's name. Box No. 554, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 8

Machinery For Sale

For Sale

One covel automatic band saw grinder for double cutting saws; a bargain; immediate shipment. The Muskoka Wood Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ont. 6-9.

For Sale—Locomotive

One 28 Ton 3 Cylinder 8 x 10 Standard Gauge Lima Geared. Located in Canada. Box 376, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19tf

For Sale

ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE, Two 36" Gauge. Complete and in good condition.

R. T. GILMAN & COMPANY,
Dept. "L",
211 McGill Street,
9-T.f. Montreal.

For Sale

Several tons of sawdust grates 5' x 10".
1 slide valve engine 14" x 18" cylinder.
1 Leonard high speed centre crank engine 14" x 14" cylinder.
1 Laurie engine 8 x 9 cylinder centre crank.
1 42" Berlin 3 drum sander practically good as new. Write for stock list of first-class used belting, pulleys, shafting, pillow blcoks, etc.
9 W. H. COOK, Orillia, Ontario.

For Sale En-Bloc

Complete Saw Mill Equipment, including one four Block Hamilton Carriage. One pair heavy twin engines feed complete and steam nigger. One three block E. Long carriage with eight inch gunshot feed and steam nigger. One heavy three saw edger, W. Hamilton make. Three 75 H.P. boilers complete with Dutch ovens and stacks. One 90 H.P. engine and fly-wheel complete. One lath and shingle mill. Complete filing equipment. One refuse burner, shafting pulleys, transmission, etc., complete. Apply Box 543, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-12

FOR SALE—Guaranteed rebuilt filing room machinery. Send for monthly mailing list. Ge Bott Mfg. Company, Big Rapids, Mich. 6-9.

Machinery For Sale

TWO KEG STAVE MACHINES
Complete with Jointers, Crozer, Clutches, etc.

Apply to G. M. Strong, 403 McGill Building, Montreal. 9

One 12 x 12 centre crank engine, 60 h.p.; one centre crank engine with sub-base, 75 h.p.; one centre crank engine, 30 h.p.; one side crank engine, left hand, 20 h.p.; one 27 h.p. portable engine on wheels, also new portables on wheels or skids 24 to 60 h.p. The Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co., Ltd., Seaforth, Ont. 6-11.

For Sale

400 H.P. Polson Compound Corliss.
200 H.P. Murray Simple Corliss.
16" x 24" Frost Slide Valve.
American 30" x 16" Sizer.
48", 54" and 66" Vertical Resaws.
5' and 6' Horizontal Resaws.
No. 140 Fay Egan Double Surfacer.
Several high speed Matchers, etc.
Box 564, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
9-E.o.1-T.f.

Machinery For Sale

Wickes gangs, 26" x 12", 40" x 14", 46" x 18"; Moreau pulpwood barking machine. 7' Garland band resaw.

MILES MACHINERY CO.,
9-10 Saginaw, Mich.

For Sale

400 H.P. Cross compound engine.
200 H.P. Simple Corliss.
150 H.P. Frost slide valve.
Horizontal band resaw.
Vertical band resaw.
High speed matcher.
Heavy double surfacer.
Berlin triple drum sander.
Many other machines.
Box 563, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
E.O.I.-9-15

Good Values

"SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE"

Matcher and Sizer, 30 x 12 American.
Matcher, Hardwood Berlin No. 89.
Matcher, American No. 77-B double profiler.
Matcher, 14 x 6 Glencoe.
Matcher, Hardwood American No. 229.
Matcher, American No. 22, 24 x 6.
Moulder, Hermance 10 in. wide open side.
Moulder, Woods No. 2 light inside.
Moulder, C. B. Rogers 6 in. outside.
Moulder, Berlin 10 in. No. 118 inside
200 Prs. Moulding Knives ground to shape.
Band resaw, Mershon 44".
Band resaw, Connell & Dengler 60".
Band rip saw, American No. 1 roll feed.
Band rip saw, Fay and Egan No. 202 chain feed.
Circular resaw 44".
Circular saw mill, Hoosier Pony.
Fan, 30"., brand new, Clarage single.
E. B. Hayes Dowell gluer and dryer.
E. B. Hayes dowell rod machine.
E. B. Hayes dowell standard power door clamp.
Planer, Fay & Egan, 30", single cabinet.
Planer, Whitney, 24", single cabinet.
Planer, Berlin, 30 x 6 No. 182, double.
Jointer, 24". Bass Machine Works.

Woodworking Machinery Company of Buffalo,
54 Mechanic St.,
E.O.I.-9T.f. Buffalo, N.Y.

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam binder rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

Second Hand Machinery

We have over $250,000 worth of used machinery of all kinds for sale. Suitable for mines, quarries, railroads, pulp and lumber mills, etc.

Everything carefully overhauled at our shops before shipped.

Send us your inquires.

R. T. GILMAN & CO.,
19tf Montreal.

Description of Engine and Water Heater For Sale by R. B. HERRON & COMPANY Tionaga, Ont.

1—Becket Slide Valve Engine 16 x 24
Automatic cut off wheel governor
Four inch intake
Five inch exhaust
Length of base twelve feet
Length over all fifteen feet
Main shaft thirteen feet by seven inches
Complete with fittings, grease cups and lubricators.

1—Exhaust Feed Water Heater
Diameter 24", length 7'
Complete with connections.
Sixty feet of Four Inch Pipe.
Five Elbows Four Inch.
Two Flanges.
Price F.O.B. Car, Tionaga, Ont., $1,300.00.

1—Payette Edger
Complete with front and rear table and rolls
Equipped with two sets of jaws
Floor space 6' 6" by 4'
Over all 7' 8"
Diameter of saw mandrel 3 & 3/16
Pulley 12 x 12
Capacity forty thousand per day.
Price F.O.B. car, Tionaga, Ont., $600.00
7-10

Situations Wanted

WANTED—Position to manufacture lath or pickets by day or thousand. Best of references. Box 597, Sudbury, Ont. 6-9.

Wanted position as sawyer on left hand rig. Long experience on both bands and circular. Prefer a fast rig. Box 495, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 8-9

WANTED position by thoroughly experienced lumberman, from swamps through the whole operation to manager, including saw mill operation; can handle a logging and lumbering operation from stump to lumber pile and get results; can furnish best of references, married. Age 41. Box 552, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 8-9

YOUNG MARRIED MAN wants permanent position with lumber firm. Ten years' experience in handling camp supplies and correspondence. Can use typewriter. Best references. Box 520, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 8-9

Man with 12 years' experience in the Quebec lumber and pulpwood business, speaking both languages, wishes position as superintendent in a better location for a company doing business in pulpwood or lumber. Has thorough knowledge of office work and is competent to take charge of any operation. At present manager of an American company on North Shore, but wishes to make a change. Address replies or enquiries to Box 512, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-t.f.

WANTED POSITION as lumber inspector or yard foreman; thoroughly conversant with National Hardwood Association rules of inspection. Box 576, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 9

WANTED by energetic and competent lumber salesman in Ontario, connection on commission basis with a reliable British Columbia firm that handles all kinds of B.C. lumber, shingles and doors. Apply Box 574, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 9

WANTED POSITION by competent lumberman experienced in both buying and selling Canadian hardwoods and B.C. lumber and shingles; thoroughly conversant with rules of inspection; have good connection and references. Box 575, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 9

WANTED SEASON'S EMPLOYMENT—Ten years' experience in lumber, handling men and keeping shack book, three years yard foreman and shipper in hard and softwoods. Would consider employment for season's cut as grader or shipper, would be ready to start the season 15th or 20th of May. Write wages and particulars to Box 565, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 9

WOULD you be interested in securing the services of a young man, twenty-one, with a perfect record of honesty, loyalty and good character? Have plenty of brains, initiative and tact. Have four years' experience in lumber and woodworking offices. Services have been entirely satisfactory. Devote spare time to study of books bearing on my work. Excellent credentials. Box 573, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 9

Situations Vacant

SALESMAN WANTED—Experienced for large retail lumber yard country town, also sticker hand for mouldings in planing mill. Box 570, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 9

WANTED—Engineer, circular filer, blacksmith, and sawyer for season's cut commencing in April. Box 504 Canada Lumberman. 5-tf.

WANTED—Live commission men to sell coast stocks throughout the Eastern and Prairie Provinces. Liberal commission to those who can obtain the price. Box 540, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-10

WANTED

Sawmill men, filer, sawyer, setter, lath sawyer, edger and trimmer men. Apply Box 491, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 4-9

Assistant manager wanted by wholesale and retail lumber company. One with good connection in Province of Quebec and Montreal preferred. State experience and salary expected. Apply Box 566, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 9

WANTED—Mill superintendent for sawmill in Northern Ontario. Applicant must have had first class experience in the sawmill business, be capable of supervising all the lumber grading and duties in connection with the sawmill business. Apply, stating experience and salary expected, to box 880, Sudbury, Ont. 8-9

Business Chances

"When you have any transit cars and cannot find a home for them, ship them to us. We will unload, store, insure and reload them when you desire, at reasonable charges. Write for full particulars." The Forest Products Co., Canton, Ohio. 6-9

For Sale

Lumber, Coal, Wood and Builders' Supplies—well established business in an active town of 8,000, doing good business, showing substantial profits, with desirable connection. Owner moving to take up other work. This will stand strict investigation. Box 577, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 9-10

Miscellaneous

For Sale

A large timber limit in British Columbia, containing spruce, fir, hemlock and cedar, railways run through the limit and also railway spur. This can be bought at a low price and on easy terms. For full particulars, apply N. L. MacDonald, MacDonald Lumber Company, 34 Victoria Street, Toronto. 8-11

Specification of Yacht "Laura" FOR SALE by

STE ANNE LUMBER COMPANY
Ste Anne des Monts, P.Q

Length	40 feet
Beam	9 feet
Depth at Bow	72 inches
Depth at Stern	70 inches
Depth Amidships	50 inches
Seating Capacity	15 persons

Equipped with Buffalo heavy duty engine 26-30 H.P. four cycle. Four cylinder, one clutch and reverse gear. Bronze metal propeller shaft. Three blade Columbia propeller 27.D. 32.P. One stearn bearing and inside stuffing box. All brass rudder and shoe plate. Planking in pitch pine 1¼" thick, ribs 1¼" x 1¼" oak. Centre to centre 8". Keel 4" x 11" oak. Speed 10 miles per hour. Yacht equipped with standard signal system and electric lighting system with storage batteries, all in good condition.

Tug Wanted

Wanted to purchase a small steam warping tug, commonly called "Alligator." Send full particulars, stating price, to U. O. I. Co., 194 Middle St., Ottawa, Ont. 7-8

How to Prevent Wood Shrinking or Swelling

To keep wooden articles from shrinking and swelling when in use, nothing practical has as yet been devised, but a proper application of the following principles, worked out by the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, will go a long way in reducing this trouble to a minimum :

1. Have the wood at a uniform and proper moisture content before it is put through the woodworking machines. If the wood is too wet, it will shrink; and if it is too dry, it will swell. The responce to changes in atmospheric humidity is more rapid when the wood is cut in smaller pieces.

2. Use quarter-sawed lumber if shrinkage across the face of the articles is likely to be serious.

3. If a minimum of change in dimensions is highly essential, use a wood as light as will stand up under the circumstances.

4. Use cross-banded material—that is, veneers glued together with the grain of each layer at right angles to that of the adjacent layer.

5. Under certain conditions it may be practicable to use wood temperatures. This reduces the that has been subjected to high capacity of wood to absorb moisture.

6. Several coats of oil, paint, shellac, varnish, or enamel, or impregnations with linseed oil or paraffin will more or less reduce the change in volume of the wood when it is subjected to variations in humidity for limited periods of time.

7. Insofar as practicable, protect the wood against extremes of atmospheric humidity during and after manufacture. This may be done in the shop and storage room by installing suitable humidity control apparatus in connection with the ventilating system.

Forest Experimental Station

The Dominion Government established about four years ago under the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior, a forest experimental station at Petawawa, Ontario. This is on a part of the military reservation that is not required at the present time for military purposes. The tract is admirably situated for the purpose as it is in a territory from which the timber has been cut in the past fifty or sixty years, and the new forest is coming on in various stages of growth and different kinds of trees. The tract resembles so much of the cut-over lands in Ontario and Quebec that the results of the experiments made in it will be applicable over a great extent of Eastern Canada. The experiments cover too wide a range to be gone into in a brief note, but, in a word, the result will be to show how quickly forests of different kinds of trees grow, and how best to handle a cut-over or burned-over forest area in order to get a crop of pine, spruce, or birch, or any other desired tree ready for the saw. Already valuable information has been secured and this will be increased as each year goes by and the effects of the different methods of treatment become visible.

Tests on Floor Panels and Columns

In connection with the Third American Lumber Congress, a water test will be conducted at the Underwriters' Laboratories, Chicago, on a joisted floor panel covered with metal lath and cement plaster. The fire resistance test on the panels has already been held, and although no ofcial report has been issued as to its results, it is considered to have been a satisfactory test. Reports on this series of tests will be issued in the near future.

Another report which will be out in a short time is that covering the series of six fire tests on timber columns in which a reinforced concrete cap specially designed for the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association was used. A patent on this cap has been applied for, to be taken out in the name of the Association and assigned to the public.

Dirigible Balloons for Forest Fire Fighting

In a recent clipping from a San Francisco despatch, millions of dollars worth of valuable timber has been saved by the Government during the season just closed, by the use of airplanes in forest fire fighting. Due to the accurate plotting by wireless from the planes, the fire fighters can be directed to within a quarter of a mile of the exact location of the fires.

The Government is planning on extensive improvement of the airplane patrol service for next season. It proposes to employ navy dirigible balloons for transporting fire fighters from the fire control stations to the fire. Men with all equipment will be loaded into the dirigible, taken directly to the scene and dropped by means of a long rope ladder.

The motion is not only saving millions of dollars each year from fire loss, but is training scores of army fliers for future emergency.

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE

We have many attractive properties listed with us, for sale, in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, in both Freehold and Crown lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

NEW BRUNSWICK
Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

NEWFOUNDLAND
More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

ONTARIO
Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

QUEBEC
Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

Cruiser's reports and blue prints, where available, will be sent to Principals or their accredited agents.

R. R. BRADLEY
4 Hospital Street, MONTREAL, P.Q.

All Kinds of Insurance for LUMBERMEN
H. B. WARREN Registered
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Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario and the East

During the past two weeks there has been little change in the general situation so far as the demand for lumber is concerned. The market is still a buyer's market and trade is spasmodic. It is reported that manufacturers of white pine are holding this year's cut at nearly as high a price as last year and so far have shown little or no disposition to come down in their figures. Few, if any, large stocks have as yet been purchased by wholesalers, who are sitting back awaiting developments. The building situation is looming up quite promisingly in the cities but in the smaller towns and country little is doing as yet beyond some repair work and renovations. The feeling, however, seems to be brightening and it is felt that from this out the tendency will be upward.

In this issue, the Canada Lumberman presents interviews with a number of representative lumber dealers in Ontario and the East and a perusal of their views will shed some light upon the situation generally. Summed up in a few words, it may be stated that stocks with the most of them are low and business has been rather slow up to the present but is picking up in certain centres. On the whole, however, the outlook is fair. Until after the 1st of May when the attitude of labor will probably be definitely known and some large projects now under way assume shape, there will not be any radical change in the situation.

Since the reduction in freight rates, western stock is moving a little more freely but there is still strong competition from southern pine, which is arriving in fairly large quantities. The hemlock market is pretty well shot, while there has been a recent drop in the price of spruce and red pine. White pine is holding its own firmly and those who have stocks are convinced that values will not recede.

Sawmills are resuming operations in various parts of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The majority of plants expect to get under way during the first week in May. Some have already started.

A reduction in wages of unskilled labor has been put into effect at numerous points and there is little objection on the part of the men so far as Ontario is concerned. New Brunswick press despatches convey the information that several strikes have taken place, the help refusing to accept the ten hour a day instead of the nine. They are not objecting so much to a decrease in pay of from ten to fifteen per cent. It appears that the strongest fight has been around the re-establishment of the ten hour a day.

In hardwood lumber there is not a great deal of stock moving. Most of the factories which are running announce that they have enough material on hand yet to last them from a fortnight to six weeks, and will not be in the market until this is used up. Many industrial establishments are operating only to part capacity and, naturally, buying is on a very conservative scale.

Just after the April 15th edition of the "Canada Lumberman" had gone to press, word was received that another decrease in western freight rates had gone into effect, making the rate from Vancouver to various points in Ontario 90c. per hundred pounds. There is no reduction in the carrying charge on shingles, which still remain at $1.10½, the former charge being $1.14.

The lower rate of 90c. on lumber is the half-way point between the figure which prevailed last spring and the one which went into effect last fall when carrying charges were jumped 40%. The rate in the spring was 77c. and this was augmented later by 26.5.

The mountain mills of British Columbia have secured a rate of 81c. per hundred pounds from that district to points in Ontario. The former figure was 94½c. The reduction is the same as that which has been granted the plants on the Coast.

The shipments of lumber from the west fell off so much during the past season that the railways began to feel they had rather killed the goose that laid the golden egg. Business in the lumber line, which had been fairly active up to the time of the 40% advance, suddenly went flat and has remained decidedly quiet.

Mills and shippers, wholesalers and consumers, in fact everybody, joined in an agitation for a lessening of the levy. The "Canada Lumberman" voiced the general expression of opinion, particularly the western trade, when on March 1st it published an article which aroused considerable comment, under the caption "Are Railways Killing the Lumber Business." It was then stated that Canadian roads on their augmented charges had been losing money, for not one-third of the lumber had been coming out of the Pacific Coast province that there was prior to the apex of carrying charges going into effect in September 1920. Up to that time about 60% of the shipments of loaded cars from British Columbia to the east consisted of forest products.

The railways have, at last, come to a partial realization of what is meant by over-stepping the mark. The present reduction of 13½c per C. is welcome in that it is a move in the right direction and will enable B.C. fir to be sold in the East in competition with southern pine and Michigan, Wisconsin and Ontario hemlock. Heretofore, southern pine had a great advantage in that the freight rate was only 53c. per houndred, while, as stated, the charges on material shipped from the Coast was $1.03.5.

The belated reduction in rates has already had an appreciable effect with western mills; in fact, a spirit of optimism now prevails among eastern representatives of Coast concerns. The outcome should be greater confidence in the present market situation, more stability in prices and a tendency toward equalization of production, sale and distribution. While the concession granted is not as generous as was hoped for, it is at least a move in the right direction and the 90c. freight tariff on Coast forest products is much more desirable than one of $1.03½.

It is estimated that on the guaranteed weights, the savings to the eastern buyers of B.C. stock will be as follows:—Dressed timbers $4.00 per M; rough timbers $4.25 per M; flooring and V joint $2.75 per M; boards and shiplap $3.25 per M; ⅝ V joint $1.75 per M; dimension (eastern standard) $3.75 per M; dimension (Coast standard) $3.25 per M; casing and base $2.50 per M; cedar, bevel siding $1.00 per M.

There are plenty of cars available and both the lumber trade and the railway interests are hoping that many idle ones which have been at various sidings and divisional points, will be brought into service. Generally speaking a carload of material can now be brought from the coast in three weeks or even less time, and satisfactory service may be rendered.

In regard to Canadian freight rates in general they will be revised downwards when the present rates become ineffective on July 1st next year, according to a public statement made recently before the Canadian Club of Calgary by Hon. F. B. Carvell, chairman of the Dominion Railway Board, that is if he still retains that position.

This pledge took on greater significance when coupled with Mr. Carvell's summing up of the situation in the statement that first must come a rearrangement of working conditions of railway employees; reduction in service, and reductions in the price of coal.

Mr. Carvell told the club some of the reasons for his discussion on such matters in public. Exception had been taken by some people to his doing so, but he felt it a matter of great public interest, it was just before such bodies as the Canadian Club that full and free explanations should be made. Mr. Carvell briefly reviewed conditions when he became a member of the board. He dealt with the McAdoo award, its adoption by the Canadian Government, and the subsequent Chicago award. It took $22,000,000 for the Canadian railways to pay the retroactive part of the Chicago award, he said. The payroll for the Canadian National Railway prior to the McAdoo award was $43,265,000. It was estimated the payroll for the present year would be $81,347,000. The Canadian Pacific payroll prior to the award was $56,190,000. The estimate for this year was $100,000,000.

United States

Business has not changed materially in the lumber line within the past two weeks except that a few more orders have been placed and confidence is gradually returning. Prices are firmer in some woods and several inquiries which have been made from time to time, have been converted into orders. Building strikes are still on in a number of centres and this has caused structual operations to be held up.

One authority states that in spite of all the handicaps of high transportation charges, high rate of wages for labor and abnormal interest charges, the lumber business is gradually improving in volume and this is bringing with it a slow advance in the level of mill prices. As stocks get lower, yardmen are being absolutely forced to place occasional orders because they have permitted their goods to run down to such a low point that they are not able to fill bills which are sold. Mixed carload lots, containing numerous items of stock are the rule.

As stated, the unsettled wage question is still deterrent to pronounced building activity in the larger cities. There is a vast amount

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of estimating going on that indicates a huge volume of business being held in check, principally owing to the refusal of labor to accept any reduction. Money is somewhat easier and lower interest charges are anticipated.

There is very little change noticed in the hardwood situation and industrials are still adopting a decidedly conservative policy. Some factories that have started running again are buying only for their immediate needs. Manufacturers of oak flooring and millwork plants have been speeding up their production somewhat in response to a demand for their products that is stimulated by some general increase in structural operations.

Then, automobile concerns are also taking aboard larger quantities of hardwood than they have for some time, but furniture manufacturers are buying little as yet in advance of current needs. However, greater interest is being shown in the future.

Prices have not changed either in northern or southern hard woods, though the sagging tendency is still in evidence, especially in common grades. In yellow pine the condition remains unchanged. The upper grades have declined slightly in price with commons tending to steadiness. There is a belief that on the whole business will continue to show some improvement in yellow pine.

Hemlock orders are disappointing as a much heavier increase was expected for spring business. Many of the sales are made in competition with other goods and at prices somewhat under the current quotations.

Considerable strength has developed in the Douglas fir market during the last two weeks, due more to the broken condition of stocks than to increase of demand. The volume of orders is showing a steady increase as spring advances but is still very far from normal. Mill stocks in the meanwhile have become badly depleted and assortments broken, and it is difficult to place orders today for badly mixed cars. Finish, drop siding and dimension are in particularly low supply and are selling at an advance of about $2. Recently the market on dimension was about $8 off Rail B list; today $6 off is the customary price, with the chances to get it at $7 very few, and some mills are refusing to sell dimension at a greater discount than $2 off.

Speaking of the general situation, a leading paper gives the following comprehensive summary:—Encouraging reports from many sections of the country tells of an increase in building activity, especially the building of homes and further encouragement is lent to the building movement by the recent action of some building material manufacturers in lowering prices. This action, taken long after similar action on the part of luumbermen, tardy as it is, is commendable. Money also is becoming more plentiful for building.

Today the return of building to normal volume probably is delayed more by the attitude of union building labor than by any other one thing. In many places building labor scales came up for readjustment April 1, in others they will come up for revision May 1. So far, in too many cases, union building labor—or the leaders at least—stridently refuse to consider anything but peak wages. Labor represents a very large percentage of the cost of any home, and wages can no more hope to escape readjustment than the prices of the materials which enter into the physical structure.

The people need homes, labor needs work, manufacturers need business, the welfare of all interests is therefore bound up in no small degree in increasing building. This year there should be no long drawn out wrangles, no useless strikes. Differences should be sanely and quickly settled with due justice meted out to all. If this is done building will soon assume normal conditions and everybody will be benefited. Lumbermen especially should work and work hard to prevent tieups due to strikes.

Great Britain

The echo of the recent labor trouble is not yet over and business has been very slack in consequence of the disturbance and uncertain outlook. Just when a revival will set in it is not possible to state. Everything is now at a standstill and until a more settled feeling prevails, there is not likely to be any marked change either in demand or prices.

Many housing schemes are still in abeyance and one correspondent says:—"If we are to wait until the Government takes the initiative, then the prospects of trade increasing in this direction are not particularly bright. The whole question of a revival in business appears to hang largely on the problem as to when the market will reach the bottom in regard to prices. It is hardly likely that anybody is going to speculate if the existing uncertainty in values continues."

There is a feeling in other circles that as the labor agitation has spent itself to a certain extent, the public mind will soon witness a turn in the industrial tide. For some time trade has been in the trough of the tide and that of itself is a guarantee that conditions will rise again. Just when that time will arrive, no one cares to predict.

In a general review of business "The Timber Trades Journal" says:—The course of trade since the war has taught one very important lesson—to give up the pre-conceived ideas and not to be astonished at anything. If, a year ago, anyone had hinted that many dimensions in sawn goods would have been almost halved in value in the spring of 1921, he would have been looked upon as a scaremonger; and if, further, he had suggested that the 1921 market would not have opened by Easter, not much would have been thought of his judgment or phrophetic powers. So extraordinary, indeed, has been the sequence of events that the trade is now prepared for anything, and this is just the reason why all are waiting. At one time, there seemed no limit to the height to which prices might rise, and now there scarcely seems a limit in the other direction.

In regard to the freight situation, it is stated that the tendency continues downwards and more tonnage is being laid up. There is little doubt that shipowners are now beginning to realize that in future much lower rates of freight will have to be accepted for wood cargoes.

Speaking of the situation in hardwoods, the "Timber News" says: For several weeks hardwood trading has been under a cloud, and a change of atmosphere would be exceedingly welcome. The slow demand is the most difficult and most significant factor in the trade problem. A change in the direction of greater activity would have a heartening effect all round. A tonic of that kind is what the market most needs, but whether it will be administered or not in the immediate future remains to be seen. The timber trade has of necessity to move with the general trade of the country, and the latter is as yet merely struggling to get on its feet. Recovery is also retarded by the peculiar financial situation that has developed. A high bank rate and limitation of borrowing facilities which were instituted to check speculation, and have fulfilled the object intended, have had effect also of hitting and badly handicapping the ordinary trades. This was foreseen at the beginning, but it was absolutely essential to place a check on the speculators' activities, despite the evil involved. The financial stringency is the reason for much of the forced selling, and the lack of confidence that has been so freely expressed of late. Money is exceedingly tight, as traders dealing with the consumers find especially. This makes the situation doubly difficult. It appears improbable that speculation would revive if the bank rate were reduced and more generous facilities granted by the banks, and it is certain that action of this sort is needed to assist the trade of the country.

Market Correspondence

St. John Looks for Improvement in Early Fall

The condition of the market in St. John shows no improvement at the present time and no one can say it is any worse to-day than it has been for the past thirty days. The price of lumber is governed by economic laws and its history is the story of the lumber industry at St. John to-day. There is no demand either in England, Canada or United States. Steamers are going away from St. John carrying no lumber cargo and very few cars are moving out to the American market from over the territory surrounding St. John.

About three weeks ago there seemed to be considerable demand from the New England market for Random spruce, but this ceased a week ago and orders are scarce. What orders are being received are being taken at about $38.00 Boston, which is leaving about $28.00 to $30.00 on cars St. John, rate of 27½c. This does not leave anything but a tremendous loss for the manufacturer on the old stocks which were purchased by the brokers at from $42.00 to $46.00 net. It will also produce nothing but a loss to the manufacturer at the present time, as the logs are costing in the vicinity of $25.00 at St. John mills. When the manufacturing is added it shows nothing but a dead loss for any random that may be shipped on the Boston market at this price.

English deals are without any demand and the last consignment shipped from this port is said to have net over $25.00 along side ship. This was some ten days ago, since which time some inquiries are coming from the other side and it is largely for 3 x 7 and 3 x 8, which are reported to have been offered at about $30.00 along side ship St. John. These prices have simply been forced sales and the people, who shipped them, have done so trying to liquidate a certain amount of their deals and turning them into cash if possible. The banks all over the country, while they have been dealing very fairly with the merchants, feel it is wise for the latter to try and unload some of the stocks and pay back the advances made by the banks as promptly as possible. This is causing a tremendous loss to the manufacturers and brokers but the system of liquidation must go on before trade will get back to proper conditions. It is a great deal like cleaning the water out of stocks and getting things down on a real solid basis. This liquidation cannot go on much longer at these prices un-

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Everyone at St. John is making a large bid for all local business and price cutting is very prevalent. Local stocks are heavy and are being offered at an average of about $35.00 for real good specifications for house building trade. Spruce boards are being sold in the rough at from $30.00 to $32.00 for a good city cut board, while rotary or portable mill sawn stock is being offered for less money. It, of course, is an inferior article containing a considerable amount of wané, poorly manufactured and is not to be compared with stocks turned out at the larger mills on tide-water, where it is well graded, well manufactured and well taken care of.

An analysis of the trade at the present time shows the manufacturers at St. John to be in a good solid position and they feel that they can weather the storm without any financial upheaval. They, of course, realize that they must get down to a new basis of price and to get there, they must have a lower scale of wages for production during the coming summer. At the present time the mills have not started and it is not known whether they will or not but, should the men agree to take the same rate of wages as paid in 1919, a limited amount of manufacturing will be done. While this will not leave any profit at the present prices on this new scale of wages, should there be any sale for lumber, it will give the manufacturers an opportunity to turn their logs into cash and liquidate their debts as promptly as possible.

The strike of carpenters in New England has been very detrimental to the trade at St. John as it has caused stagnation in a number of orders for house building material from Boston and vicinity. Just when this strike will be ended and the real union men go back to work, is indefinite at present. It is felt that the men cannot hold out much longer and if they at all study conditions world wide, they will be brought face to face with the fact that they are wrong and will realize that the only way to improve trade is to start the building of the houses and other buildings much needed both in and around Boston.

The stocks held by the several European Governments have been offered for sale to a limited amount at very low prices. It is said that a certain amount of Government stocks in Nova Scotia were sold at about $20.00 at the point of shipment. These stocks, of course, are very inferior, some of them having been piled for, at least, three years. They are stained and rotted to a large extent and do not compare in any way with last year's manufacture and in no way with the stocks to be manufactured during the coming year of 1921.

Practically no portable mill work is being carried on throughout this section of the province and only a limited amount of logs have been taken out for the coming season's sawing.

Stocks of low grade, such as culls, are being offered for $20.00 to $25.00. Of course, a good deal of the culls has been poorly taken care of and unless they are stuck up are not fit to market.

The outlook, while not encouraging, is in no way different from other trades. Until a sound basis of re-production in the cost of labor has been reached and certain economics put into effect, the lumber business cannot expect to stand in a much different position from other trades but one good sign about the lumber business is, that there are a large number of buildings needed in Canada, United States and England and the work of re-building in the European countries as well as at home must be carried on in the immediate future. It matters not what the price may be. If an outlet can be found for the material and the demand increases, there certainly will be a steady influence on the lumber trade and by fall of 1921, it should find itself in a much better position than to-day. It will, no doubt, take the next six months to liquidate and get down to a new base price.

Laths in this section of the country have been all cleaned up and there will be no more to market until there have been some new ones produced. Should the mills not start operation, laths will be very scarce in this immediate section, although it is understood there are considerable stocks on the North Shore of New Brunswick.

Stocks of pine 1 in., 2 in. and 3 in. are light and should a revival in the manufacturing trades throughout New England take place in the near future, it is felt that the price of pine will be steady and sales made at profitable figures.

So far the driving of logs on the St. John River has not been a success and all logs are hung up in the streams. Should weather conditions not improve the logs will not come out for manufacturing this year. It is just possible that this condition of affairs will improve and should there come any shortage at all, the price of lumber will certainly improve.

There are several small sawmills in Costa Rica and some frame building by the well-to-do. Nicaragua has a valuable pine belt on the coast and a great variety of hardwoods, including mahogany, cedar and rosewood.

Halifax Business is Now Showing Some Life

The prediction of those who foretold that trade would pick up in April and May, and show a gradual improvement during the summer months and that normal conditions based on a lower cost level might be expected about the end of the present year or the beginning of next, appears to be well founded at least, insofar as the first part of the opinion is concerned, says our Halifax, N.S., correspondent.

Since the beginning of the year, the dullness in the local and American markets which is characteristic of this season of the year, has been much more pronounced than in other recent years. This in conjunction, with the scarcity and tightness of money has had the effect of seriously curtailing the output of lumber in this Province. Since the beginning of April sales have been more numerous, and considerable shipping to the United States, both by rail and water is now under way, while purchases are only being made for stock to go into immediate consumption.

Owing to the cautious policy adopted by the American buyer, prices have shown no tendency to rise above the present low figure. A satisfactory settlement of the strike now on among the building trades in the New England States, would, in all probability, have the effect of stimulating business, which owing to the reduced stocks carried by the yards would be quickly reflected in a greater demand by the manufacturers.

It was hoped that prompt action would have been taken by the Railway Commission to relieve the shipper of the serious burden imposed by the present railway tariff, when it was seen that the excessive rates charged by the railways, instead of increasing the revenue of the roads as was intended, had the opposite effect, and became a prime factor in the depression of trade. On account of the bulk of the product, no industry suffered from this cause to a greater extent than the lumber business, and no branch of the industry more than that in Nova Scotia, owing to its unfavorable situation from a railway point of view and the lower grades of lumber produced in this Province. By far the greatest item in the total cost of lumber laid down in almost any market is the cost of transportation, and until the freight charges are modified, in keeping with the lower levels of values, shipments of any great volume cannot be resumed.

The British market has not yet shown any indications of revival. The steamship companies operating steamers out of Halifax have reduced their sailings almost to the vanishing point, and the Canadian Government merchant marine have not yet arranged for any sailings from the port of Halifax for the coming season. Large stocks of spruce are reported in the principal British ports such as Liverpool and Manchester, and the resumption of transatlantic business will depend on how soon these stocks are used up. Ocean freight rates have been greatly reduced. Charters are reported fixed from St. John at well below the 100s mark, for tramp steamers.

A transaction of considerable interest to local merchants was the recent sale of about 20,000 M. feet of the old Government stocks stored at Halifax and other points in Nova Scotia to M. Henri Peladeau of Montreal. The removal of this lumber from the market is expected to have a salutary effect on the trade, as so long as the British Government controlled this stock there was no certainty as to its final disposition. M. Peladeau has already started shipping this lumber to Montreal by rail and vessel.

It is also reported that another Montreal firm has bought a block of the old French stock at St. John, and as the Government is shiping from their stocks stored at that point, it is hoped that before a great while all this old Government stock will be disposed of.

The demand on the Halifax market, particularly in the city is fair. Stocks on hand are sufficient to provide for most immediate requirements while the yards show little interest in new offerings except at very favorable prices. A number of large contracts in Halifax have been let recently, and construction started. Plans are being prepared for a number of others, and as building costs are now considered to be down to bed-rock, a fair volume of business is expected as the season advances.

Montreal Trade Evidences Signs of Animation

At last there are signs of improvement in the Montreal lumber market. As yet the better feeling, as the result of increased orders, is not pronounced, but there are hopes that the industry is nearing the end of a long period of dullness and falling prices. That termination will be a relief to all sections of the trade, who too frequently had to incur losses on sales. Even when losses have not been made, prices have been such as to preclude any profit. The market has been, in fact, more or less demoralized, this condition being the more accentuated by the reason of the sharp contrast with previous good times. In the desire to secure whatever business was available competition has been very keen, with the result that prices showed marked variations. This cutting of prices and the stiff competition have not been

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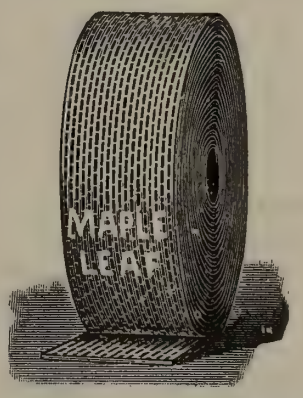

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confined to lumber, but have extended to such commodities as hardwood flooring.

It may be pointed out that some wholesalers are of the opinion that notwithstanding a large volume of business, prices have not yet touched bottom, and that the stocks offering are such as to more than counter-balance any effect which might result from increased buying.

The causes for the lack of demand, which characterized the market for months, are to be found in the slowing up of general business. Naturally orders for construction are comparatively small during the winter, but usually large cmpanies such as railways, car builders, piano factories, etc., buy a fair amount of lumber during the winter period. This support has been lacking, as large industrial concerns have worked, and are working, on short time. Construction did not open up as anticipated, and the expected revival in lumber did not materialize. Local building prospects are, however, now brighter. A considerable amount of work is contemplated, and architects have prepared a large number of plans which are awaiting the sanction of proprietors for tenders to be called. Many have yet to be convinced that prices are stabilized and this has retarded construction. It may be that there will be a further slight reduction in the values of building material, but the chances are that quotations will remain steady. The cost of building will be slightly enhanced owing to a decision of the Tramways Company not to carry freight. A large volume of material has been carried at a low cost, and the decision means that a more expensive form of haulage must be employed. So far labor has given no pronounced indication of resisting the lower schedule of wages adopted by contractors.

Lumber Industry Needs No Protection

A recent despatch from Washington, D.C., says: Wages paid common labor in the lumber industry in Canada are slightly higher than in the United States, according to a letter sent to some of the members of the House Ways and Means Committee to-day by Donald D. Conn of the Shevlin, Carpenter & Clarke Company of Minneapolis. Mr. Conn was a witness before the Ways and Means Committee several weeks ago in opposition to the imposition of any duty on lumber, contending that the lumber industry in this country needs no protection. His company has lumber both in the United States and in Canada.

National Hardwood Meets in Philadelphia

Among the Canadian firms who have recently joined the National Hardwood Lumber Association is J. A. McDonald of Emsdale, Ont. The twenty-fourth annual convention of the association will be held in Philadelphia on June 9th and 10th at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

A recent meeting took place of the Inspection Rules Committee and the associated wood-using industries were invited to send representatives for the purpose of conferring on points of mutual interest pertaining to national inspection rules. There is every indication that the result of the conference held was satisfactory to all concerned.

The committee formulated its recommendations covering proposed changes and additions to national rules and these will be brought before the June convention for final action thereon.

H. L. Hebard, deputy national inspector of the New York City market and district, has resigned and J. A. Wiesing of Jersey City has been appointed his successor. Mr. Hebard was formerly inspector for the Toronto district and is well known in Ontario. He has taken a position as representative in the eastern states of a large wholesale lumber firm of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Lumber Outlook in Miramichi District

An important meeting of the mill workers and longshoremen of the Miramichi District was held recently in Chatham, N.B. Among the speakers was John W. Varley, of Toronto, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor. He contended that there was an organized effort on the part of capital to drive labor back to the economic servitude of pre-war days. Workers had been blamed for falling down and keeping down production when as a matter of fact there was an overproduction with an eight or nine-hour day in force, and yet employers wanted a ten-hour day and more production. He urged all laboring men, organized or unorganized, to stand together in the battle against the ten-hour day.

W. B. Snowball, speaking for the lumbermen, said he could not sell his deals at any price. He had been in Montreal, Toronto and New York and had cabled England but it was no use. The market was glutted. The log cut during the past winter had been much smaller than usual. The company's wharfs and piling ground were filled with lumber and there was no room for more. He added that his company had sustained a loss during the past season. After explaining conditions locally and taking into consideration that men who had worked for him all their lives, looked to him for employment, he had succeeded in making arrangements whereby he would operate the smaller mills of the company as far as possible this season. He spoke of the conditions in the lumber industry in Nova Scotia, British Columbia and many parts of Ontario where a ten-hour day was still the rule. The price of lumber was down but the cost of logs was not. Mr. Snowball did not expect returns from money spent in operations this season and said if a nine or ten-hour day was general all over Canada, he would be in perfect accord with it. As it was now, he wanted an even chance. In conclusion, Mr. Snowball said that he could compete with the best of his competitors under equal conditions.

Canadians Attend Woodlands Meeting

The Woodlands Section of the American Pulp & Paper Association was permanently organized recently in New York. It was decided to adopt as the programme for the coming year a co-operative study of the growth and yield of pulpwood through reforestation both by artificial planting and natural reproduction, with a view to determining exactly to what extent the practice of forestry by paper mill companies on their pulpwood limits can be made profitably.

Two prominent Canadians were present at the gathering and took part in the discussions—Ellwood Wilson, forester of the Laurentide Co., Grand Mere, Que., and Edward F. McCarthy, who has just completed elaborate studies of the region north of Lake Superior for the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa. Mr. Wilson discussed the tractor, sinkage and slash disposal problem, while Mr. McCarthy went very extensively into the matter of getting rid of the debris of the forest.

New Logging Camp Will Have Pool Room

The Abernethy-Lougheed Logging Co., Limited, of Port Haney, B.C., have commenced operations and are logging from the Miami Corporation timber limit which they have secured. Starting from the Fraser River, near Kanaka Creek, where one of the latest log dumping schemes have been constructed, the broad gauge railway cuts across Maple Ridge municipality and crosses the Lillooet River at the old John Stewart homestead, at which point the company intends to locate a permanent and up-to-date camp. This camp will include all modern conveniences, including a reading room, pool room and a baseball diamond. The company has decided to go to considerable expense in view of the permanent nature of the work on Limit "W," forty acres of land having been purchased as a site.

A leading feature of the operations of the Abernethy-Lougheed company will be the big asset to the mills on the Fraser River during the annual freshet. Much embarrassment has from time to time been caused the mills during the summer time by reason of the freshet practically prohibiting the towing up of logs. To secure an ample supply of logs it has been necessary in the winter and low water periods to accumulate enough to carry them through the freshet season, when they cannot tow from the gulf. The present company and other loggers on the river have for years been able to carry the mills over when shortages have occurred. The additional output from Haney will further supplement what is already put in on the river, and will greatly relieve the millmen from New Westminster to Port Haney from anxiety during this period.

Profits of Int. Paper Covering Five Years

International Paper Co., Boston, in the past five calendar years earned a total of $33,911,946. This figure is after all charges and taxes. Regular dividends on the $25,000,000 6% preferred take $1,500,000 a year, or $7,500,000 for the 5-year period. For the $19,850,264 common stock, therefore, the company has earned $26,411,946, or $133 a share, as compared with present selling price of about 61.

As a matter of fact, International Paper has not showed earnings equal to $133 a share on the common back into the property in five years. In 1917, the accrued dividends on the preferred, reflecting a number of lean years, were paid off to the amount of $7,506,244. The actual total of preferred dividends consequently was $14,251,57r for the five years, leaving a surplus of reinvestment in the business totalling $19,760,367, or $98 per share of common.

International Paper produced about 300,000 tons of newsprint last year and 232,000 tons of high class papers. The newsprint output was some 5,700 tons under that of 1919, but in the better grades there was a gain of 65,700 tons in out-turn. The most striking feature of operations, however, was the increase in profit per ton. In 1920, on a production of 532,000 tons of paper of all grades, the company earned a net profit of $22.24 per ton, as against $9.15 a ton in 1919 and $10.90 per ton in the year before that.

During 1920 the company cut down its notes payable from $8,500,000 to $306,687, practically extinguishing that item. This was accomplished by no new financing; in fact, there was a net reduction in capital liabilities of $467,588. Net working capital on Dec. 31 last stood at $26,590,000, but since the turn of the year the balance sheet position has deteriorated. Mills of the company are running at only 50 per cent. of capacity and heavy borrowings from the banks have had to be made against accumulating inventories.

The Wide Variety of Jeffrey Chains For Saw Mill Use

Is illustrated in these sections of Jeffery Conveyers for service in handling

Logs from river and storage to mill saws.

Ties from stream to mill or railroad cars.

Refuse, Saw Dust, Slabs, Blocks, etc., from mill to fire pit.

Lumber from mill to yard or kiln.

Pulp Wood, Chips, etc., in Pulp and Paper Mills.

Ashes, Coal, Packages, etc.

Jeffrey Wire Cable Conveyers are especially adapted to Long Distance Haulage and the handling of large capacities of Mill Refuse and Saw Dust, Pulp Wood, etc.

Write for Special Bulletins and let us figure on your conveying requirements.

The Jeffrey Mfg. Co.

Canadian Branch and Warerooms

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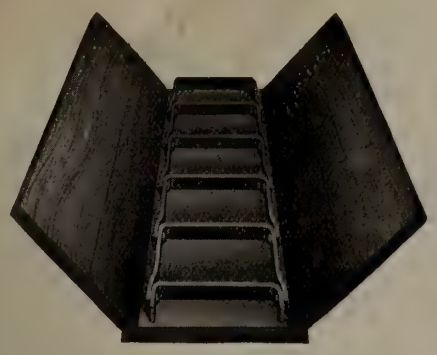

Fig. 1—Sawdust and short refuse Conveyer made from a plain (Style A) Steel Drag, sliding upon a steel plate.

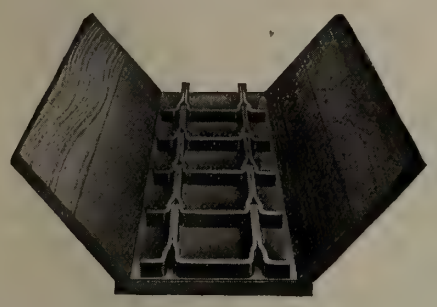

Fig. 2—A wider and more durable type of the Steel Drag Chain (Style D) than Fig. 1.

Fig. 3—A malleable Drg Refuse Chain mounted upon a steel plate. This chain is especially fitted for service in gritty material on account of long internal wearing surface of pin.

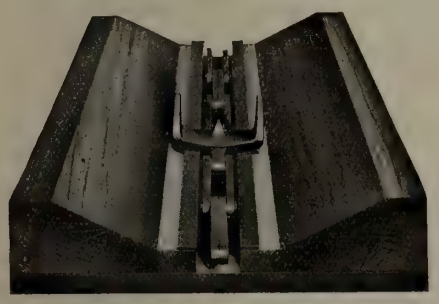

Fig. 4—Cast Steel Log Haul-up Spur, mounted upon a Vulcan Steel Chain and sliding on flat steel strips.

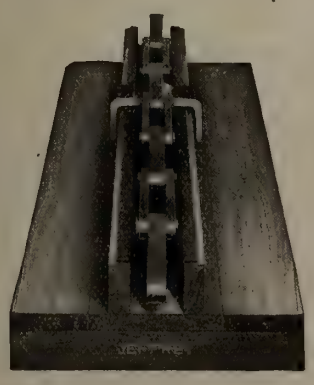

Fig. 5—Return strand of the above Log Haul-up (Fig. 4) showing the spur inverted and running astride of longitudinal guides.

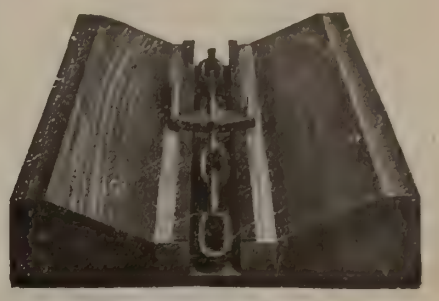

Fig. 6—Cast Steel Log Haul-up Spur upon a long link welded steel chain and operating on steel strips.

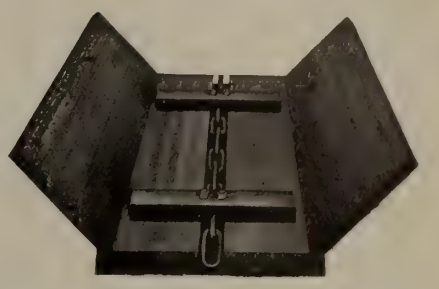

Fig. 7—A cheap and effective Pulp Wood and Refuse Conveyer made from Jeffrey Long Link Coil Chains with U-bolts and Wood Cross-bars at intervals.

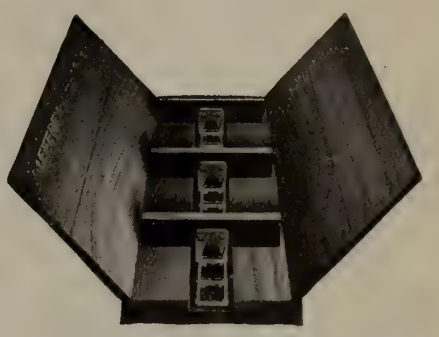

Fig. 8—A lighter service Conveyer than Fig. 7, made from Detachable Chain with F-2 attachments or any other type of Malleable Chain with similar attachments.

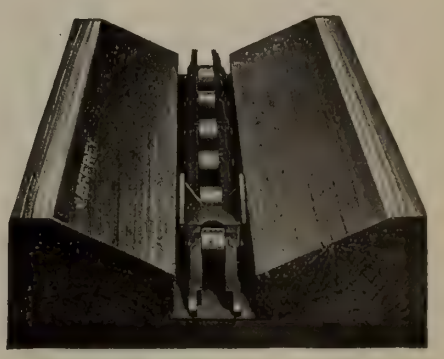

Fig. 9—Log Haul-up made from an extra strong malleable roller chain having steel pins and with renewable spurs riveted to top of the chain.

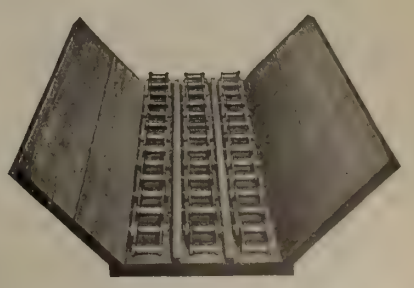

Fig. 10—A series of plain chains in a wide trough makes an excellent conveyer for handling logs from saws to stackers or barkers.

Mr. Mackin Did Not Criticize Others

Under the captions "Sense of Humor Claimed by Canadian Lumbermen" and "Conduct of Lumber Industry in the United States Designated as Funny," the April 8th issue of the "Mississippi Valley Lumberman," Minneapolis, Min., says:

"That the attitude of lumbermen of the United States in the present situation is a joke and a source of amusement to their Canadian brethren is the opinion expressed during his Minneapolis visit this week, by H. J. Mackin, general sales manager and assistant manager of the Canadian Western Lumber Company, Ltd., of Fraser Mills, British Columbia.

"Now, it may be that Mr. Mackin and his Canadian associates have a peculiar sense of humor. Be that as it may, Mr. Mackin offered some degree of evidence to support his statement.

"According to him, the proper course in this country under the rather stressful conditions that have obtained in the lumber and other industries for an uncomfortable period of time, would have been for lumbermen to sit tight and hold their products, rather than attempting to dispose of them when there was no market and incidentally apparently trying to see who could lose the most money on what relatively few orders there were to be had.

"Canadians, particularly British Columbia lumbermen, he said, are enjoying a fair business and a fair profit. They did not become panicky when trade was slow, and immediately set about to slash prices and demoralize the markets.

"Mr. Mackin, accompanied by Mrs. Mackin, is on his way to Chicago, Toronto, Montreal, New York and other eastern markets. Through Calgary and Manitoba especially, he reports considerable building activity. While in Minneapolis he spent a good portion of his time conferring and visiting with Neil J. McCormick.

"The Fraser Mills are the largest mills in the Dominion of Canada. The concern operates at present approximately 180 retail yards in Canada, scattered through the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

"As to the quality of Mr. Mackin's humor and his capacity for recognizing a joke when he sees one, we'll leave as judges our readers on this side of the line."

Mr. Mackin, who spent some days in Toronto, when spoken to regarding the correctness of the foregoing, said: "I am amazed how such a report should find its way into print. I have always refrained from criticizing the course or programme of any individual or association of lumbermen. I was not interviewed by anyone in the city of Minneapolis or elsewhere and it has never been my policy to offer any criticism of others in the lumber line. Conducting the business of the company, with which I am connected, is the principal interest I have in the lumber industry at the present time. It would, certainly, be shortsighted and discourteous on my part to go to another city and tell the lumbermen there how to run their affairs. I feel sure that my attitude will not be misconstrued by any reference that has been made." Mr. Mackin added that he foresaw last summer that deflation was bound to come, and, in the case of his own company, they started reducing lumber prices six months ago, and the liquidating process had been going on ever since. Mr. Mackin, from his intimate connection with all branches of the lumber industry, has an excellent opportunity to study market conditions and he believes that there will be a steady improvement from now on and that the future is fairly promising. Further than that he did not care to discuss the situation at present.

Mr. Donnelly Speaks up for the Coast

Patrick Donnelly of Vancouver, B.C., who is well-known in the Pacific Coast as one of the leading financiers of the west, was in Montreal recently on business connected with the Bridge River Timber & Mfg. Co.,

Mr. Donnelly is deeply interested in the timber resources of British Columbia and is enthusiastic regarding the future possibilities of that province. He spoke of the reduction in freight rates that has just gone into effect on lumber shipped from British Columbia to Eastern Canada, and declared the United States was becoming more and more dependent on the Dominion for its lumber supply.

"The outstanding feature of American lumber importation during the fiscal year was that the value of sawed lumber increased from $28,874,405 in 1909 to $55,050,197 in 1920. Marked increases in lath shingle and wood pulp are also shown by figures of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce," he said.

"On the other hand," Mr. Donnelly continued, "it is evident by the figures supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa, that Canada has now to look to British Columbia for its principal supply of lumber. Lath, lumber and shingle production in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, 1918-19: Ontario, 1918, $42,782,958, 1919, $36,734,791; Quebec, 1918, $40,199,895, 1919, $34,557,982; British Columbia, 1918, $39,442,660, 1919, $44,746,347. (Pulp and paper mills and logging operations are not included in this statement). The capital invested in the lumber and pulp and paper industries in British Columbia is as follows: 1917, $64,433,831; 1918, $84,114,436; 1919, 101,557,167."

What City Will Get This Big Plant?

Sir Alexander Maguire, president of Maguire, Paterson & Palmer, Canada, Limited, British match manufacturers, was in Montreal recently. He also paid a visit to Pembroke where he inspected the splint factory which had been erected in that town and is now in operation. When interviewed, Sir Alexander said that matters had not yet reached a stage that allowed him to make any announcement as to the plans of the company, which, in general, are the establishment of a $5,000,000 match-making plant. He thought, however, that it would not be long before his project became more advanced.

Since Sir Alexander left Montreal last fall, rumors have been rife as to where the main plant is to be established, but it is understood that no definite plans have yet been reached. A recent report from Quebec city suggested that locality, but it would appear that it is too far from the company's lumber resources at Pembroke. Montrealers are hopeful that the big proposition will be located in that city.

Impetus Imparted to Tree Planting

Following an address by H. J. Moore, Provincial Highway Forester, members of the Chamber of Commerce of Stratford, Ont., passed a resolution calling on the government to fix an annual tree-planting day, to begin next year, so that forests may be restored and highways lined with trees.

Mr. Moore, in his address, touched on some phases of civic beautification, pointing out that younger people and the children were not particularly interested in such matters, largely because no effort is being made to educate them. He advocated the adoption of every possible means to interest children, as from sources such as these inspiration comes.

Tree-planting should be under the control of one person or board in every municipality, he said, so that trees would be properly planted and spaced, and not more than one variety on each street, but that each street should be planted with one kind of tree. At the present time there are only about 10 per cent. of trees along provincial highways healthy and in good alignment. To improve this condition and to lay out park spots along the highway is Mr. Moore's job, and he spoke most earnestly on the urgent need of co-operation all through the country to save the trees.

Will Send Trees to New Zealand

Vancouver's parks and boulevards are to be adorned with species of trees and flowering shrubs of New Zealand, while the maple, national emblem of Canada, will take root in the public squares of the cities of Christchurch and Auckland. Mr. J. Fyfe Smith, president of the Vancouver Horticultural Association, who returned recently from a trip to Australia and New Zealand, stated that he had made the necessary arrangements.

Mr. Fyfe Smith, who for years has been an ardent horticulturist, is greatly impressed by the flowers Australia and New Zealand have to offer to a tract and please the eye of the tourist. Their parks are far ahead of those in Canadian western cities. The private gardens are very beautiful, but there are several in Vancouver, which would compare favorably with these.

It was arranged to exchange arboreal and floral products with the cities of New Zealand, as the climate there more approaches that of British Columbia than that of Australia. In addition to maple saplings, the New Zealanders are anxious to introduce into their country the spruce, birch and other varieties. The species of flowering shrubs which will be sent here are unusually attractive, states Mr. Fyfe Smith.

Too Much One Sided an Arrangement

Sir George E. Foster is always pleasing and happy in his public addresses. He can also be gentle, yet incisive when it comes to pointing the way which others should follow. Recently the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce spoke in New York City, during which he took occasion to point out a few plain facts to our neighbors across the border. He declared that, during the past year, Canadians had bought from the United States $921,000,000 worth of goods. This meant that every man, woman and child in Canada spent on an average $115.00 in purchasing from the United States. The latter country had purchased from the Dominion only $560,000,000 worth, which was exactly $5.00 for every man, woman and child in the United States. "Then," declared Sir George, "let us be neighbors. Buy as much from us as we do from you, and when we come down here with our goodwill security Canadian dollars, be above offering us 88c."

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TO close out an estate there is offered for immediate sale, block of standing timber covering an area of some 25 square miles. Contains Spruce, Fir, Tamarack and Pine. Situated about 10 miles from railway station. Block has been carefully cruised. Reports, maps and full particulars on application to

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The stock on hand consists of White Pine and Norway Lumber and Lath: approximately 4,000,000 ft. of lumber and 1,500,000 pcs. of Lath, piled at the following points: Victoria Harbour, Midland, Peterboro, Callander, Spanish Station, and Pakesley.

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EDGINGS

V. Larieviere is erecting a new sawmill at Rexton Falls, Shefford County, Que.

The capital stock of the Nicholson Lumber Co., Burlington, has been increased from $25,000 to $100,000.

The sawmills of J. B. Smith & Sons of Callander, Ont., resumed operations recently and expect to have a busy season.

The Chicoutimi Pulp Co. have started work on a log chute, one and one-half miles long at Chandler in Gaspe county, Que.

Genoa Logging Company's loading camp at Cowichan Lake, B.C., which was closed for a time owing to a shortage of logs, has resumed operations.

Roofing Homes Company, Limited, Toronto, was recently incorporated to mnaufacture and deal in roofing and other building materials. Capital $40,000.

The Community Builders, Limited, Toronto, were recently incorporated to conduct business as builders, contractors and building material merchants. Capital, $500,000. H. D. Johnston and H. B. Taber, of Toronto, are two of the incorporators.

The Toronto Homebuilders' Association, Toronto, was recently incorporated to promote all kinds of building and protect those engaged in the building trade. Two of the incorporators are H. D. Johnston and H. B. Taber, both of Toronto.

The River Charlo Building Company, Limited, Charlo, N.B., have been incorporated to manufacture and deal in logs, lumber and other forest products. Capital, $10,000. P. Fraser and W. C. Hamilton, both of Charlo, Restigouche County, N.B., are two of the incorporators.

The Grimmer Settlers Company, Limited, St. Quentin, N.B., was recently incorporated to conduct a general lumber business, manufacturing and dealing in lumber, timber and other forest products. Capital, $30,000. N. Pelchot and A. Gauthier, both of St. Quentin, are two of the incorporators.

Napoleon Gignac, Inc., Quebec, P.Q., have been granted a provincial charter to conduct a general lumber business, manufacturing and dealing in lumber, timber and other forest products. Capital, $99,000. Rose de Lima Hebert and Ernest Gignac, both of Quebec, are two of the incorporators.

The ratepayers of Southampton, Ont., recently carried by a large majority a by-law guaranteeing the bonds of Panels, Limited, for $20,000, to assist the company to enlarge their factory. The company proposes to extend their plant for the manufacture of patent veneer rim-bound table tops and other lines.

H. H. Ross, of the Ross Saskatoon Lumber Co., Waldo, B.C., who is on the Coast, reports that about 75 per cent. of the mills in East Kootenay are operating, principally on tie orders. This business may keep them going for another two or three months. Those plants which have no tie orders are not operating yet.

It is announced that a Brantford firm has secured a site at Mount Dennis near Toronto, for the manufacture of fireproof shingles, and are proceeding with building operations. The new industry will give employment to between 300 and 400 men and the output will be from 40 to 60 cars a week. The site is located on the G. T. R.

In a fire which recently visited the Morin block, a large ten-storey office building in Quebec, and entailed a loss of $300,000, several lumber firms suffered damage to their offices. Among them were Grogan & Conway, Mark H. Kaine and the South Shore Forest Products, Limited. It is announced that the Morin block will be rebuilt immediately.

The Foley Lumber Co., 18 Toronto St., have opened up a retail yard at the corner of Dupont and Shaw Sts., Toronto, which is in charge of C. K. Foley. Michael Foley will look after the wholesale end of the business. The new yard carries a large stock and the company announce that it is their intention to open up other yards in Toronto in the near future.

H. J. Moore, Provincial Forester, recently addressed members of the Board of Trade in Galt, Ont., on his work, especially with regard to the scheme to beautify the provincial highways by having both sides of roads lined with trees. It is the intention to have Mr. Moore make a tour of the roads in the vicinity of Galt with a view to planting them.

The Kipawa plant of the Riordon Company has been closed for a couple of weeks in order that repairs may be made and a general overhauling of machinery take place. Exaggerated reports were sent out regarding the shutting down of the mill and the alleged throwing out of employment of a large number of men, all of which the officers of the company deny. The market for sulphite pulp is improving steadily.

D. A. Wood's drive for Fraser Company, Limited, consisting of 2,000,000 feet of lumber, reached safe waters recently. This is considered by the oldest inhabitants of the settlement to be the record drive that ever came down the north branch of the Oromocto River in New Brunswick. In spite of the uncertain conditions of the weather, Mr. Wood broke the record on the north branch.

The Kitchener, Ont., Board of Parks management have granted the public school board the privilege of having the boys of the senior fourth classes of Victoria School take part in a practical demonstration of reforestation. School Trustee L. Sattler has agreed to secure the saplings required and will assist the boys in planting them in Victoria Park. Each boy is to plant and name one tree.

A five century old oak timber from the condemned roof of Westminster Hall, London, now being restored by a unique method on account of devastation wrought by the death-watch beetle, has been brought to Montreal by W. D. Stokes and is now located at the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, University street, Montreal. This ancient block of British oak has been so honey-combed by beetles that it resembles a sponge, while in parts it has turned to a greenish tint.

It is stated that the temporary closing down of several large industries in the north and the curtailment in the production of pulpwood as well as mining operations, has contributed largely towards unemployment, and laborers have been swarming into Cochrane in the hope of securing work on the extension of the T. & N. O. Railway to James Bay, which is expected to start

in the near future. A party of surveyors has gone north to Cochrane to complete work in the final survey for the new extension, and when this work is actually commenced it will quickly absorb what surplus labor exists in the north.

J. R .Eaton & Sons, of Orillia, Ont., whose provincial charter was recently cancelled, are now operating under a federal charter. The change was made some time ago as the firm found that it would be more practical for them to be incorporated under a dominion charter, as they sell their products in all of the provinces. The move has not meant any reorganization but simply expansion and increased production.

A provincial charter has been granted to the Temiskaming Pulp & Paper Co., Limited, with a capital stock of $500,000 and headquarters in Toronto, to manufacture, sell and deal in pulp and paper and also to carry on the business of lumbermen, sawmillers, etc. Among the provisional incorporators are,—George H. Sedgewick, James Aitcheson, John W. Pickup, C. C. Calvin and Duncan A. McGrimmon, all of Toronto. It is understood the company will erect a large pulp mill near Haileybury, Ont.

A despatch from Vancouver announces that Philip Brooks, the well-known lumberman, is contemplating the erection of a handsome new residence on Shaughnessy Heights, to cost approximately $180,000. The grounds are now being laid out with lawns, flower beds and shade and fruit trees, and are almost a block in extent, running from Granville St. to Connaught Drive. The site is the highest in Point Grey and commands a magnificent view.

The employees of the sulphite pulp mill of Frasers, Limited, Edmundston, N.B., recently decided to accept a cut of 20 per cent. in wages. The mill, which has been closed since early in the year, has now resumed operations. The men at first refused to accept the decreased pay but after interviewing the officials and finding that the plant would remain closed if the men struck, another meeting was held and a vote taken that stood almost two to one in favor of returning to work at reduced wages.

The annual meeting of the St. John River Log Company was held in the office of the company in St. John, N.B., when officers for the ensuing year were elected. J. Fraser Gregory again is president, and Walter Jackson was re-appointed manager and secretary. It was announced that the amount of lumber brought down this season was the smallest the company ever had on the St. John River, being only about 10,000,000 feet.

M. A. Grainger, managing director Timber Industries Council of British Columbia, has been made the recipient of a handsome illuminated document by the provincial forestry branch in commemoration of his association with the department as chief forester and as an appreciation of his services and his relations with his assistants. Hon. T. D. Pattullo, minister of lands, made the presentation. The gift was an artistic book, bound in red and yellow cedar and containing the signatures of all the members of the forestry service.

The management of the Beaver Board Company in Buffalo, and its 23 subsidiaries in various sections of the United States and Canada, have been taken over by the firm of George W. Goethals & Co. General C. C. Jamieson of the Goethals firm, has been elected vice-president and general manager of the Beaver Board Companies, and is working under a one-year contract. G. C. Miller, also of the Goethals firm, is associated with Gen. Jamieson in the operation of the companies. Mr. Miller is also president and general manager of the Tillotson Manufacturing Co. of Pittsfield, Mass.

Shingle manufacturers have changed the name of the Shingle Agency of British Columbia to the Shingle Manufacturers' Association. A. D. Anderson, of Peers & Anderson, former president of the Shingle Agency, Vancouver, has been elected president of the new association, and J. A. Edgecombe, of the Edgecombe-Newham Co., Vancouver, vice-president. Frank Nash, former secretary of the Shingle Agency, has resigned to go into private business, and Fred H. Lamar, formerly secretary of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association (of Canada), has become secretary of the Shingle Manufacturers' Association.

An offering of $1,250,000 7 per cent. first mortgage 15-year sinking fund bonds of Clarke Brothers Paper Mills, Ltd., is being made, with a bonus of 30 per cent. common stock. Clarke Brothers Paper Mills, Ltd., organized under a Dominion charter, is an enterprise associated with Clarke Bros., Ltd., which was formerly a partnership of W. G. and W. W. Clarke, who have been in business for over forty years at Bear River, N.S., during which time they have developed and successfully established a series of allied industries, based chiefly on the products of the forest. Clarke Bros., Ltd., own the majority of the stock of Clarke Bros. Paper Mills, Ltd.

A charter has been granted to the Canadian Sawmills Co., Limited, Toronto, to manufacture and deal in lumber and wood products. The capital stock is $250,000. It is understood that this company, which has recently been organized and is composed largely of interests associated with the Fesserton Timber Co., Toronto, will take over the manufacturing end of the latter organization. The Canadian Sawmills Co. some time ago purchased the plant of the Pierce Lumber Co. at Timmins, Ont., and are also erecting a new mill at Krugersdorf on the T. & N. O. above North Bay. The cutting capacity will be 25,000 to 30,000 feet a day and the product turned out will be spruce.

Fred H. Lamar, the popular secretary of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, has been appointed secretary-manager of the Shingle Agency of British Columbia, with headquarters in Vancouver, B.C. For over three years Mr. Lamar served as secretary of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, and the present status of that organization is largely due to his efforts. The plan books which the association published each year were wonderful evidence of the splendid aid that this organization offered its members, and the excellence of these annual books was due to the untiring work which Mr. Lamar put on them. Mr. Lamar succeeds Frank Nash, who is going into private business.

The Fraser Companies' Victorian mills in Fredericton, N.B., were recently shut down as a result of the inauguration of the 10-hour day and the refusal of union mill men to work more than nine hours. The mill generally employs between 75 and 90 men. The Fraser Companies, in a statement, said it was true they had laid off the men because the union had voted to work only a nine-hour day. "We think the mill should run 10 hours," said Archibald Fraser. "We do not want to be arbitrary," he continued, "but we have got to get our costs down in order to sell our output, and the only way it can be done is to operate on the 10-hour day. If we can get our costs down we can sell our goods, and will thus be able to operate. At the present time there is room for only five weeks' sawing in our yards."

The Beck Lumber Company
PENETANG, ONTARIO
We handle the famous
Horse Shoe Brand White Pine
Manufactured by C. Beck Mfg. Co.
Have a complete stock of Dry White Pine, Hemlock, and Lath.
A planing mill in connection.
Prompt attention given all enquiries.
TORONTO OFFICE 10 Parliament St. F. H. HORNING M 2170

G. M. STRONG Office : 211 McGill St.. Montreal
Saw Mills at : Cambria, P.Q.
WE OFFER :—
2 Cars F. A. S. Maple 2" -
1 Car 2 C. & B. Birch 1½"
2 Cars 2 C. & B. Birch 2" -
2 Cars 2 C. & B. Birch 3" -
1 Car 2 C. & B. Birch 1" -
1920 Cut
Also Spruce, Pine, Basswood and Hemlock Rough or Dressed

H. BOURGOUIN
Dominion Express Bldg., 145 St. James St., Montreal
We have ready for shipment at Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.
4ths AND BETTER SPRUCE

1 x 4 x 10/13	40,000 ft.	1¾ x 7 x 10/13	60,000 "
1 x 5 x "	40,000 "	1¾ x 9 & up	100,000 "
1 x 6 x "	40,000 "		
1 x 7 x "	20,000 "	2 x 4 x 10/13	25,000 ft.
1 x 8 x "	10,000 "	2 x 5 x "	80,000 "
1¾ x 4 x 10/13	25,000 ft.	2 x 6 x "	80,000 "
1¾ x 5 x 10/13	50,000 "	2 x 7 x "	90,000 "
1¾ x 6 x 10/13	65,000 "	2 x 8 x "	75,000 "

WE ALSO HAVE "B" & "C" GRADE IN 1", 1¾" & 2"
200,000 ft. 1 x 3 and up, 2, 3, and 4 ft. long. No. 1 and 2 Box Boards.
60% SPRUCE 40% RED PINE
500,000 1½" Mill Run Spruce Laths.—Dressing Facilities at Mill.

"By-Pass" Blower Systems
for green saw dust and wet stringy material
Material that usually clogs the ordinary Blower is handled easily and continuously by our "By-Pass" Blowers. No material passes through or around the fan. That is the big secret of "By-Pass" success. Slow speed and minimum power are other strong features. Write for literature and all details.
We manufacture and install complete systems
Toronto Blower Company
156 Duke St., Toronto

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

Prices in Carload Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto

White Pine;		
1 x 4/7 Good Strips	$120 00	$125 00
1¼ & 1½ x 4/7 Good Strips.	125 00	130 00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	150 00	160 00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	130 00	135 00
1¼ and 1½ x 8 and wider Good Sides	175 00	176 00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides.	180.00	190.00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	100 00	110 00
5/4 & 6/4 No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	105 00	115 00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	105 00	115 00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	65 00	67 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	66 00	68 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	66 00	68 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	69 00	71 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
1 x 12 Mill Run	75 00	77 00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 Mill Run	69 00	71 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	65 00	67 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	67 00	69 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	69 00	71 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	79 00	81 00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	48 00	50 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	47 00	49 00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	49 00	51 00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	49 00	51 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	33 00	35 00
1 x 10 x 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	39 00	41 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 3 Mill Culls	25 00	27 00
Red Pine:		
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	56 00	58 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	60 00	62 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	64 00	66 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	56 00	58 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	57 00	59 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	60 00	62 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	62 00	64 00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	85 00	90 00
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	85 00	90 00
Spruce:		
1 x 4 Mill Run	45 00	47 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	47 00	49 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	50 00	52 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
1 x 12 Mill Run Spruce	62 00	64 00
Mill Culls	44 00	46 00

HEMLOCK (M R)

(In car load lots f.o.b. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	36 00	38 00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	39 00	40 00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	41 00	43 00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	42 00	44 00
1 x 7, 9 & 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	41 00	43 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 12 and 14 ft.	38 00	40 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 18 ft.	43 00	45 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 20 ft.	45 00	47 00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft.	33 00	35 00

FIR FLOORING

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2 Edge Grain
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2 Flat Grain
(Depending upon widths)
1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough
1¼ x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough
3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough
1 x 5 & 6 Fir Casing
1 x 8 & 10 Fir Base
1¼ & 1½ 8, 10 & 12" E. G. Stepping
1¼ & 1½, 8, 10 & 12" F. G. Stepping
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S.
1¼ & 1½ x 4 to 12, Clear Fir, D4S
XX Shingles 6 butts 1 to 2", per M.
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in., per M.
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2 in., per M.

B. C. No definite prices yet prevail on forest products generally.

LATH

	F.O.B. Mill
No. 1 White Pine	$12.00
No. 2 White Pine	10.50
No. 3 White Pine, 4 ft.	9.00
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in.	6.00
Merchantable Spruce Lath, 4 ft.	7.00

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for carloads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

The prices quoted on imported woods do not include American exchange.

ASH, WHITE

(Dry weight 3800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$120.00	$ 70.00	$ 40.00
1¼"	130.00	85.00	45.00
1½"	130.00	85.00	45.00
2"	140.00	100.00	50.00
2½" and 3"	165.00	120.00	60.00
4"	165.00	120.00	60.00

ASH, BROWN

4/4	$130.00	$ 70.00	$ 50.00
6/4	140.00	80.00	55.00
8/4	155.00	80.00	55.00

BIRCH

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$120.00	$ 75.00	$ 50.00
5/4 and 6/4	130.00	85.00	55.00
8/4	135.00	90.00	55.00
10/4 and 12/4	150.00	105.00	65.00
16/4	150.00	110.00	70.00

BASSWOOD

(Dry weight 2500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	$100.00	$ 70.00	$ 40.00	$ 30.00
5/4 & 6/4	105.00	75.00	45.00	35.00
8/4	110.00	80.00	50.00	45.00

BEECH.

The quantity of beech produced in Ontario is not large and is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices. At present the prevailing quotation on log run, mill culls out, delivered in Toronto is $60.00 to $70.00.

CHESTNUT

(Dry weight 2800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1"	$115.00	$ 75.00	$ 45.00
1¼" to 1½"	125.00	85.00	50.00
2"	135.00	95.00	50.00

ELM, SOFT

(Dry weight 3100 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	$105.00	$ 75.00	$ 45.00	$ 30.00
6/4 & 8/4	140.00	105.00	70.00	50.00
12/4	155.00	130.00	85.00	

GUM, RED

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	Plain 1s & 2s	Plain No. 1 Com.	Quartered 1s & 2s	Quartered No. 1 Com.
1"	$ 95.00	$ 60.00	$115.00	$ 85.00
1¼"	105.00	70.00	125.00	95.00
1½"	105.00	70.00	125.00	95.00
2"	120.00	95.00	145.00	100.00

Figured Gum, $10 per M. extra, in both plain and quartered.

GUM, SAP

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	53.00	$38.00
1¼" and 1½"	68.00	53.00
2"	73.00	58.00

HICKORY

(Dry weight 4500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$115.00	$ 65.00	$ 50.00
1¼"	140.00	95.00	60.00
1½"	140.00	95.00	60.00
2"	155.00	110.00	65.00

MAPLE, HARD

(Dry weight 4200 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Com. No. 1	Com. No. 2	Com. No. 3
4/4	$120.00	$ 60.00	$ 45.00	$ 30.00
5/4 & 6/4	125.00	70.00	60.00	
8/4	125.00	75.00	65.00	
12/4	130.00	85.00	75.00	
16/4	150.00	110.00	90.00	

SOFT MAPLE

The quantity of soft maple produced in Ontario is small and it is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices.

PLAIN WHITE & RED OAK

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$105.00	$ 70.00
5/4 — 6/4	120.00	80.00
8/4	130.00	90.00
10/4	150.00	100.00
12/4	150.00	100.00
16/4	170.00	110.00

WHITE OAK, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$160.00	$ 90.00
5/4 & 6/4	170.00	100.00
8/4	180.00	120.00

QTD. CUT RED OAK

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$140.00	$ 85.00
5/4 & 6/4	150.00	95.00
8/4	160.00	105.00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:	
1-in. x 7-in. and up	$150 00
1¼-in. and 1½-in., 8-in. & up	190 00
2-in. x 7-in. and up	200 00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up.	90 00
Pine good strips:	
1-in.	125 00
1¼-in. and 1½-in.	145.00
2-in.	150 00
Pine good shorts:	
1-in. x 7-in. and up	135 00
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.	110 00
1¼-in. and 1½-in.	135 00
2-in.	140 00
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	80 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	95 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	90 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	75 00
Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips	65 00
Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips	65 00
Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips	72 00
Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips	72 00
Pine, 1 x 8-in., s.c. 12 to 16 ft.	73 00
Pine, 1-in. x 10-in. M.R.	75 00
Pine, s.c. sidings, 1½ and 2-in.	75 00
Pine, s.c. strips 1-in.	62 00
1¼, 1½ and 2-in.	65 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.	55 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5	56 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6	58 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11', 1"x10"	60 00
Pine box Boards:	
1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	50 00
1"x3", 12'-16'	55 00
Pine, mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-ft. and up	50 00
Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.	40 00
O. culls r & w p	28 00 32 00

RED PINE, LOG RUN

mill culls out, 1-in.	36 00	52 00
mill culls out, 1¼-in.	36 00	52 00
mill culls out, 1½-in.	38 00	52 00
mill culls out, 2-in.	40 00	52 00
mill culls, white pine, 1"x7" and up		45 00

MILL RUN SPRUCE

1"x4" and up, 6'-11'		37 00
1"x4" and up, 12'-16'		37 00
1"x9"-10" and up, 12'-16'	42 00	44 00
1¼" x 7, 8 and 9" and up, 12'-16'	42 00	45 00
1¼ x 10 and up 12'-16'	43 00	45 00
1½" x 12" x 12" and up, 12'-16'		50 00
Spruce, 1-in. clear fine dressing and B)	50 00	53 00
Hemlock, 1-in. cull	30 00	32 00
Hemlock 1-in. log run	40 00	42 00
Hemlock, 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'	48 00	53 00
Tamarac	29 00	31 00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	52 00	56 00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out	54 00	58 00
Birch, log run	48 00	50 00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2-in.	60 00	70 00
Ash, black, log run	62 00	65 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57 00	62 00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51 00	56 00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47 00	52 00

Lath per M:

No. 1 white pine, 1¼-in. x 4 ft.	Open
No. 2 White Pine	Open
Mill run white pine	Open
Spruce, mill run 1½-in.	8 00
Red pine, mill run	8 00
Hemlock, mill run	6 50
White Cedar Shingles;	
XXXX, 18-in.	12 00
Clear butt, 18-in.	10 00
18-in. xx	7 00
Spruce logs (pulp)	20 00 28 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Foot	
First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. average, according to lineal	100	110
19 in. and up average	110	120

SPRUCE DEALS

(At Mill)

	Per M. Ft.	
3 in. unsorted Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	$35 00	$37 00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	38 00	40 00
3 in. unsorted Quebec, 9 in. wide	48 00	50 00

OAK

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.	
According to average and quality 55 ft. cube	1 25	1 30

ELM

(At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet, cube	1 00	1 20
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 feet	90	1 00

BIRCH PLANKS

(At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft.	35 00	40 00

SARNIA, ONT.

PINE, COMMON AND BETTER

1 x 6 and 8 in.	$110 00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	130 00
1¼ and 1½ in. and up wide	180 00
2 in. and up wide	180 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	125 00
5/4 & 6/4 and up No. 1 and better	150 00
8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	150 00

No. 1 CUTS

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	115 00
1¼ in., 8 in. and up wide	125 00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide	125 00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide	130 00
2½ in. and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide	175 00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide	185 00

No. 1 BARN

1 in.; 10 to 16 ft. long	$80 00	90 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	85 00	95 00
2½ to 3 in., 10/16 ft.	90 00	100 00

No. 2 BARN

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	75 00	82 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	75 00	85 00
2½, 1½ and 3 in.	85 00	95 00

No. 3 BARN

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	68 00	74 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	72 00	75 00

BOX

1 in., 1¼ in. & 1½ in., 10/16'	60 00	62 00

MILL CULLS

Mill Run Culls	
1 in., 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft.	$50 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	51 00

ST. JOHN, N.B.

From Yards and Mills

ROUGH LUMBER

Retail Prices Per M. Sq. Ft.

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh. Merch Spr.	$32 00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge.	35 00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 4 sides.	35 00
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough.	40 00
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6	45 00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7	45 00
2x10, 3x9	47 50
2x12, 3x10, 3x12, 8x8 and up	47 50
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4 & 5.	30 00
Merch Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x6	35 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x7 & up	45 00
Refuse Bds., Deals & Setgs.	24 00

Above random lengths up to 18-0 loug.
Lengths 19-0 & up $5.00 extra per M.

For planing Merch. and Refuse Bds. add $2.00 per M to above prices.
Laths, $7.00.

SHINGLES

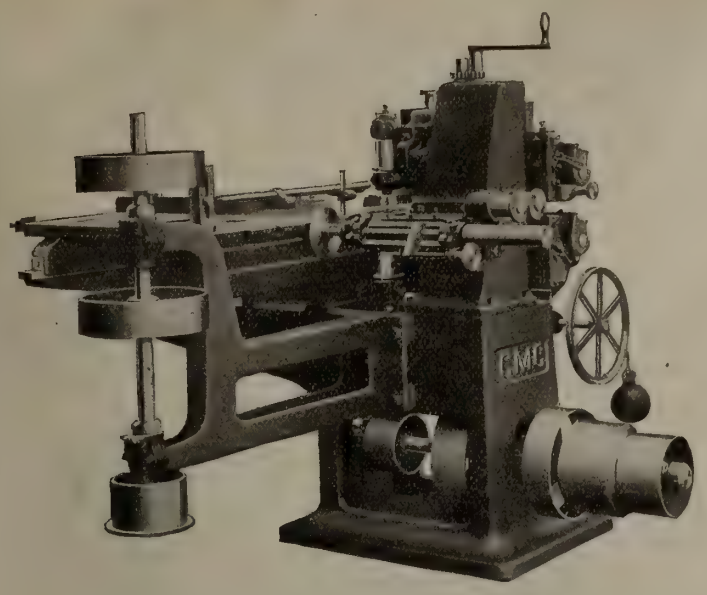
	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	$6.60
" Clears	6.10
" 2nd Clears.	5.35
" Extra No. 1	3.60
Spruce	5.00

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

No. 1 SPRUCE

Dimension	S.1.S and 1.E 10 ft.	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.
2 x 4	$36	$35	$35	$36
2 x 6	37	35	35	36
2 x 8	38	36	36	37
2 x 10	39	37	37	38
2 x 12	40	38	38	39

(Continued on page 78)



C.M.C.

No. 504 Medium Tenoner

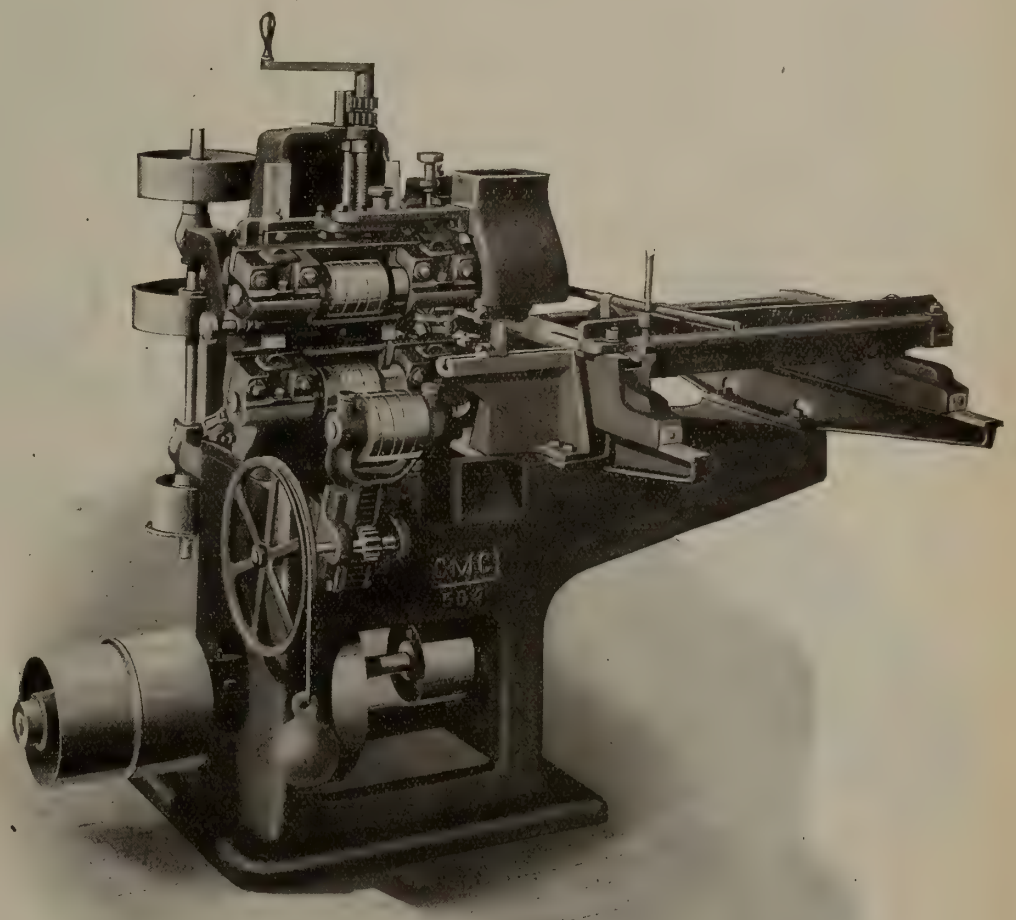
Will handle all classes of light and heavy tenoning in piano, furniture, sash, door and blind factories. It is a high grade, Canadian made, well built machine including in its construction the latest improvements and designs to produce the highest class work speedily and well.

Table is mounted on anti-friction rollers enclosed in dust proof cases fitted with steel scrapers and felt wipers to keep ways clean and prevent dust and shavings entering the cases.

Will tenon stock 4″ thick and 17″ wide and cut 5⅜″ tenon on single cut and 8½″ on double cut.

Frame is strong and has sufficient weight to insure freedom from vibration.

Full particulars and prices on request.



CANADA MACHINERY CORPORATION
LIMITED

GALT - - ONTARIO

Toronto Sales Office: 721-2 Bank of Hamilton Bldg.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

For 2 inches, rough, add 50 cents.
For S1E only add 50 cents.
For S1S and 2E, S4S or D&M, add $3.00.
For timbers larger than 8 x 8, add 50c. for each additional 2 inches each way.
For lengths longer than 20 ft., add $1.00 for each additional two feet.
For selected common, add $5.00.
For No. 2 Dimension, $3.00 less than No. 1.
For 1 x 2 and 2 x 2, $2 more than 2 x 4 No. 1.
For Tamarac open.

FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE AND LARCH

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the market at present the following prices can only be regarded as nominal.

Mountain Stock

No. 1 Dimension and Timbers

2 x 4, 2 x 6 2 x 8, 12/16 ft., S1S1E	$35.50
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 10 ft. S1S1E	36.50
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 ft. S1S1E	34.50
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 18/22, S1S1E	37.50
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 24/32, S1S1E	39.50
2 x 10, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	37.50
2 x 10 ft., S1S1E	37.50
2 x 10, 18/22, S1S1E	38.50
2 x 10, 24/32, S1S1E	40.50
2 x 12, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	37.00
2 x 12; 10, 18, 20	39.00
2 x 12; 24, 26, 28, 30, 32	41.00

B. C. COAST FIR

Dimension S1S and E.

2 x 4 in. 6 ft.	34.50
2 x 4 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	35.50
2 x 4., 16 ft.	36.50
2 x 4 in., 18 and 20 ft.	37.50
2 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	39.50
2 x 10 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	36.75
2 x 10 in., 16 ft.	37.75
2 x 10, 18 to 20 ft.	38.75
2 x 10 in., 22 to 32 ft.	40.75
2 x 12 in., 8 to 14 ft.	38.25
2 x 12 in., 16 ft.	39.25
2 x 12 in., 19 and 20 ft.	40.25
2 x 12 in., 22 to 32 ft.	42.50
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 8 to 14 ft.	40.00
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 16 ft.	41.00
3 x 3 and 3 x 4, 18 and 20 ft.	42.00
3 x 3 and 3 x 4, 22 to 32 ft.	44.00
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 6 x 16 ft.	42.50
6 x 6, 6 x 8 and 8 x 8, 18 and 20 ft.	43.00
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 22 to 32 ft.	44.00

BUFFALO & TONAWANDA

WHITE PINE

Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/.	240 00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	240 00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	265 00
Selects, 4/4	215 00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	215 00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	240 00
Fine Common 4/4	165 00
Fine Common 5/4	175 00
Fine Common 6/4	175 00
Fine Common 8/4	175 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	125 00
No. 1 Cuts 5/4	135 00
No. 1 Cuts 6/4	135 00
No. 1 Cuts 8/4	140 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	85 00
No. 2 Cuts 5/4	110 00
No. 2 Cuts 6/4	115 00
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	120 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	70 00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	70 00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	72 00
Dressing 5/4	105 00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	110 00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	115 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	150 00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	150 00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	150 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	135 00
No. 2 Moulding 6/4	135 00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	140 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	90 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	84 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	85 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	87 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	73 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	75 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	53 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	55 00
Box 1 x 6 and up	47 00
Box 1 x 10	48 00
Box 1 x 12	49 00
Box 1 x 13 and up	50 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

MAPLE

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$ 85 00	$ 55 00	$ 35 00
5/4 to 8/4"	90 00	60 00	40 00
10/4 to 4"	95 00	62 00	40 00

RED BIRCH

1"	125 00	80 00	
5/4 & up	130 00	85 00	

SAP BIRCH

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	95 00	65 00	40 00
5/4 & up	105 00	70 00	45 00

SOFT ELM

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	60 00	40 00	25 00
5/4 to 8"	65 00	45 00	30 00

BASSWOOD

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	60 00	45 00	25 00
5/4 to 2"	70 00	50 00	30 00

PLAIN OAK

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	85 00	55 00	35 00
5/4 to 2"	95 00	65 00	40 00

WHITE & BROWN ASH

1"	95 00	60 00	30 00
5/4 to 2"	105 00	70 00	40 00
10/4 & up	120 00	85 00	50 00

BOSTON, MASS.

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian white pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in carloads.

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the market at present the following prices can only be regarded as nominal.

White pine uppers, 1 in.	210 00
White pine uppers, 1¼, 1½ in.	220 00
2 in.	230 00
White pine uppers, 2½, 3 in.	245 00
White pine uppers, 4 in.	255 00
Selectst, 1 in.	190 00
Selects, 1¼, 2 in.	200 00
Selects, 2½, 3 in.	220 00
Selects, 4 in.	230 00
Fine common, 1 in., 30 per cent. 12 in. and up	170 00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up	170 00
Fine Common, 1¼ to 2 in.	190 00-200 00
Fine Common, 2½ and 3 in.	210 00
Fine Common, 4 in.	215 00
1 in. shaky clear	85 00
1¼ in. to 2 in. shaky clear	90 00
1 in. No. 2 dressing	95 00
1¼ in. to 2 in. No. 2 dressing	95 00
No. 1 Cuts,, 1 in.	120 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	135 00
No. 1 Cuts, 2½ and 3 in.	170 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	95 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	100 00

Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12		95 00
No. 1, 1 x 10		90 00
No. 1, 1 x 8		90 00
No. 2, 1 x 12		80 00
No. 2, 1 x 8		75 00
No. 2, 1 x 10		76 00
No. 3, 1 x 12		58 00
No. 3, 1 x 10		56 00
No. 3, 1 x 8		55 00
No. 1 Clear		
Can. spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9 in.	53 00	56 00
1 x 10 in.	53 00	56 00
No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.	52 00	55 00
No. 1, 1 x 8 and 9 in.	51 00	54 00
No. 1, 1 x 10 in.	50 00	53 00
2 x 10 in. random lengths, 8 ft. and dup	46 00	48 00
2 x 12 in., random lengths	47 00	49 00
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7		38 00
3 x 4 and 4 x 4 in.		40 00
2 x 9		42 00
All other random lengths, 7-in. and under, 8 ft. and up		38 00
5-inch and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s	40 00	42 00
1 x 2		42 00
1 x 3		40 00
1⅝ in. spruce lath	8 50	9 00
1½ in. spruce lath		8 00

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	6 50
Clears	6 00
Second Clear	3 75
Clear Whites	3 50
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	4 00
Extra 1s (Clear whites out	3 00
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in.	5 50 5 80
Red Cedar Eurekas, 18-inch, 5-butts to 2-in.	10 00
Red Cedar Perfections, 5 butts to 2¼	11 00
Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2 in. extra red cedar	5 25

Camp Storekeepers—

Let us send you our catalogue, price lists and samples. We are confident that the all round superiority of our line will convince you of the desirability of giving them a place in your stocks.

Everything you require for the comfort and health of your men is included,—clothing, footwear, bedding and tents. Write to-day.

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information and text books, "Conservation of Life and Property from Fire," "Lightning, its Origin and Control," free on request.

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George F. Lewis, Secretary

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The above quotation may be aptly applied to the men of a lumber camp as their capacity for work, and their state of mind, greatly depends upon the quality of the food.

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Beef, Veal, Mutton
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Beans, Sausages.

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Price with 1 saw blade and dry battery ignition system	$270.00
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Price extra 5, 5½ or 6 foot saws, each	14.00
Price extra 6½ or 7 foot saws, each	16.00

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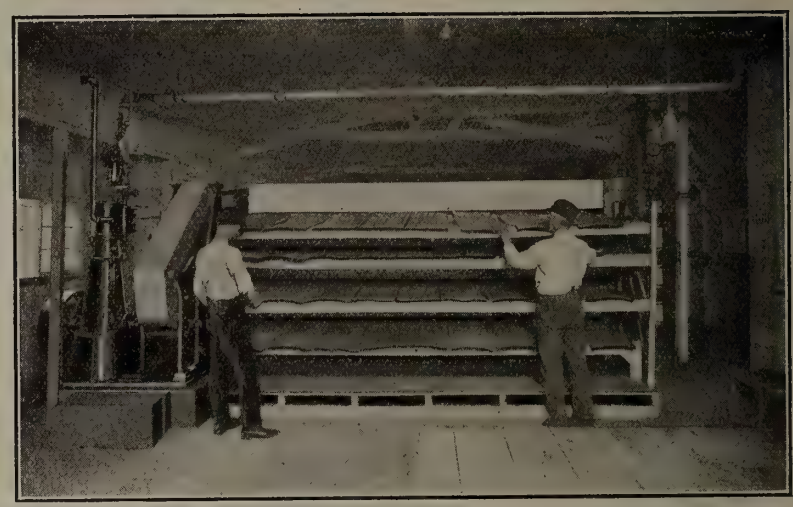

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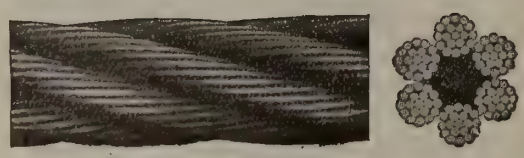

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4,000,000 Feet

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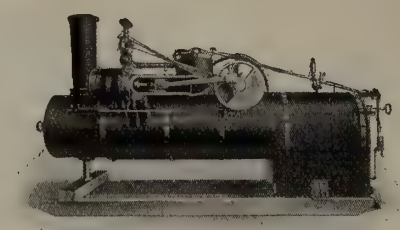

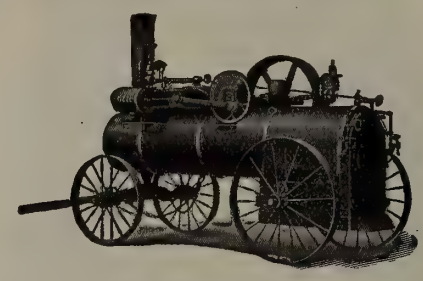

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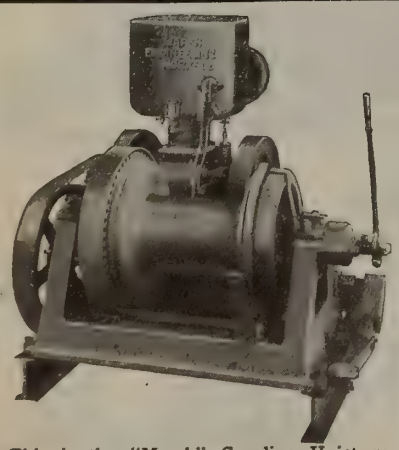

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Gasoline Power is Proven

For Use in the Woods

The "MARSH" Gasoline Hoist does the work

Read the following testimonial:—

"Regarding the 6 H.P. Single Drum "MARSH" Gasoline Hoist that I purchased from you last August I take pleasure in advising you that this machine met the requirements perfectly and would say that it is giving entire satisfaction in every respect."

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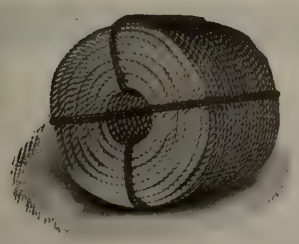

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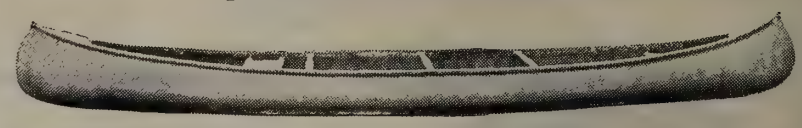
THE PETERBOROUGH CANOE CO., LTD.

289 WATER STREET, PETERBOROUGH, CANADA

The "CANADIAN" CANOE

Is Best for Lumbermen



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No.	Length of wood	Diameter of Steel Body	Weight
30	30	18	100
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The same "Old reliable" which warmed the cabins and cooked the meals for lumbermen over forty years ago is on the market to-day. Only in its modern improvements does it differ from the original and reliable product which has meant warmth and comfort to Canadian lumber camps for nearly half a century.

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Ovens, widths	Depth	Height Fire Boxes, Wood	
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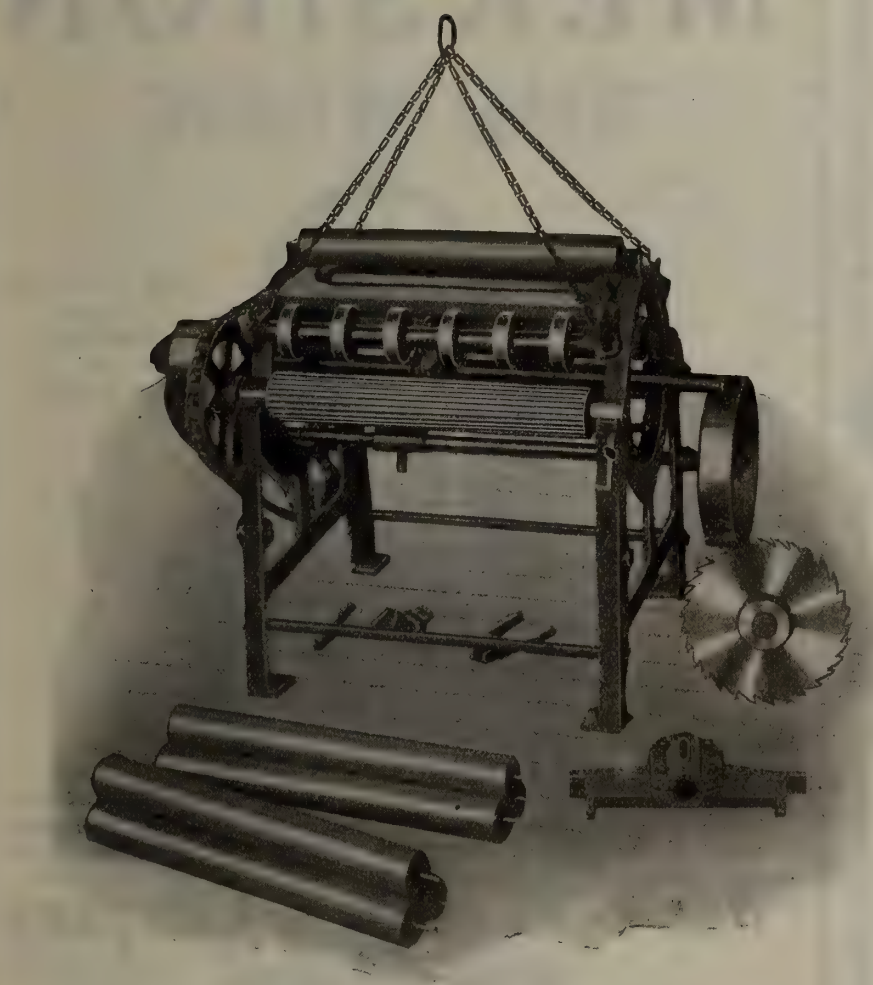

Specifications

Our new Double Edger is built on entirely new lines, and possesses many features that commend it to mill men. The saving in material alone will soon pay for the machine. The output of a mill with this machine can be increased by one-third. It is best adapted for medium-sized or portable mills that cut from 5,000 to 25,000 feet of lumber per day.

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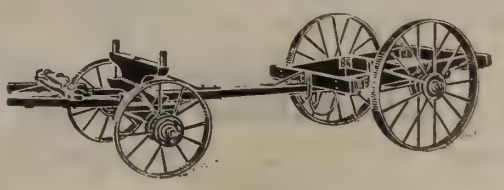
41 Front Gear	1¾" square	4 x ½	26	....	....
42 Hind Gear	1¾" square	4 x ½	42	5 feet	40 inches



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NO FLIES OR MOSQUITOES
when using

"FLY TERROR"

the only fly repellant on the market used with satisfaction by all lumbermen and bushmen.

The largest lumbering concerns are providing their men with Fly-Terror during the drive and they all agree to say that it is a "money saver."

Special prices for large quantities—Send your order in advance for spring delivery.

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1—25 ton Industrial Locomotive Crane, full M.C.B., 8 wheel, 50 ft. boom, bucket operating.
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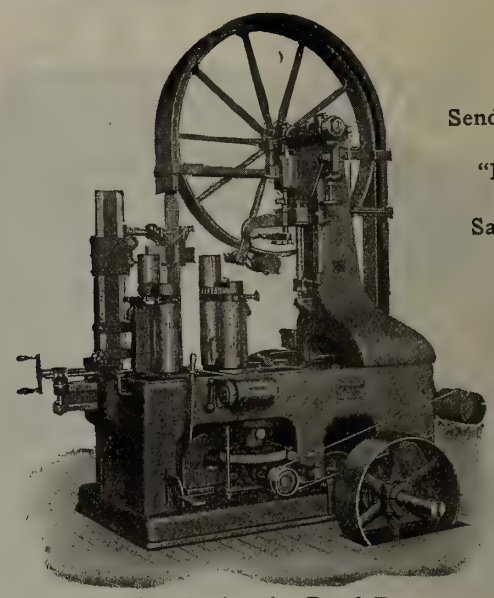
BAND RESAWS
A SPECIALTY - NOT A SIDE LINE



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Veterinary Remedies

are the surest, the most economical and the best medicines with which to equip your stables. They have been on the market for thirty years and still retain their superiority over all others.

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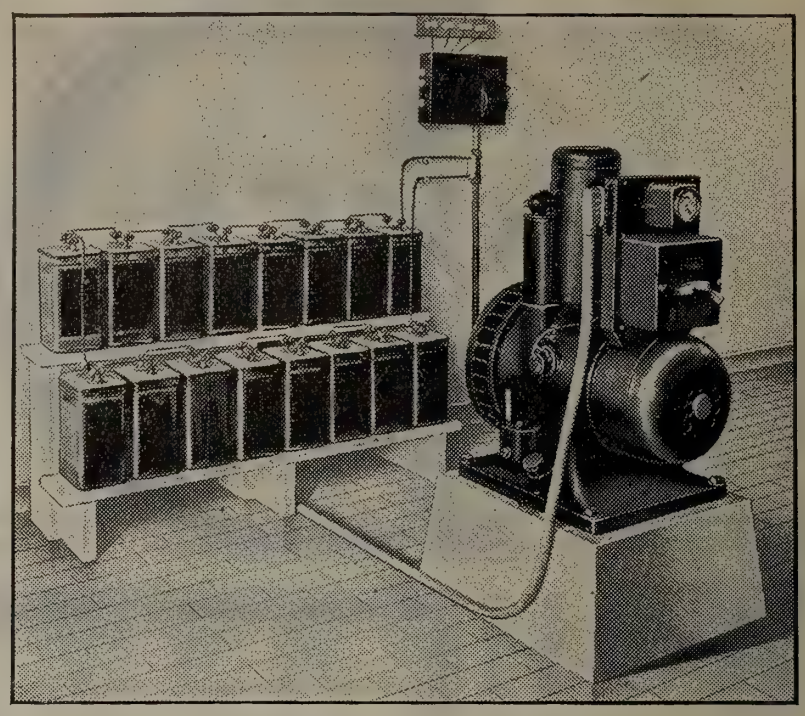

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Next to a fight, the easiest thing to start in a lumber camp is a fire. Overturned oil lamps or lanterns are prolific sources of fires and a fire in your camp may mean the loss of an entire season's cut. Let fire get a start and camp, provisions and equipment are sure to go.

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Dominion Steel Products Co., Ltd.

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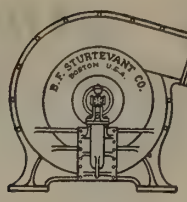
BRANTFORD, CANADA

"If you want the best, buy a Dominion"

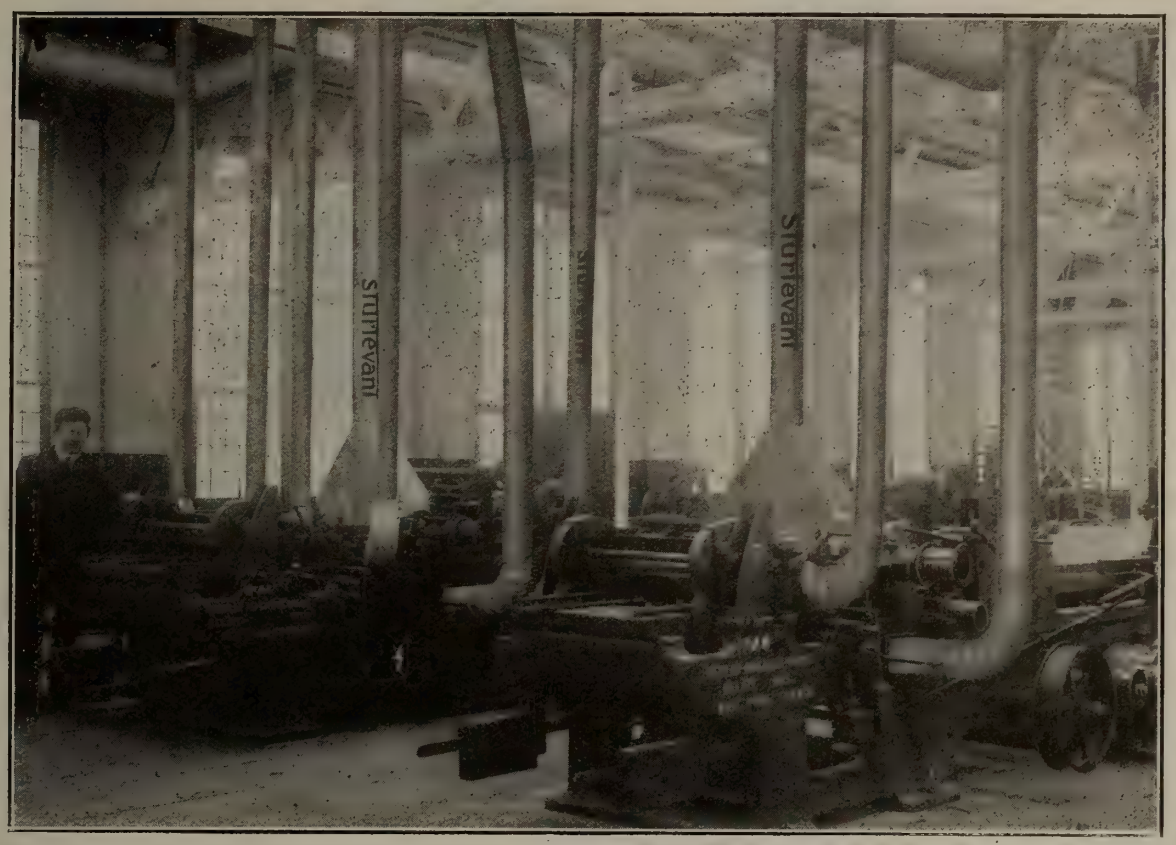
DOMINION LIGHT



Sturtevant

REG US PAT OFF

PUTS AIR TO WORK



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The familiar claim of a Chicago pork-packing plant that "everything is utilized except the squeel"—can be taken as an object lesson for planing mills and woodworking establishments.

The waste in a planing mill—shavings and sawdust—can be removed to the boiler house for fuel, the very second it is formed at the machine.

This is accomplished by the

Sturtevant
(TRADE MARK)

Slow Speed — Low Power
Planing-Mill Exhausters

Many plants are filling their entire fuel requirements by using our system to convey this material from the shop direct to the fire. The illustration shows an installation of a Sturtevant System in the C.P.R. Angus shop, Montreal.

Write for our special bulletin describing the Sturtevant System for Planing Mills.

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Boisse & Racicot
Bury & Co., Robt.
Cameron & Co.
Donovan, J.
Dunfield & Company
Edwards & Co.. W. C.
Fesserton Timber Co.
Gall Lumber Company
Gillespie, James
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Grier & Son, G. A.
Hall Bros.
Heeney, Percy E.
Kennan Bros.
Knox Brothers
Louise Lumber Co.
Lumber Market and Exchange.
Mason & Co., Geo.
McLennan Lumber Company
McLung, McLellan & Berry
Moores, Jr., E. J.
Musgrave & Co.
Pedwell Hardwood Lumber Co.
Plunkett-Webster Lumber Co.
Spencer, Limited, C. A.
Strong, G. M.
Summers, James R.
Taylor Lumber Company, S. K.
Webster & Brother, James

HARDWOOD FLOORING
Brompton Lumber & Mfg. Co.
Grier & Son, G. A.
Midland Woodworkers
Midland Wood Products, Ltd.

HARNESS
Carson & Company, Hugh

HEMLOCK
Anderson Lumber Company. C. G
Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson
Bartram & Ball
Beck Mfg. Co., C.
Bethune Pulp & Lumber Co.
Boisse & Racicot
Bourgouin, H.
Canadian General Lumber Company
Cane & Co., Jas. G.
Dunfield & Company
Edwards & Company, W. C.
Federal Lumber Company
Fesserton Timber Co.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Hart & McDonagh
Hocken Lumber Company
Kennan Bros.
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McCormack & Stewart
McGibbon Lumber Co.
Robertson & Hacket Sawmills
Snowball Co., J. B.
Spanish River Lumber Co.
Spencer, Limited, C. A.
Taft-Davis Lumber Co.
Terry & Gordon
Vancouver Lumber Co.

HOISTING AND HAULING ENGINES
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Marsh Engineering Works, Limited

HOSE
Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co.
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Gutta Percha & Rubber Company

INDUSTRIAL CARS
Marsh Engineering Works, Limited.

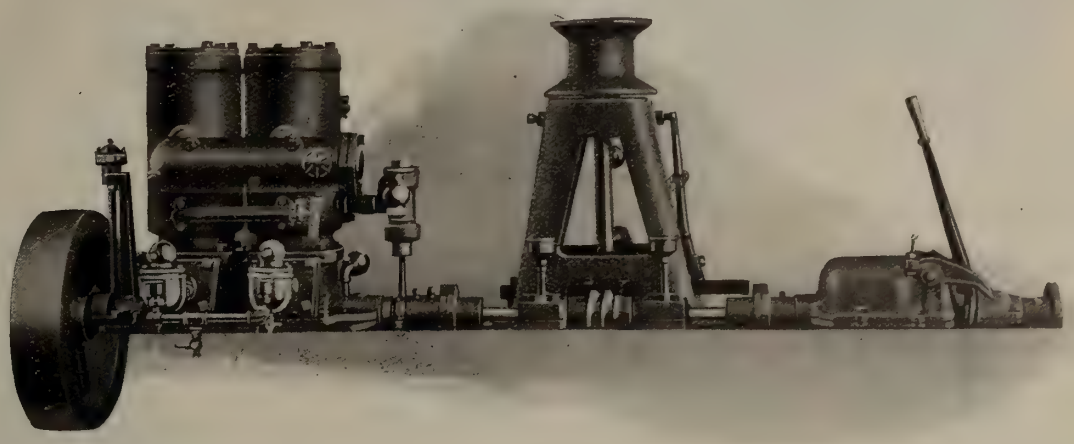
INSURANCE
Rankin Benedict Underwriting Co
Hardy & Co., E. D.
Lee, Blakemore Inc.
Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance

Adams Gasoline Alligator Pointers

Lumbermen find it quicker and easier to work with an Adams Pointer. It is a powerful and efficient gasoline boat that has given satisfaction to the lumber industry throughout the Dominion.

Adams Pointers are made by expert workmen at Penetang. They are easier and safer to use than alligators and tugs. They have a strong, well built, easy running engine and a powerful reverse gear and towing winch that render them equal to the heaviest work, and can be handled by one man.

An Adams Pointer should be included in your equipment. Send for further particulars and blue prints, which will give you full details.



Above cut shows machinery that is installed in a 26'-6" x 6' Special Lumberman's Pointer.

Adams Engine Co., Penetang, Ont.

J. T. PAYETTE, Proprietor

The Machine That Made a Record in a Recent Lath Cutting, 10 Hour Test

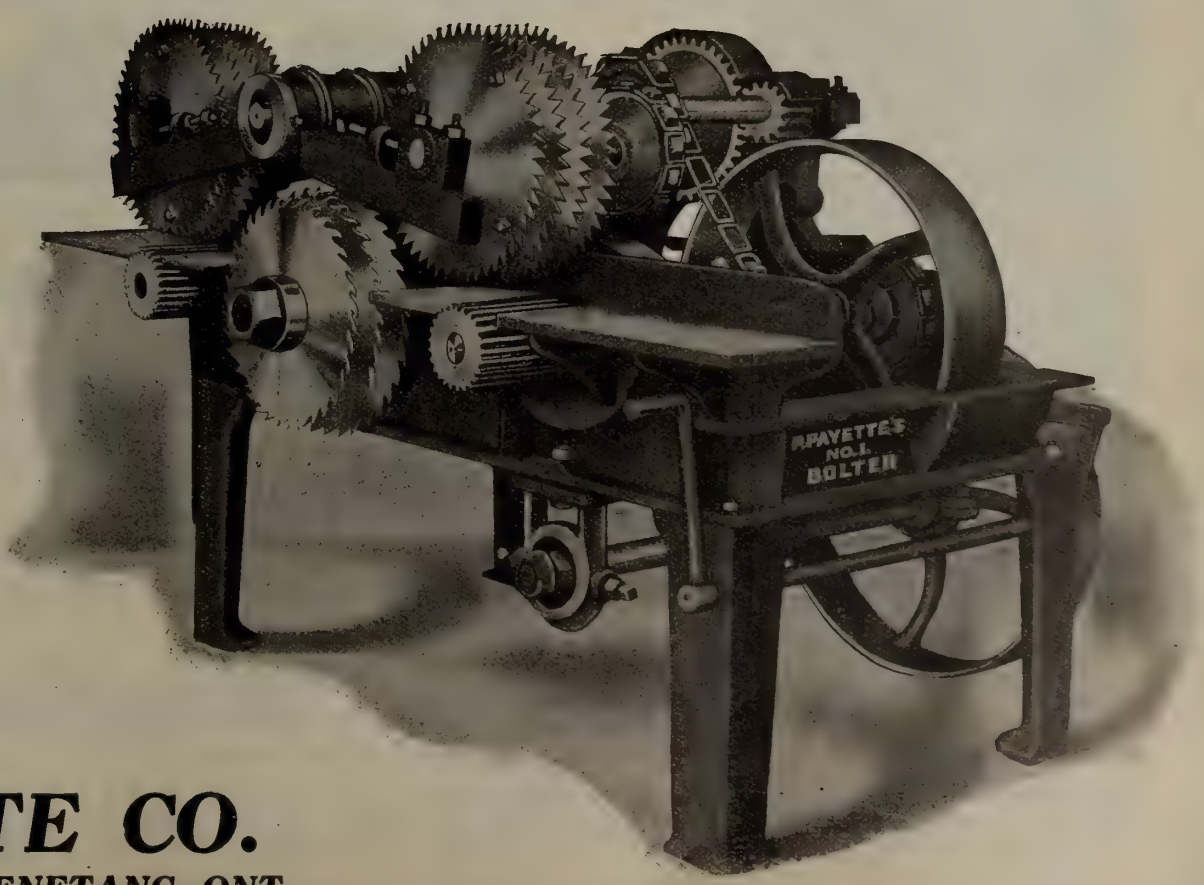
Four Hundred Sawmills in the Dominion are to-day using this machine.

It has all the latest improvements and for quick, clean, heavy duty work has no equal.

The Payette No. 1 Bolter and No. 2 Lath Mill will cut, count, tie and pile 128,350 laths in a period of ten hours. The above consisted of 4 foot laths, 1½ by ⅜ inches, and constitutes a record in rapid lath cutting.

If you are not using a Payette No. 1 Bolter you should be.

Shall we send you full particulars and prices?



P. PAYETTE CO.

J. T. PAYETTE, Proprietor *PENETANG, ONT.*

INTERIOR FINISH
Canadian Western Lumber Co.
Eagle Lumber Company
Mason, Gordon & Co.
Renfrew Planing Mills
Rose, McLaurin, Limited
Terry & Gordon

KILN DRIED LUMBER
Bury & Co., Robt.

KNIVES
Disston & Sons, Henry
Peter Hay Knife Company
Simonds Canada Saw Company
Waterous Engine Works Company

LARCH
Otis Staples Lumber Co.

LATH
Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson
Apex Lumber Co.
Austin & Nicholson
Beck Mfg. Co., C.
Brennen & Sons, F. W.
Canadian General Lumber Company
Cane & Co.. Jas. G.
Cedar Products, Limited
Chaleurs Bay Mills
Dupuis, Limited, J. P.
Eagle Lumber Company
Foley Lumber Company
Fraser Bryson Lumber Co., Ltd.
Genoa Bay Lumber Company
Gloucesttr Lumber & Grading Co.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
Mason & Co., Geo.
McLennan Lumber Company
Miller, W. H. Co.
Musgrave & Company
New Ontario Colonization Company
Otis Staples Lumber Company
Power Lumber Co.
Price Bros. & Company
Snowball Co., J. B.
Spencer, Limited, C. A.
Terry & Gordon
U. G. G. Sawmills. Limited
Union Lumber Company
Victoria Harbor Lumber Company

LATH BOLTERS
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Hamilton Company, Wm.
Payette & Company, P.

LOCOMOTIVES
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
Climax Manufacturing Company
Montreal Locomotive Works

LATH TWINE
Consumers' Cordage Company

LIGHTING PLANTS
Dominion Steel Products, Ltd.

LINK-BELT
Canadian Link-Belt Company
Mathews Gravity Carrier Company.
Jeffrey Mfg. Co.
Hamilton Company, Wm.
Williams Machinery Co., A. R., Vancouver

LOCOMOTIVE CRANES
Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.
Hopkins & Co. ,Ltd., F. H.

LOGGING ENGINES
Dunbar Engine & Foundry Co.
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Marsh Engineering Works, Limited.

LOG HAULER
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Green Company. G. Walter
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Payette Company, P.

LOGGING MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Hamilton Company, William
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.
Marsh Engineering Works, Limited
Payette Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company

LOG STAMPS
Superior Mfg. Company

LUMBER EXPORTS
Fletcher Corporation

LUMBER TRUCKS
Hamilton Company, Wm.
Waterous Engine Works Company

LUMBERMEN'S BOATS
Adams Engine Company

LUMBERMEN'S CLOTHING
Kitchen Overall & Shirt Co.
Woods Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

MATCHERS
Canada Machinery Corporation

METAL REFINERS
British Smelting & Refining Co.
Canada Metal Company
Hoyt Metal Company

MOLDINGS
Genoa Bay Lumber Company

MORTISERS
Canada Machinery Corporation

OAK
Long-Bell Lumber Company

OAKUM
Stratford Oakum Co., Geo.

OIL ENGINES
Swedish Steel & Importing Co.

PACKING
Atlas Asbestos Company, Ltd.
Beveridge Paper Company.
Consumers' Cordage Co.
Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co.
Gutta Percha & Rubber Company

PANELS
Bury & Co., Robt.

PAPER
Beveridge Paper Company
Price Bros. & Co.

PINE
Anderson Lumber Company, C. G.
Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson
Atlantic Lumber Co.
Austin & Nicholson
Barratt, William
Beauchemin & Fils, P.
Beck Mfg. Co., C.
Blair Bros.
Bourgouin, H.
Cameron & Co.
Canadian General Lumber Company
Canadian Western Lumber Co.
Cane & Co., Jas. G.
Cedar Products, Limited
Chesbro, R. G.
Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Company
Continental Lumber Co.
Cox, Long & Company
Dudley, Arthur N.
Dunfield & Company
Eagle Lumber Company
Edwards & Co.. W. C.
Excelsior Lumber Company
Fesserton Timber Company
Fraser Bryson Lumber Co., Ltd.
Gillies Bros, Limited
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Gordon & Co., George
Goodday & Company, H. R.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
Hart & McDonagh
Hettler Lumber Company, Herman H.
Hocken Lumber Company
Julien, Roch
Lay & Haight.
Lloyd, W. Y.
Loggie Co., W. S.
Long-Bell Lumber Company
Mason, Gordon & Co.
Mason & Co., Geo.
McCormack & Stewart
McFadden & Malloy
McLennan Lumber Company
Mickle Lumber Co.
Montreal Lumber Company
Moores, Jr.. E. J.
Muir & Kirkpatrick
Musgrave & Co.
Northern Lumber Mills.
Otis Staples Lumber Co.
Parry Sound Lumber Company
Rideau Lumber Co.
Ritchie, D. & J.
Rolland Lumber Co.
Snowball Co., J. B.
Spanish River Lumber Co.
Spencer, Limited, C. A.
Strong, G. M.
Summers, James R.
Taft-Davis Lumber Co.
Tennessee Lumber & Coal Co.
Terry & Gordon
Union Lumber Company
Watson & Todd, Limited
Wuichet, Louis

W. G. Harris,
President the Canada Metal Co., Limited

I want you to use

Imperial Genuine Babbitt Metal

For Stickers of highest speed, or Engines of heavy weight and

Harris Heavy Pressure

For all other general purpose work about your mills or factories, because in thirty-five years of practice, I have proven them to be

TRUSTWORTHY

Thousands of satisfied users.

You have my word, no better Babbitt is made, and I want you to believe me.

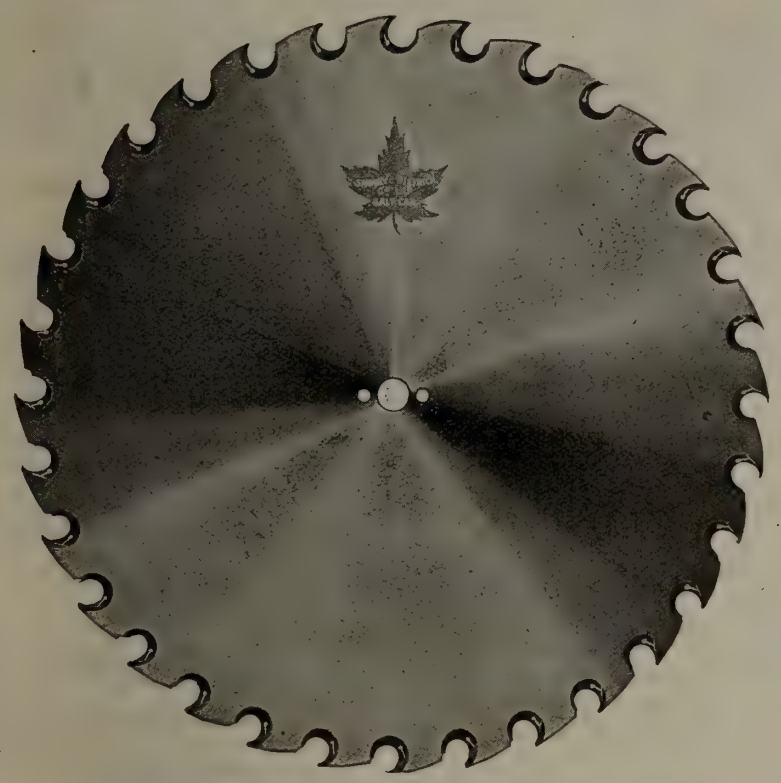
All Jobbers or Our Factories in

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG and VANCOUVER

will be pleased to fill your orders.

THE CANADA METAL COMPANY, Limited

Maple Leaf SAWS



Maple Leaf Circular Saws are made of Special High Grade Steel, accurately ground; have hard-tempered center which makes a stiff blade that will stand up under the most severe conditions, and is less liable to push over in case of accident.

Let us prove it to you if you have not discovered it already.

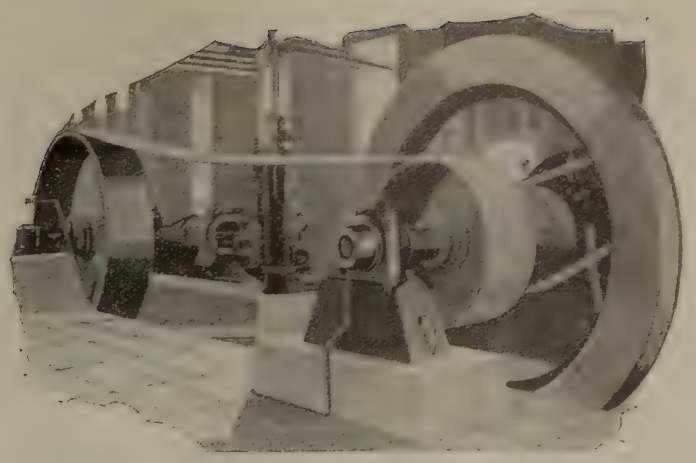
EVERY SAW GUARANTEED.

Cross-cuts, Band Saws, Shingle Saws, and Everything Pertaining to Saws for Lumbermen

The Largest ALL Canadian Saw Manufacturers

Shurly Dietrich Company Limited

Ottawa Vancouver Galt



The right belt

Freedom from costly repairs and wasteful power leakage—due to inefficient transmission—is the result of the right belt in the right place. This is why Dominion Friction Surface Belting is in such wide use in lumber and pulp mills throughout the Dominion.

Without any obligation to you, our nearest service branch will gladly send an experienced belting man to help solve your transmission problems.

Dominion Rubber System

Service Branches

CANADIAN CONSOLIDATED RUBBER CO. LIMITED
DOMINION RUBBER SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

Halifax	London	Regina
St. John	Kitchener	Saskatoon
Quebec	North Bay	Edmonton
Montreal	Fort William	Calgary
Ottawa	Winnipeg	Lethbridge
Toronto	Brandon	Vancouver
Hamilton		Victoria

Our Dominion Hose, Packing and Industrial Rubber Goods are all the Same High Standard as Dominion Friction Surface Belting.

DOMINION RUBBER SYSTEM PRODUCTS

Belting
Transmission: "Dominion" "Keewatin" "Para"
Conveyor: "Rockproof" "Canadian"
Elevator: "Dominion" "Rockproof"
Agricultural: "Dominion" "Star"
Grain Elevator: "Metcalf Standard" "Grain King"

Hose
Air: "Kushion Kover" "4810 Airtite"
Steam: "Indestructible" "Rockproof"
Water: "Indestructible" "Para"
Suction: "Para" "Star"
Garden: "Canadian" "Dominion"

Packing
Sheet: "Join-Tite" "Star" "Importers"
Rod: "Cabestos" "Vulve-Bestos" "Canadian"
Valves: "Montreal" "Commercial" "Canadian"

Miscellaneous
Mats, Matting and Flooring.
Moulded Goods.
Plumbers' Specialties.
Hard Rubber Goods, Tubing
Rubber Covered Rolls, Deckle Straps.
Friction Tape, Splicing Compound.

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Toronto Blower Co.

PLANING MILL MACHINERY
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Mershon & Co., W. B.
Toronto Blower Co.
Yates Machine Company, P. B.

PORK PACKERS
Davies Company, William

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Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson
Auger & Company
Canadian Tie & Lumber Co.
Dupuis, Limited, J. P.
Eagle Lumber Company
Harris Tie & Timber Co., Ltd.
Long-Bell Lumber Co.
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McLennan Lumber Company
Terry & Gordon

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General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Green Company. G. Walter
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William
Jeffrey Mfg. Co.

PULP MILL MACHINERY
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Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
Payette Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company

PULPWOOD
Bethune Pulp & Lumber Co.
British & Foreign Agencies
D'Auteuil Lumber Co.
Hansen & Co., A. K.
Price Bros. & Co.
Scott, Draper & Co.

PUMPS
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Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Co., William
Hopkins & Co. ,Ltd., F. H.
Smart-Turner Machine Company
Waterous Engine Works Company

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Hopkins & Co. ,Ltd., F. H.

RIP SAWS
Canada Machinery Corporation

ROOFINGS
(Rubber, Plastic and Liquid)
Beveridge Paper Company

ROPE
Consumers' Cordage Co.

RUBBER GOODS
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Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co.
Gutta Percha & Rubber Company

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Brompton Lumber & Mfg. Co.
Genoa Bay Lumber Company
Midland Woodworkers
Midland Wood Products, Ltd.

SASH STICKERS
Canada Machinery Corporation

SAW GUMMING WHEELS
Carborundum Company

SAWS
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Disston & Sons, Henry
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Gerlach Company, Peter
Green Company, G. Walter
Hoe & Company, R.
Shurly Co., Ltd., T. F.
Shurly-Dietrich Company
Simonds Canada Saw Company

SAW FILING MACHINERY
GeBott Mfg. Co.

SAW MILL LINK-BELT
Canadian Link-Belt Company

SAW MILL MACHINERY
Robt. Bell Engine & Transfer Co.
Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.
Fisher & Davis Mfg. Co.
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Hamilton Company, William
Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Company
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
La Compagnie Manufacture, F. X. Bertrand
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Mershon & Company, W. B.
Parry Sound Lumber Company
Payette Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company
Yates Machine Co., P. B.

SAW SHARPENERS
Canada Machinery Corporation
Hamilton Company, William
Waterous Engine Works Company

SAW SLASHERS
Hamilton Company, Wm.
Payette Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company

SHEET METALS
British Smelting & Refining Co.
Hoyt Metal Company

SHINGLES
Allan-Stoltze Lumber Company
Apex Lumber Co.
Associated Mills, Limited
Brennen & Sons, F. W.
Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Canadian Western Lumber Co.
Cedar Products, Ltd.
Chaleurs Bay Mills
Chesbro, R. G.
Coast & Mountain Lumber Co.
D'Auteuil Lumber Co.
Dominion Lumber Sales Co.
Donovan. J.
Dry Wood Lumber Co.
Eagle Lumber Company
Edgecumbe-Newham Company
Federal Lumber Company
Fraser, Limited
Genoa Bay Lumber Company
Gillespie, James
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Grier & Sons, Limited, G. A.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
Heaps & Sons
Heeney, Percy E.
Landry Co., J. Robt.
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McLennan Lumber Company
Miller Company, Ltd., W. H.
Musgrave & Co.
Reynolds Company, Limited
Rose, McLaurin, Limited
Snowball Co.. J. B.
Terry & Gordon
Timms, Phillips & Co.
Vancouver Lumber Company

SHINGLE MACHINES
Marsh Engineering Works, Limited

SHINGLE & LATH MACHINERY
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Hamilton Company, William
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Payette Company, P.

SHOEPACKS
Copeland Shoepack Company

SILENT CHAIN DRIVES
Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.

SLEEPING ROBES
Woods Mfg. Company, Ltd.

SMOKESTACKS
Hamilton Company, Wm.
Marsh Engineering Works, Limited
Waterous Engine Works Company

SNOW PLOWS
Pink Company, Thomas

SOLDERS
Canada Metal Co.
Hoyt Metal Company

SPARK ARRESTORS
Waterous Engine Works Company

SPRUCE
Anderson. Shreiner & Mawson
Barrett, Wm.
Bartram & Ball
Beauchemin & Fils, P.
Blair Bros.
Boisse & Racicot
Bourgouin, H.
Campbell, McLaurin Lumber Co.
Canadian Western Lumber Co.
Cane & Co., Jas. G.
Canfield, P. L.
Cedar Products, Limited
Chesbro, R. G.
Cooke, F. W.
Continental Lumber Co.
Cox, Long & Co.
Dudley, Arthur N.
Dunfield & Company
Edgecumbe-Newham Company
Fraser, Limited
Fraser-Bryson Lumber Company
Gillies Brothers
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Goodday & Company, H. R.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Harris Lumber Co.. Frank H.
Hart & McDonagh
Hocken Lumber Company
Julien, Roch
Lay & Haight.
Landry Co., J. Robt.
Lloyd, W. Y.
Loggie Co., W. S.
Louise Lumber Co.
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McCormack & Stewart
McLennan Lumber Company
Muir & Kirkpatrick
Musgrave & Co.
New Ontario Colonization Company
Northern Lumber Mills.
Power Lumber Co.
Price Bros. & Co.
Rolland Lumber Co.
Rose, McLaurin, Limited
Snowball Co., J. B.
Spencer, Limited, C. A.
Standard Export Lumber Co.
Strong, G. M.
Taft-Davis Lumber Co.
Terry & Gordon
U. G. G. Sawmills. Limited

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STEEL CHAIN
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Hopkins & Co. ,Ltd., F. H.
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
Waterous Engine Works Company

STEEL PLATE CONSTRUCTION
Marsh Engineering Works, Limited

STEAM PLANT ACCESSORIES
Waterous Engine Works Company

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Smart-Turner Machine Co.

STEEL DRUMS
Smart-Turner Machine Co.

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Turner & Sons, J. J.
Woods Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

TANKS
Canadian Chicago Bridge & Iron Co.
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.

TENTS
Turner & Sons, J. J.
Woods Mfg. Company

TENTS, CLOTHING
Grant, Holden & Graham, Limited

TIES
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Austin & Nicholson
Bethune Pulp & Lumber Co.
Canadian Tie & Lumber Co.
Cedar Products, Limited
Chaleurs Bay Mills
D'Auteuil Lumber Co.
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Harris Tie & Timber Company. Ltd.
McLennan Lumber Company
Miller, W. H. Co.
Price Bros. & Co.
Scott, Draper & Co.
Snowball Co., J. B.
Terry & Gordon

TIMBER BROKERS
Bradley, R. R.
Cant & Kemp
Farnworth & Jardine
Smith & Tyre, Limited
Wright, Graham & Co.

TIMBER CRUISERS AND ESTIMATORS
Sewall, James W.

TIMBER LANDS
Department of Lands & Forests, Ont.

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International Business Machine Co.

TOWING MACHINES
Corbet Foundry & Machine Co.
Payette Company, P.

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Hopkins & Company, Ltd., F. H.
Monarch Tractors
Packard Motor Car Co.

TRAILERS
Seagrave, Loughead Company

TRAINING COURSES
Chicago Technical College

TRANSMISSION MACHINERY
Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Grand Rapids Vapor Kiln
Hamilton Company, Wm.
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
Waterous Engine Works Company

TRIMMERS
Green Company. C. Walter
Waterous Engine Works Company

TUGS
West & Peachey

TRUCKS AND CONVEYORS
Beveridge Paper Company
Packard Motor Car Co.

TURBINES
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William

VALVES
Crane Limited

VAPOR KILNS
Grand Rapids Vapor Kiln

VENEERS
Bury & Co., Robt.

VENEER DRYERS
Coe Manufacturing Company
Proctor & Schwartz Inc.

VENEER MACHINERY
Coe Machinery Company
Proctor & Schwartz Inc.

VETERINARY REMEDIES
Dr. Bell Veterinary Wonder Co.
Johnson, A. H.

WATER WHEELS
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William

WELDING
Barton Electric Welding Co.
St. John Welders & Engineers

WHEEL GRINDERS
GeBott Mfg. Co.

WIRE
Canada Metal Co.
Laidlaw Bale Tie Company
Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.

WIRE CLOTH
Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.

WIRE ROPE
Canada Wire & Cable Co.
Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.
Hopkins & Co. ,Ltd., F. H.
Dominion Wire Rope Co.
Greening Wire Co., B.

WOODWORKING MACHINERY
Canada Machinery Corporation
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Mershon & Company, W. B.
Waterous Engine Works Company
Yates Machine Company, P. B.

WOOD PRESERVATIVES
Beveridge Paper Company

WOOD PULP
Austin & Nicholson
New Ontario Colonization Co.
River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Beardmore Extra Quality Waterproof Cement Leather Belting

For the Wet Place

Tell us your belting troubles and we can help you.

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

OTTAWA MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NORTH BAY

Large stocks available for immediate shipment

Rubber Goods FOR LUMBERMEN

Belting Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "P.M.S.," "Special Drive" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission.

Packings "Redstone" High Pressure Sheet Packing has proved by test that it will outlast any other similar packing on the market. We make Spiral and Ring Packings, etc., that are equally reliable.

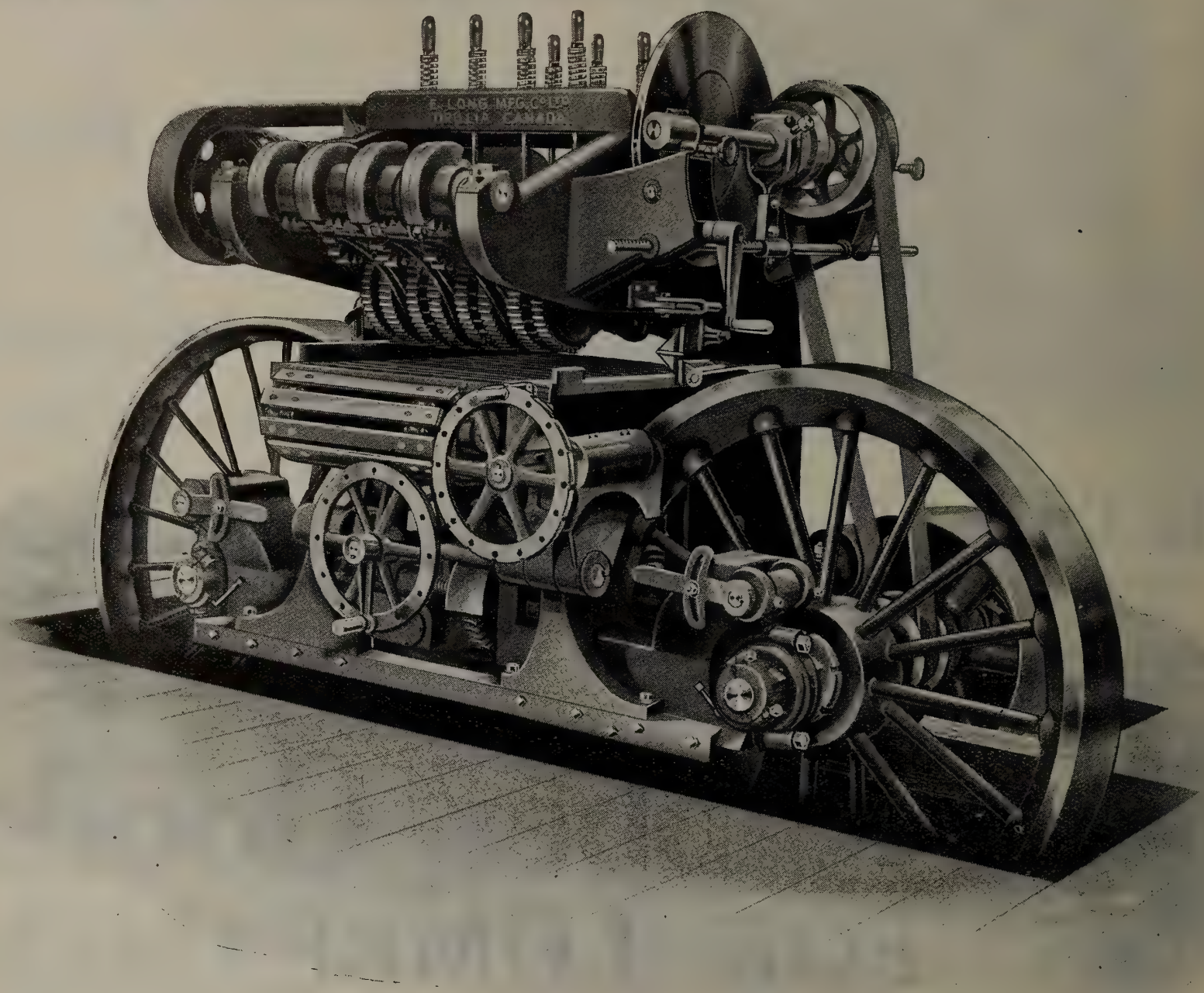
Hose for Steam, Water, etc., in various grades, made especially to give satisfactory and economical service under different conditions.

Fire Hose One or more of our twenty brands of Fire Hose will be found, not only in the best equipped Factories, Mills, etc., but in almost every Fire Department in the Dominion.

Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited

TORONTO HALIFAX MONTREAL OTTAWA FORT WILLIAM WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON
EDMONTON CALGARY LETHBRIDGE VANCOUVER VICTORIA

The "LONG" Resaw



WHEELS	-	-	66 inch diameter
SAW, 9 inch	-	-	31 feet long, minimum 32 feet long, maximum
RATE OF FEED		-	135 to 212 feet per minute

Will handle slabs 16½ inches thick, 30 inches wide.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited

Orillia **Canada**

Robt. Hamilton & Co., Vancouver
Gorman, Clancey & Grindley Ltd., Calgary & Edmonton

A. R. Williams Machinery Co. of Winnipeg Ltd.
Williams & Wilson Ltd., Montreal

Have You Ever Considered Why?—

Practically every mill owner and consulting engineer specifies "Waterous" equipment when building a new sawmill or remodelling existing mills?

It is because they realize that in specifying such equipment they are employing an organization whose engineering skill and experience have been gained by over three quarters of a century of careful study of their equipment under actual mill conditions, also that into Waterous equipment is built all the experience that the past can contribute to the needs of the present, so that when Waterous equipment is installed, you are installing something more than mere machines, you are installing machines that have dependability, efficiency and service built in, as every time the name Waterous is placed on a machine it increases Waterous responsibility, for it represents our recognition of the fact that the confidence of mill owners and of consulting engineers must be upheld. For these reasons, we maintain in our factory a staff of highly specialized workmen who have spent years at their particular operation. Add to this the fact that all materials entering into the manufacture of Waterous products are carefully analysed and that the machines are carefully inspected during all stages of construction, and you have the reasons, why Waterous machines, after from 25 to 30 years of hard service are still producing to maximum capacity.

Waterous

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

MOLSON'S BANK BUILDING, VANCOUVER WINNIPEG, MAN.

Pink's Lumbering Tools

The Standard Tools in every province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, etc.
We manufacture all kinds of lumber tools. Light and Durable.

Long Distance Phone, No. 87

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Sold throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.

The Thomas Pink Company, Limited

Manufacturers of Lumber Tools

PEMBROKE - - - - - ONTARIO

MADE IN CANADA

It's a Pink anyway, you take it, and it's the best Peavey made.

Not altogether what we say, but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams"

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.

SHELL-BAR, BOICO SUPPLY, LIMITED

BOICO

BOILER COMPOUND

The most extensively used compound on the market—"No cure, No pay".

Non-Clinker Shell-Bar Grates—
Over 3000 sets in use in Canada

PLIBRICO

JOINTLESS FIRE BRICK

A one piece jointless furnace lining.
Cheaper than fire brick and easier to instal.

Gaskets, Packing, Tip It Welding Compound, Nox-Aer-Leek, Everjet Paint, Oils & Greases and everything in engine room supplies.

Write us for Prices.
Phone Parkdale 2470 — 1-15 Saunders Avenue
TORONTO

Stability is a Carson Quality Characteristic

Carson Quality
Trade Mark Registered

P. S.—We make and sell horse harness and equipment of all kinds, trunks, bags, travelling robes and pack sacks.

The pyramid is the most stable of architectural forms. The pyramid is the design of the "Carson Quality" trade-mark. And all "Carson Quality" goods partake of the quality of the pyramid for stability, strength and goodness.

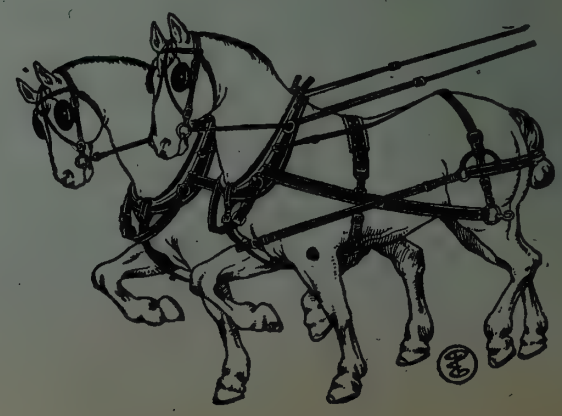
The Michigan Lumber and Skidding Harness is a "Carson Quality" product. In the bush—in the camp—at all seasons of the year—it is dependable, sturdy and strong. It will add to the value of your outfit and help increase your output.

Write us for particulars.

Hugh Carson Co. LIMITED

72 ALBERT ST., OTTAWA

"Carson Quality" Michigan Lumber and Skidding Harness



Canada Lumberman
Founded 1866

"All We Ask"

"is a trial for the new "HART PLUS" wheel. On saw gumming you want a fast cutting wheel that will not burn. For your own interests, try the "HART PLUS."

Canadian Hart Products, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

IF YOU CANNOT SOLVE YOUR INSURANCE PROBLEMS—WE CAN SOLVE THEM FOR YOU

E. D. HARDY & CO.

INSURANCE

Specialists in LUMBER and WOODWORKING Plants

HEAD OFFICE: OTTAWA, ONT.

It Pays to Buy

"MADE IN CANADA"

"DOMINION" WIRE ROPE

Because

Each one must make good the SERVICE reputation of this organization.

THE DOMINION WIRE ROPE CO., LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL Stocks also carried at Toronto and Winnipeg.

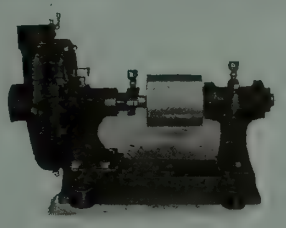
New **RAILS** Relaying

12 to 80 pounds per yard

LOGGING CARS

Jno. J. Gartshore

58 Front St. West, Toronto



Canadian Pumps for Canadian People

We solicit your correspondence when open for anything in Steam or Power

PUMPING MACHINERY

The Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited

Hamilton, Canada

Just Compare It—

The way to prove the superiority of the Eddy Fire Pail is to compare it point for point with the old time pail of wood or metal.

The Eddy Pail is lighter and more durable and will never bulge, leak or fall apart. It is constructed in a way that keeps it **on the job**—its rounded botoom prevents it standing alone. It must be placed in a rack or on a hook.

See it at your Hardware dealers.

The E. B. Eddy Company, Limited

HULL, CANADA

Made in Canada
By Canadians, For Canadians

Alphabetical Index to Advertisers, Page 84 Quick Action Section, Page 70

Kendall Gang Circular

The Machine that will convert your small logs into more and better lumber, quicker than ever before.

The illustration shows one of the latest designs of gang circular patented by Mr. I. N. Kendall, the well-known millwright, of Ottawa. This machine takes 16-26 in. diam., 10 gauge saws—will cut cants up to 8 inches in thickness, and we furnish with it necessary saw collars for any thickness of lumber desired. It has a hollow mandrel, water cooled saws; each saw has a separate guide; easily accessible and readily adjustable, and the bridge tree is so designed that it can be removed, the saws taken off and a new set put on in 7 to 10 minutes. Safety fingers hung just inside the front press roll prevent a cant flying back off the saws. Lumber cut on these machines is guaranteed to come out absolutely true to size from end to end, and so smooth that 1/16 in. over size is all the allowance necessary for finish.

Read what one user says about it:—

"The machine has given every satisfaction and in many cases far exceeded my idea of sawing lumber; the proof of this being that our customers are paying me $1.00 to $1.50 per thousand more for certain classes of lumber than they can purchase same quality elsewhere—this advantage being purely on account of the uniform and smooth sawing this saw is capable of doing."

We are the origina manufacturers of these machines

We have been manufacturing them for the past fourteen years, and the experience gained in all those years is at your disposal. We make these machines in three sizes, as follows, using

26-in. saws for 8-in. cants, as illustrated.
32-in. saws for 10-in. cants.
36-in. saws for 12-in. cants.

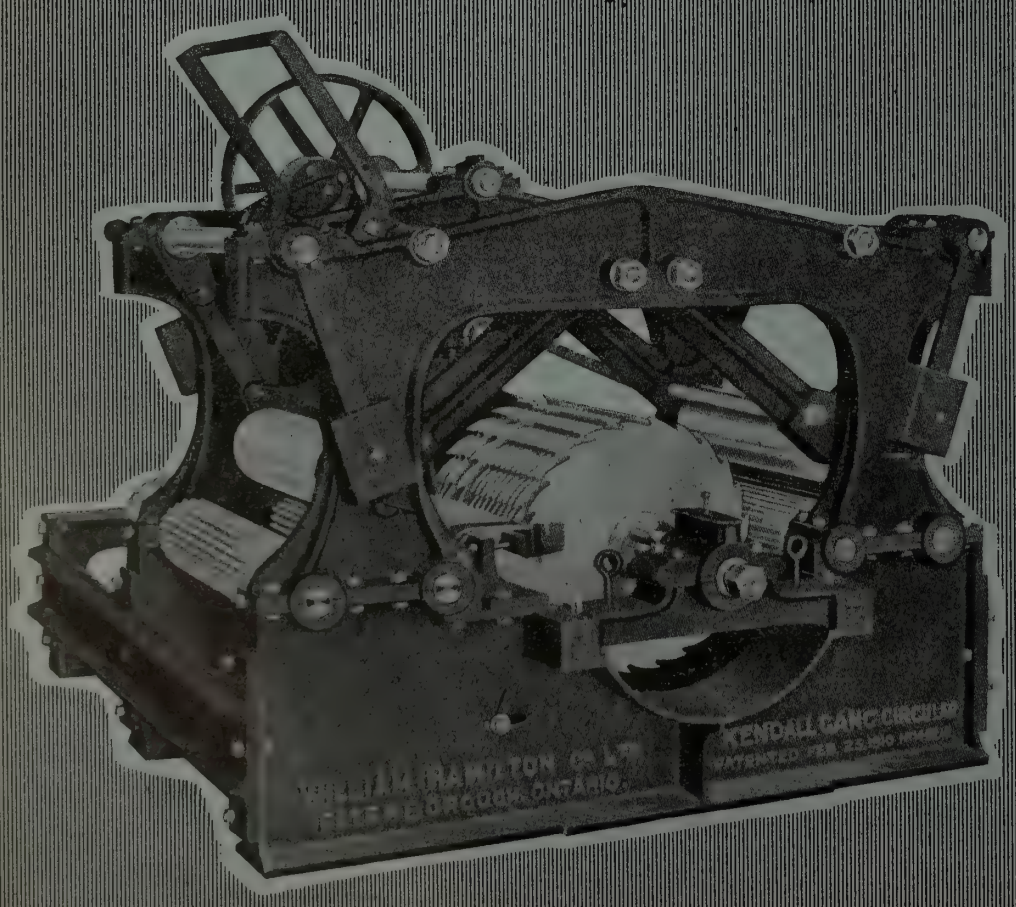
Each size is of the very latest design and up-to-date in every improvement.

May we send you a list of satisfied users?

We also make a complete line of twin circulars with chain or steam feed for slabbing logs for these machines.

William Hamilton Co., Limited

PETERBORO ONTARIO



What Every Merchant Knows

—that the services of a good wholesaler can be a mighty valuable asset to his business. That is why more and more merchants are turning to FESSERTON every year—they know they can rely on the service.

Perhaps you feel the need of a real service—giving wholesaler, too? If so, we shall be pleased to get acquainted. Why not write us for quotations and other information?

The Fesserton Timber Company, Limited

15 Toronto Street MAIN 795-6 **TORONTO**

Western Office - - Vancouver, B C.

We have at Vancouver the following quantities of Fir and Hemlock lumber manufactured by one of the largest and best mills on the Pacific Coast — a concern that enjoys the reputation of turning out the highest grades of lumber shipped from British Columbia.

The whole lot is in excellent shipping condition and can be shipped promptly. We have undertaken to move this stock quickly and we are able to quote prices that will allow us to move it.

If you are interested in Pacific Coast stock it will pay you to hold your orders until you get our prices. This block of stock is offered subject to prior sale; therefore, we would recommend that you wire us your inquiries.

10 cars	1x3	Fir V Joint No. 1 & 2	
8 "	1x3	Flooring No. 1 & 2	
16 "	1x4	V Joint No. 1 & 2	
11 "	1x4	Flooring No. 1 & 2	
5 "	5/8x3	& 4 Ceiling No. 1 & 2	
20 "	1x3	& 4 Ceiling & Flooring No. 1 & 2 all short lengths 3 to 7'	
6 "	1x6	Siding No. 1 & 2	
3 "	1x5	Casing B. N. Clear	
2 "	1x8	Base B. N. Clear	
22 "		No. 1 Fir Shiplap 6, 8 & 10"	
12 "		No. 2 Fir Shiplap 6, 8 & 10"	
27 cars		No. 1 sized boards 6" to 12"	
13 "		No. 2 sized boards 6" to 12"	
53 "	2x4	to 2x12 lengths, 12 to 20 sized side and edge	
5 "		No. 1 Hemlock shiplap 1x10	
2 "		No. 2 Hemlock shiplap 1x10	
5 "	1x3	Rough Clear Fir	
15 "	1x4	Rough Clear Fir	
17 "	1x6	Rough Clear Fir	
14 "	1x8	Rough Clear Fir	
23 "	1x10	Rough Clear Fir	
10 "	1x12	Rough Clear Fir	

WE CAN SHIP MIXED CARS

Knox Brothers, Limited

513 Drummond Building, MONTREAL

Canadian Hardwoods

Dry Stock in Quebec for Quick Shipment

BIRCH

78,000′	4/4	1sts & 2nds
192,000′	4/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
29,000′	5/4	1sts & 2nds
41,000′	5/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
105,000′	6/4	1sts & 2nds
111,000′	6/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
92,000′	8/4	1sts & 2nds
90,000′	8/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
148,000′	10/4	1sts & 2nds
80,000′	10/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
42,000′	12/4	1sts & 2nds
39,000′	12/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
19,000′	16/4	1sts & 2nds
8,000′	16/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects
320,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3 Com.

BASSWOOD

135,000′	4/4	No. 2 Com. & Better
106,000′	5/4	No. 1 Com. & Better

HARD MAPLE

97,000′	4/4	No. 2 Com. & Better
42,000′	8/4	No. 1 Com. & Better
36,000′	10/4	No. 1 Com. & Better
38,000′	12/4	No. 1 Com. & Better

BEECH

12,000′	6/4	No. 2 Com. & Better

SOFT ELM

36,000′	4/4	No. 2 Com. & Better

Get Our Prices

Most of the above stock is 12 months on sticks. All well manufactured of good average widths and lengths. Graded strictly in accordance with National Rules.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO.

310 MANNING CHAMBERS
TORONTO

CABLE ADDRESS "PRICE"
CODES—A.B.C. AND LIEBERS.

P B
ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS

Price Brothers & Co Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF

NEWSPRINT PAPER : PULPWOOD
CARDBOARD : SPRUCE LUMBER
SULPHITE : LATHS and TIES
GROUNDWOOD PULP : CEDAR SHINGLES
FOURDRINIER SPECIALTIES

PAPER AND PULP MILLS
Sanguenay Kenogami
Jonquiere

Head Office.
The Price House, Quebec.

SAW MILLS
on North and South Shores of
the St. Lawrence and
The Sanguenay

Geo. Gordon & Co.

Limited

CACHE BAY - ONTARIO

White and Norway Pine

WRITE US FOR PRICES

White Pine Mill Run

6/4 x 4	6/4 x 6	6/4 x 10
6/4 x 5	6/4 x 8	6/4 x 12

Also 4/4 & 8/8 Stock in assorted widths

All 10 to 16' Large percentage 16'

Taft-Davis Lumber Co., Ltd.

600 JACKSON BUILDING, OTTAWA, ONTARIO

Terry & Gordon
Limited

CANADIAN FOREST PRODUCTS

Cable Address "Terigord"

Head Office - Toronto

Export Agents—
SPENCER, LOCK & CO.
LONDON, ENGLAND

Representing Exclusively in Province of Ontario
The British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Co. Ltd.
Vancouver, B. C.

Vancouver Branch
707 Metropolitan Bldg.
F. W. Gordon, Western Mgr.

Representatives in Eastern Canada
Nicola Pine Mills, Limited
Merritt, B. C.

HIGH-GRADE HEMLOCK RED AND WHITE PINE

We make a specialty of White Pine strips and other high grade lumber. The grading is exceptionally liberal and the present prices are very tempting. We will guarantee prompt shipment of your order now. Write, wire or phone for quotations.

Hocken Lumber Company Limited

626 Confederation Life Building TORONTO

Phone Main 3153

This is all there is to it

Anyone can put up grades as good as we do, providing they have the right quality Pine to begin with, properly trained men—

And of course—the desire.

Our grades are good—they are put up the same year after year from the same good quality timber, so you know exactly what you are going to receive when you place your order.

Your next order should be placed with us.

UNION LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED

701 DOMINION BANK BUILDING

TORONTO CANADA

The Spanish River Lumber Co. Limited

LUMBER MANUFACTURERS **CUTLER, ONTARIO**

WHITE PINE,
NORWAY PINE,
HEMLOCK

Shipments by Rail or Water

DUNFIELD & CO., Limited

Exporters of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Lumber

NOVA SCOTIA STRUCTURAL SPRUCE can be bought for less money per unit of strength than any other lumber. We have it in a large variety of sizes at the lowest prices consistent with good quality.

BOX LUMBER of 1920 sawing is pretty well picked up, but we still have considerable Spruce and Pine. This stock we are willing to sell at a very low price if taken in fair sized blocks and moved quickly.

WIRE US FOR QUOTATIONS

Head Office: **8 Prince St., Halifax, N.S.** ***Branch Office:*** **8 Market Square, St. John, N.B.**

U. K. Brokers: Duncan, Ewing & Co., K21 Exchange Bldg., Liverpool. Telegraphic Address: Dunfield, Halifax. Codes: ABC 5th Ed. Western Union

C. E. HILL, Sales Agent, Room No. 667, 200 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

Get Our Quotation First

When you are in need of hardwood and softwood lumber the wise thing is to "get our quotation first." More than likely we can save you money, because we do a large trade both for local and export market and we always have large stocks on hand.

OUR SPECIALTY IS QUEBEC SPRUCE.

The Louise Lumber Company, Ltd.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

Head Office: 68 St. Peter Street, QUEBEC, P.Q.

Hardwood

—when you need it

—as quick as you need it

FROM our Logansport, Indiana, Service Yard (near South Bend) we are able to make hardwood delivery in half the time usually required because we have exceptional car facilities.

Our capacity at this yard is 5,000,000 feet—consisting chiefly of Ash, Elm, Maple, Oak, Poplar and Hickory. Delivery of any of these items—all of the highest quality— can be made just as you want them.

And by that we mean that we will fill your order to satisfy you absolutely—you to be the judge of satisfaction.

John I. Shafer Hardwood Co.

650 Farmers' Trust Bldg., South Bend, Ind.

Mason-Kimball Lumber Co.

Room 16, Bank of Ottawa Building
224 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

WHOLESALE ONLY

SPECIALIZING IN

B. C. LUMBER, TIMBERS AND SHINGLES, HARDWOODS, YELLOW PINE, PINE—RED AND WHITE, SPRUCE

FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

1 Car Merchantable Spruce. Containing—
2" x 8". 43/16, 11/18, 1/20. 1,208'
2" x 10". 6/10, 126/12, 167/14, 361/16, 62/18, 19/20. 18,637' 19,845' at

$65.00 per M. Ft. B. M. F.O.B. Cars OTTAWA, ONT.

1 Car Merchantable Spruce. Containing—
2" x 6". DIS & 2E. & Chamford. Dressing 1/8" off only.
1/5, 1/6, 5/7, 1/8, 3/9, 2/10.
4/11, 8/12, 3/13, 5/14, 4/15.
71/16, 25/17, 503/18, 367/20.
9/22. 18,563' B.M. at

$65.00 per M. Ft. B.M. FOB Cars MONTREAL, QUE.
Both of these carloads are of very fine quality and well manufactured and are in DRY condition.

Please wire or 'phone us regarding same at our expense

MAIN 8713, 3566

G. S. LAY D. H. HAIGHT

LAY & HAIGHT

34 Victoria Street, Room 21
TORONTO, ONT.

White Pine Red Pine Jack Pine
Spruce Hemlock
AT WHOLESALE

We are in the market for any of the above stocks.
Correspondence solicited.

Milling in Transit

A Well Equipped Mill

C.P., G.T., & C.N. Railway Connections

Special Mill Work Prompt Service

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited

ORILLIA, ONT.

Savoie & Co., Manseau Que.

Milling in Transit

Manseau is on Canadian National Rlwy. 50 miles west of Levis and Quebec. On direct line from Abitibi region, lower Quebec and Maritime Provinces to Montreal, Eastern Townships, Toronto and New England States.

FOR SALE ***SPRUCE AND BALSAM***

30 carloads 2 x 3, 3 x 3, 2 x 4, 3 x 4. Can be resawn to crating stock or furring.
25 carloads 2 x 5 and 3 x 5 and up. Can be milled to order.
5 carloads of Lath. 10 carloads Hemlock Bark.

Write for further particulars.

Watson & Todd Limited
OTTAWA

WHITE PINE
RED PINE
SPRUCE

Registered T Trade Mark

Rideau Club Building
Cor. Wellington and Metcalfe Sts.

Registered T Trade Mark

We are always in the market to buy Soft Elm, Maple, Birch and other Hardwoods. Also Spruce, Pine, Poplar or Balm for crating.

Established Twenty Years

Liberal Prices Fair Inspection
Prompt Payment

We have a good Stationary Saw Mill complete with power for sale, capacity 15 to 20 M. per day. Write us for particulars

The Manufacturers' Lumber
Company Limited

Stratford - Ont.

BARGAINS IN Standing Timber

ALL our remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound are offered for sale by us. The special prices at which these are being sold makes early enquiries advisable.
Good bargains are still obtainable in the Townships of Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. May we send you full particulars?

The Parry Sound Lumber Co.
LIMITED

26 Ernest Avenue **Toronto, Ont.**

Dry Stock For Quick Shipment

800,000 ft. Merchantable Hemlock, sorted widths and lengths.
100,000 ft. 1x4 & up No. 2 Hemlock.
600,000 ft. Mill Run Spruce and Jack Pine, width sorted.

Mills are now sawing, we can cut sizes to order.

Millmen:—What have you to offer in Jack Pine, and White Pine, Spruce and Hemlock? Advances made during operations.

ARTHUR N. DUDLEY
Manufacturer and Wholesaler

108-109 Stair Building, TORONTO, ONT.

TELEPHONE MAIN 6368

KEENAN BROTHERS, Ltd.
OWEN SOUND

Dry well-selected stock of

Hardwood Lumber
Hemlock and Pine

Owen Sound Mill now running. Can saw to order anything required.

INQUIRIES WILL BE APPRECIATED

Our Sources of Supply

have been increased materially during our first year in business, and we now have selling arrangements with a number of the best mills in British Columbia manufacturing

Fir, Cedar, Spruce and Pine Lumber and Shingles

We sell only recognized wholesale accounts.

ROSE-McLAURIN LIMITED

WHOLESALE LUMBER

2 Toronto Street, TORONTO Phone Main 6752

Phone 521 Box 792

P. L. CANFIELD

Woodstock - Ontario

WHY NOT?

Let Us Ship You a MIXED Car of

Western Soft Pine, Fir, Larch and Lath

We can sort up your yard in one car

TRY US

British Columbia Stock always in Transit

FOR SALE

3 Million ft. Spruce 1, 2 and 3 inch, merchantable fourths and culls.

150 M. 1 in. merchantable pine 4 in. & up.

350 M. 2 in. " " 4 in. & up. 8 ft. & up. 75% 6 in. & up. Average length 12 ft.

200 M. 3 in. merchantable pine 3 x 7 & up. Average length 12 ft., average width 11 in.

W. S. Loggie Co., Ltd.

Head Office Chatham, N.B.

Mill - - Inkerman, N.B

E. M. NICHOLSON & Co.

WHOLESALERS OF CANADIAN HARDWOODS

201-2-3 Board of Trade Building, Montreal

SPECIAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

For Prompt Shipment—9 to 12 months on stick

BIRCH

35,000′	4/4	FAS	
80,000′	4/4	No. 1	Com.
140,000′	4/4	No. 2	Com.
150,000′	4/4	No. 3	Com.
250,000′	8/4	No. 1	C.&B.
90,000′	8/4	No. 2	Com.
185,000′	10/4	No. 1	C.&B.
25,000′	10/4	No. 2	Com.
250,000′	12/4	No. 1	C.&B.
100,000′	16/4	FAS	
70,000′	16/4	No. 1	Com.

BASSWOOD

150,000′	4/4	No. 1	C.&B.
200,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3	Com.
75,000′	6/4	No. 1	C.&B.
50,000′	6/4	No. 2 & No. 3	Com.
30,000′	8/4	No. 1	C.&B.

MAPLE

100,000′	4/4	No. 1	C.&B.
75,000′	4/4	No. 2	C.&B.

MAPLE—Continued

90,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3	Com.

WHITE ASH

11,000′	4/4	No. 2	C.&B.

BROWN ASH

75,000′	4/4	No. 1	C.&B.
50,000′	4/4	No. 2	C.&B.
40,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3	Com.
10,000′	6/4	No. 1	C.&B.
9,000′	8/4	No. 1	C.&B.

SOFT ELM

75,000′	4/4	No. 1	C.&B.
50,000′	4/4	No. 2	C.&B.
25,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3	Com.
12,000′	6/4	No. 1	C.&B.
8,000′	8/4	No. 1	C.&B.

BEECH

65,000′	4/4	Log Run	

We shall be pleased to quote on any of the above stock

UNDER NATIONAL RULES

WE WANT TO SELL

Yellow Pine, Oak, Spruce, Basswood, Hemlock

Immediate Shipment

Russell Harris Lumber Company

34 Victoria Street, Toronto. Telephone Main 4700

John Harrison & Sons Co.

Saw and Planing Mills Limited

OWEN SOUND, ONT.

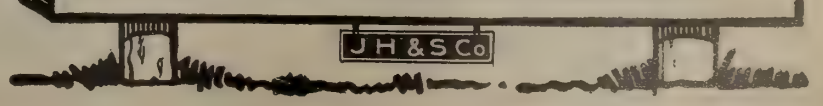
Timber Ties — Posts Shingles — Hardwood Pine — Hemlock Cedar

Interior Finish, Sash, Doors, Etc.

Oak, Maple and Birch Flooring.

At greatly reduced prices

Try Us Once—Satisfaction Guaranteed



THE
MontrealLumberCo.
Limited
WHOLESALE LUMBER
759NotreDameSt.W.,Montreal
W. K. GRAFFTEY,
President and Managing Director.

Lumber, Lath
Flooring, Cedar
Poles and Posts
Railway Ties
Doors, Windows, Architraves and all kinds of Mill Work, done by experts.
Ask for our prices and services of our architect
J. P. DUPUIS, LTD.
592 Church Ave., Verdun, Montreal, P.Q.

Lake Lumber Co. Ltd.
Manufacturers of
Fir, Cedar, Hemlock, Spruce
QUALICUM QUALITY LUMBER
Rough Fir Timbers
Any size up to 60 feet long
Select Grades a Specialty
Market wanted for Rough Cedar Timbers
Inquire for prices
Pacific Building, Vancouver, B.C.

W. Y. LLOYD
Wholesale Lumber Dealer
350 Confederation Life Building,
TORONTO, Ont.
PINE, SPRUCE or HARDWOOD LUMBER
To the Mill Man—I'm always in the market for Lumber, Shingles and Lath.
Please mail lists of your stock

DR. BELL'S
Veterinary Wonder Remedies
50,000 one dollar ($1.00) bottles Free to horsemen who give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 25c for Mailing Package, etc. Agents wanted. Write your address plainly. DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

A. E. GUIDAL
Estimator and Valuator
of
STANDING TIMBER
Timber Limit Mapping a Specialty
Get a Specimen Blue-print
537 Bloor St. W., Toronto
Phone Coll. 9020

LUMBER

White Pine

Bone Dry Stock
Well Manufactured
Mill Run

4 Cars 1 x 7—9—11"—10/16'
3 Cars 2 x 10"—10/16'
2 Cars 8 x 8"—10/16'

We are anxious to move these lots in order to provide room for new cut: will make price right for prompt shipping orders.

C. G. Anderson Lumber Company, Limited

Manufacturers and Strictly Wholesale Dealers in Lumber

SALES OFFICE
705 Excelsior Life Building
Toronto

BELTING
RUBBER and LEATHER
We have on hand for immediate delivery a large stock of new and second hand rubber belting, second hand leather belting, garden and steam hose, rubber packing, wire cable, vises, chain blocks and all other mill supplies at sacrifice prices. Send us your requirements and get our quotations.
YORK BELTING CO.
Phone Adelaide 5519
115 York St. TORONTO

JACK PINE
HEMLOCK
SPRUCE
JAMES R. SUMMERS
Wholesale Lumber
95 King St. East TORONTO, Ont.
Main 7329

BELTING FOR SALE
We have a large quantity of Second-Hand Rubber and Leather Belting in all sizes and plys up to 24 inches in width, which we can sell at interesting prices. Send us your requirements.
N. SMITH
138 York St. - - Toronto, Ont.

Robt. Coltart & Co.
Royal Liver Building
Liverpool England
Agents for the sale of Pine, Spruce and Hardwoods. Correspondence invited.
Cables—"COLTART" Liverpool

Cant & Kemp
52 St. Enoch Square
GLASGOW
Timber Brokers
Cable Address, "Tectona," Glasgow
A1 and A B C Codes used

FARNWORTH & JARDINE
Cable Address: Farnworth, Liverpool
WOOD BROKERS and MEASURERS
2 Dale Street, Liverpool, and Seaforth Road, Seaforth, Liverpool, England

SPRUCE LUMBER & WHITE PINE LATH WANTED

1x6, 7, 8, Merchantable Spruce, T. & G. & D. 4 S. Thickness ⅞. No. 1 & 2 White Pine Lath, to be well manufactured, 4 x 1½, ⅜.

Quote prices F.O.B. Toronto.

The FOLEY LUMBER CO.
18 Toronto Street TORONTO

TIMBERLAND SERVICE

Estimates Maps
Graphic Methods

James W. Sewall
Forest Engineer

Old Town, Maine.
Sanford, Florida, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

Largest Cruising House in America

Manufacturers of
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First Cost

does not always determine the value

Durability

is the better test.

That is where

White Pine

has it over other woods.

It will out-live them several times over and for that reason is cheapest in the end.

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Our Classified Advertisers do not repeat the ad, often. They don't have to. They report immediate results. Use these columns to your own advantage.

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Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Sully, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
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Blaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
Fredericton, N. B.	C.P.Ry and C.N.Ry.
Nelson, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Campbellton, N. B.	C. N. Ry.

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Bleached Sulphite. Rough and Dressed Spruce. White Cedar Shingles. Railway Ties
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Are the Authorized Agents for the

British Government Lumber Stocks in the Quebec and Lower Port Districts

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L.L.L.

Good Merchantable Quebec Spruce

200 M	1 x 3″ & up 8 to 16′	5th and better	not over 15% 5th
300 M	2 x 3″	"	"
500 M	2 x 4″	"	"
250 M	2 x 5″	"	"
350 M	2 x 6″	"	"
210 M	2 x 7″	"	"
100 M	2 x 8″	"	"
150 M	2 x 9″	"	"
500 M	3 x 3″ & 4″	"	"
130 M	3 x 5″	"	"
200 M	3 x 6″	"	"
110 M	3 x 7″	"	"
100 M	3 x 8″	"	"
200 M	3 x 9″	"	"

This stock is well manufactured, well butted, and was cut early last year. It is strong in 13′ and 16′ lengths. Plump sawed.

We will quote for Prompt Shipments of Mixed Specifications.

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103 St. Francis Xavier Street Telephone No. Main 7121 **MONTREAL**

WE SELL

"Build a Home!— Consult Your Lumber Dealer"

To Dealers in Long Bell Products:

This is the message The Long-Bell Lumber Company is putting into the hands of **your prospective customers** month after month, urging them to action in building a home, and directing them to your yard.

In your town and on the farms in your community Long-Bell advertisements in national publications are reaching your trade time and again with this insistent message—"Build a Home."

And it is working! A letter came the other day (it was an average one of a large number of similar letters we have had this year) saying: "We are getting ready to build this spring. Seeing your advertisement in The Saturday Evening Post, we were attracted by the delightful home shown, of just the small size we are planning. Can you tell us where we may buy the blue prints of a home like this?

A buyer in that frame of mind means business; and that means business for some retail lumber dealer which is the aim of our campaign.

If you do not know just how our national advertising and dealer service can benefit you, ask our salesman—or write direct to the Advertising Department.

But we do not furnish our plans to consumers. To those consumers who inquired was sent a letter somewhat as follows: "The Long-Bell Plan Service, containing many attractive homes, is distributed only through retail dealers. Your retail dealer, if he does not have this service on hand, may obtain it. Undoubtedly he has many plans of homes for your inspection, and we refer to your local lumber dealer with the thought that you should make no selection of a home until you have seen his service and had his advice in the matter."

Wherever possible we send copies of such letters to local dealers so that they may know the names and addresses of these persons who are beginning to plan to build.

A Pennsylvania lumber dealer, noting our announcement that Home No. 1073 from the Long-Bell Plan Service would be featured in our advertisement of May 14 in The Saturday Evening Post, wrote in immediately ordering a 2-column cut of this house. He is going to advertise this house in his newspapers on May 14, calling attention to its appearance in The Saturday Evening Post of that week.

The free advertising cuts, pictures, slides and other material in our dealer service (which are yours for the asking) are the methods we provide to enable the dealer in Long-Bell products to tie up with our national advertising. These are times when it is necessary to use every sales force available to bring the business into your yard. Our national advertising and our dealer service (one of the real extra values back of every foot of lumber we sell) are some of the means by which the dealer can cash in on prospective business. The time is ripe now for making it work relentlessly for you; we will be glad to tell you how to use it to best advantage.

The Long-Bell Lumber Company

R. A. LONG BUILDING Lumbermen since 1875 KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Export and Domestic

White Pine and Spruce

Basswood

1 in., 1¼ in., 1½ in., 2 in.,
Dry Basswood

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All thicknesses and grades in

Maple, Birch, Elm, Basswood and **Brown Ash**

Spruce, Hemlock and Pine

Can saw to order at MacDonald's Siding

Let us quote on your requirements

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Phone Adelaide 44

HARDWOODS for MAY DELIVERY

1 Car	6/4″	Beech	No. 2 C & B	
1 “	16/4″	H. Maple	No. 1 C & B	
9 “	12/4″	H. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 10%	No. 2 Com.
11 “	8/4″	H. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 20%	No. 2 Com.
6 “	6/4″	H. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 20%	No. 2 Com.
15 “	4/4″	H. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 25%	No. 2 Com.
2 “	12/4″	S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 10%	No. 2 Com.
2 “	8/4″	S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 20%	No. 2 Com.
1 “	5/4″	S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 10%	No. 2 Com.
2 “	4/4″	S. Maple	No. 2 C & B, 25%	No. 2 Com.
4 “	12/4″	S. Elm	No. 2 C & B, 10%	No. 2 Com.
5 “	10/4″	S. Elm	No. 1 C & B	
6 “	8/4″	S. Elm	No. 2 C & B ,10%	No. 2 Com.
4 “	6″4/	S. Elm	No. 1 C & B	
9 “	4/4″	S. Elm	No. 1 C & B	
4 “	4/4″	S. Elm	No. 2 C & B, 25%	No. 2 Com.
8 “	4/4″	S. Elm	No. 2 & 3 Common	
2 “	4/4″	& 8/4″	Canadian Oak ,No. 1 C & B	
15 “	4/4″	& 5/4″	Basswood (Can be sorted)	

Crating in Basswood, Elm & Hardwoods.

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For Prompt Delivery of

Hemlock, Spruce, Lath Pulpwood and Hardwoods

Dressed and Ripped to Order

We specialize in Hemlock and Spruce Timbers and have excellent facilities for quick shipment—rail or water delivery.

Tell us your requirements

Fassett Lumber Co., Limited

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Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Exporters of the

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Dressing in Transit **Plant at Sherbrooke, Que.**

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Lumber Yards, Dry Kilns, Dimension Mill, and Veneer Warehouse at Toronto

Our Dry Kilns have a capacity for drying 200,000 feet per month. We will dry your transit cars.

All Canadian and American Hardwoods

MAHOGANY WALNUT AND TROPICAL WOODS

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS

Car load 1" Brown Ash No. 1 C&B
" " 2" B. C. Clear Spruce
" " 1" to 4" Black Walnut FAS
" " 1" to 2" Qtd. White Oak FAS
" " each 1" White & Red Plain Oak FAS
Three cars 1" No. 1 Com. Chestnut, cheap price to clear.

VENEERS

Rotary Cut, Sawed and Sliced all woods

THREE PLY FIR, BIRCH AND COTTONWOOD, THREE AND FIVE PLY MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND OAK

We Specialize in Mixed Shipments of Dry Hardwoods, Veeners and Panels

This is a good time to conserve your capital by making your purchases in this manner

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Spruce and Hemlock

Let us have your list of stock and prices.

McCORMACK & STEWART
Bank of Toronto Building - HAMILTON, Ontario

1" x 6" 10/16 Merch. Spruce

We have for sale 150M ft., and can Supply Rough or Dressed at following prices, F. O. B. Chatham, N. B. (subject unsold)—

Rough $40 or D 4 S $43.50

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Largest Producers of Railroad Ties *In the Dominion*

Pine and Spruce—Lumber—Lath—Piling
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FIRST CLASS PLANING-MILL EQUIPMENT

Facilities for delivering Pulpwood to Michipicoten Harbour, Lake Superior

Splendid facilities for Dressing and Matching in straight car lots, one or more widths

Mills at NICHOLSON, ONTARIO, Main Line C.P.R.

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MERCHANTABLE
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We ship promptly. If you want to move your lumber write us.

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Stratford Special No. 1 Marine Oakum

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and receives the highest classification of the American Bureau of Shipping and of Lloyds Register of Shipping.

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are worth more than the price asked.

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Manufacturers of

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Mills: JACKSONBORO, ONT.
Transcont. Div. Can. Nat. Rys.

Department of Lands and Forests

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LEASING OF A WATER POWER AND TIMBER LIMIT

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, August 3rd, 1921, at 10.30 A.M., in the sales room of the Department of Lands and Forests, at Quebec the following will be offered on lease at public auction:

1. A Water Power site in the Outardes River, County of Saguenay of about 50,000 H.P. capacity.

2. A timber limit, 3,000 square miles in area, situated in the Outardes River watershed.

For fuller details and information, please apply to the Department of Lands and Forests, at Quebec.

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We Buy and Sell

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Write us today for prices.

OUR SLOGAN: Service and quality a reality, not a promise

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High Grade
Nicely Manufactured
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which contains a large percentage of red in 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4 & 4" mostly No. 1 Com. & Btr. with National Inspection Rules of Grading. We also saw some basswood, ash & maple. Have ready for prompt shipment 1" & 2" dry

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in all widths. Send us your inquiries for pulpwood, railway ties and car timbers. Good car supply and dressing facilities here.

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All Kinds of Hardwood and Softwood Lumber

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MILLS AT
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Furnished for Industrial Plants

We are the General Contractors for all Cross Ties produced in Canada for the Grand Trunk Railway System, and the Ties are produced in Quebec and Central Ontario, which gives us an advantage over other Tie companies in shipping to you on shortest railroad haul. If you are in need of Cross Ties for your INDUSTRIAL PLANT,

Write Us For Prices.

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Cutting Capacity 300,000 Ft. per Day

McFADDEN & MALLOY

Red & White Pine LUMBER In Any Quantities

The above is supplied by us in all standard grades and dimensions. All lumber is of guaranteed quality and grade as ordered. Our location and facilities enable us to give our patrons the utmost in service and prompt shipments. Let us quote on your requirements. You will find our prices right, and our product satisfactory.

Mills at: - SPRAGGE, ONT. & BLIND RIVER, ONT.

PINE, SPRUCE
HEMLOCK
HARDWOODS
AND BIRCH
FLOORING

The Best the Market Affords

That's what you get when your order is placed with us. And at prices that are always within reason, too. Our connections with some of the finest timber limits in the country and splendid facilities for manufacturing enable us to do it. Just get in touch with us for anything you may require—it doesn't matter whether your order is large or small we guarantee you every satisfaction.

G. A. Grier & Sons, Limited

MONTREAL *Established 1871* TORONTO

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RED CEDAR Boards and Shiplap

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SPRUCE

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Daily Capacity 100,000 Feet

Superior Manufacture

LUMBER

Stock 10,000,000 Feet

We manufacture both Eastern and Western Standard up to 12 inches wide and 20 feet long.

LATH

Stock 2,000,000 pieces

Specialties

No. 3 Drop Siding
Flooring and Ceiling
No. 1 Com. Resawn Boards

SEND TO US FOR DRY LUMBER

The only kind that gives satisfaction

"The Spruce Supply"

U.G.G. SAWMILLS LTD.

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Underhill Lumber Co. Limited
BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER & SHINGLES
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Fir Uppers
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We offer you

Extra Good Service

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Timbers
Heavy Joists
Plank

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Yard Dimension

Any size, up to 100′ long.
S4S up to 16″ x 20″.

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New Westminster, B. C.
Mills: South Westminster—Logging Camps: Ladysmith, Vancouver Island.
Shipments over all railways.

WE SPECIALIZE IN

B.C. RED CEDAR

Boards Rough or Dressed
Shiplap and Timbers

Horseshoe Brand Red Cedar Shingles

EVERYTHING IN B.C. FOREST PRODUCTS General Assortment of—
FIR and HEMLOCK YARD STOCKS

Wire Collect

REYNOLDS COMPANY Limited General Offices:— VANCOUVER, B.C.

Dry Western Hemlock Boards and Shiplap

Also 4/4 K. D. Hemlock Clears, Rough

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BOARDS
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Timbers
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Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the "Thousand"

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles. Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

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RED CEDAR SHINGLES

Let us Prove

THAT we can give you a definite service in your demands for British Columbia Lumber and Shingles.

Our affiliation with Coast mills enables us to look after "special cut" orders promptly and with ultimate satisfaction to the purchaser.

It will be to your advantage to get in touch with our nearest Eastern office regarding

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Red Cedar Shingles

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Sole selling agents for two Saw Mills
also two Shingle Mills

Fir Timbers a Specialty. Heavy construction material in any size and long lengths, rough or sized to requirements.

Long Fir Joisting Rough or Sized

No. 1 or No. 2 common Fir Cedar or Spruce Boards, rough or dressed to B.C. Standard or Eastern Requirements. ∴

Cars of Cedar, Fir, Shiplap and Boards always in transit

We have now in transit car of shingles containing 125 M No. 2—5X shingles and 65M No. 1—5X shingles, also 2 cars 2 x 6 No. 1 Com. Fir, one car 1 x 6″ No. 1 Com. Fir, one car 1 x 6″ & wider No. 1 Com. Fir, one car 8 & 10″ No. 2 Cedar Shiplap, one car of shingles containing 255 M No. 2—3X.

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Head Office: 209 Winch Building, Vancouver, B.C.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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RAIL SHIPMENTS TO ALL PARTS OF CANADA AND UNITED STATES

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Western Soft Pine in Shops and Clears
B.C. Cedar Clears and Factory Grades

Ontario Representative — W. R. ELLIOT, Bartlett Bldg., Windsor, Ont.

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Quality Supreme

Red Cedar
SHINGLES
Fir, Cedar & Spruce
LUMBER

Quick dispatch our motto

Edgecumbe-Newham Co., Ltd.
Mill and General Offices
VANCOUVER, B.C.

TIMBERS
in
Fir, Hemlock or Cedar
Kiln Dried Soft Island Fir

DOOR STOCK
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Yard Stocks
And All Coast Lumber Products
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CAR LOTS OUR SPECIALTY

We have our own Railway Sidings, and Deep Water Wharfage facilities for

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Our Storage Charges are reasonable

Our Service is the best obtainable.

Hay
Oats
Peas
Beans
Potatoes
Flour,
Pork,
Lard,
etc.

Blankets,
Tents,
Oil
Clothing,
Camp
Supplies
of all
kinds.

DRY LUMBER
for Immediate Shipment

White Pine

Georgian Bay **Mill Run**

2″ x 8″—10/16′	Say 70%—16′
2″ x 10″—10/16′	Say 70%—16′
2″ x 12″—10/16′	Say 70%—16′

Also well-assorted
Ottawa Valley Stock.

For personal service, close prices and prompt shipments

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J. C. BARTRAM

JACKSON BLDG., - OTTAWA

H. R. Goodday
AND COMPANY

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SPRUCE AND PINE

New Brunswick Agent
F. E. NEALE,
Chatham, N.B.

Head Office: QUEBEC, P.Q.

Northern Lumber Mills
North Cobalt - ONTARIO

Have on hand in both Dry and Green Stock, Jack Pine and Spruce, As Follows:—

100 M.	1 x 4 & 5″	8/16′	Mill Run Strips			
100 M.	1 x 4 & 5″	"	"	"	Crating Stock	
200 M.	1 x 6 & Up	"	"	"		
200 M.	2 x 4	"	"	"		
50 M.	4 x 4	"	"	"		
200 M.	2 x 5	"	"	"		
400 M.	2 x 6	"	"	"		
350 M.	2 x 8	"	"	"		
250 M.	2 x 4 & Up	"	"	"	Sound Wormy	
15 M.	4 x 6	10/16	"	"	Strong to 16 Ft.	
30 M.	6 x 6	"	"	"	"	"
15 M.	6 x 8	"	"	"	"	"
30 M.	8 x 8	"	"	"	"	"
15 M.	8 x 10 & 10 x 10	"	"	"	"	"

100 M. 1 x 4 & Up No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average.

100 M 2 x 4-10 No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average

Wire, Write or 'Phone us for Quotations.

BUFFALO FOR HARDWOODS

"LET BUFFALO DO IT"

Do you want prompt shipment? We can give you service. Buffalo dealers have 60,000,000 to 75,000,000 feet of dry hardwoods of all kinds and thicknesses.

Immediate shipments and deliveries can be made on any of the 25 railroads entering the city. Buy Hardwoods in Buffalo.

FRANK T. SULLIVAN
Specialties:
CHERRY, WALNUT and PACIFIC COAST WOODS
Main Office: 600 Ellicott Square.
Yard: 2598 Delaware Avenue.

T. Sullivan & Company
NORTHERN GREY ELM
and
BROWN ASH
Niagara Street Corner Arthur

Atlantic Lumber Company
HARDWOODS
WEST VIRGINIA SOFT RED AND WHITE OAK
Our Specialty: West Virginia and Pennsylvania Cherry
055 Seneca Street

Miller, Sturm & Miller
1142 SENECA STREET
Hardwoods of All Kinds

Yeager Lumber Co., Inc.
SPECIALTIES
Oak, Poplar, Ash, Maple
932 Elk Street

STANDARD HARDWOOD LUMBER COMPANY
Hardwoods
Prompt Shipment { From Buffalo Yards or from Mill direct to you
8 MILLION FEET DRY STOCK ON HAND
1333 Clinton St.

G. Elias & Bro., Inc.
Estableshed 1881
All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber
And in addition we carry a full line of White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock and Fir Timber, Lumber, Millwork and Boxes—Maple and Oak Flooring
Careful attention to mixed car orders.

Buffalo Hardwood Lumber Co.
J. B. WALL, Pres. T. H. WALL, V.-Pres. M. M. WALL, Treas.
940 SENECA ST.
We Specialize in White Ash, Oak & Maple
We also handle a complete stock of Quartered Oak, Maple, Poplar, Red Cedar, etc.

Hugh McLean Lumber Co.
Hardwoods of All Kinds
Our Specialties—QUARTERED WHITE OAK, SAP AND RED GUM
940 ELK STREET

Taylor & Crate
Hardwoods of All Kinds
A stock of 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet of hardwoods carried at all times at our two big Buffalo Yards
Established 50 Years
RAIL OR CARGO SHIPMENTS

Blakeslee, Perrin & Darling
A Complete Stock of Seasoned Hardwoods
including Ash, Basswood, Birch, Cherry, Chestnut Cypress, Elm, Gum, Hickory, Maple, Plain and Quartered Oak, Poplar and Walnut.
1100 Seneca Street

In Transit

G.N. 18910, Shipped to Sarnia, Ont.
32,000' 1 x 8&10-8/18' No. 2 Com. Fir Shiplap, small per cent. 1 x 6 included.
C.P. 126488, Shipped April 25th, Billed to Cartier, Ont.
Half car 1 x 4-8/18' No. 3 Edge Grain Fir Flooring
Bal. car 1 x 3&4" No. 3 Flat Grain Fir Flooring.
G.N. 121854, Shipped April 22nd, to Sarnia, Ont.
20,000' 2 x 8-8/20' No. 2 Com. Fir Dressed Side and Edge
4,962' 2 x 6-8/20' No. 2 Com. Fir Dressed Side and Edge
C.P. 78526, Shipped April 25th,
13,274' 1 x 6-8/18' No. 2 Com. Fir Boards Dressed one Side ¾.
10,547' 1 x 8-8/18' No. 2 Com. Fir Boards Dressed One Side ¾.
C.P. 215105 ,Shipped April 22nd,
28,033' 1 x 8-8/18' No. 2 Fir Shiplap ¾".

R. G. CHESBRO
Lumber Manufacturers' Agent
PHONE MAIN 5345
Bank of Hamilton Bldg., TORONTO

COMPLETE STOCKS of
Red Pine and Spruce Dimensions
(2 x 4 and wider)
White Pine Lumber Box and Crating Stock
Lath and Shooks
Keewatin Lumber Co., Ltd., Keewatin, Ont.
Two complete Saw and Planing Mills Box Factories and Lath Mill at Keewatin and Kenora, Ont.

Dry Stock for Immediate Shipment

4/4 6/4 8/4 Beech
4/4 8/4 H. & S. Maple
4/4 8/4 B. & W. Ash
4/4 8/4 Basswood
4/4 8/4 Oak
4/4 6/4 8/4 Sound Chestnut
4/4 8/4 Elm

Mill now running. Can cut bills to order. Cordwood and slabs for sale.

Write for particulars and prices.

McClung, McLellan & Berry
Kinglake, Ontario

British Columbia Forest Products
Technical Information
Information furnished as to the qualities, weights, strengths and uses of all woods.
Inquiries Solicited
Samples of all British Columbia woods and literature for distribution.
CALL AND SEE OUR EXHIBIT
1 Adelaide St. E. (Street Floor), TORONTO
PHONE MAIN 6872. NOTE—We do not quote prices.

F. W. Brennen & Sons
Hamilton Ont.
Wholesale
LUMBER LATH–SHINGLES
We have what you want: Write us for quotations

R. Imrie Lumber Company
18 Toronto Street, Toronto Phone Adelaide 580
For Immediate Shipment
Dry Mill Run Spruce 1x4 & up & 2x4 & up.
Mill Run Jack Pine 3x6, 4x4, 2x4 & wider & 1x4 & wider.
Sound Wormy Jack Pine 2x4 in 10-12-14 or 16 ft.
B. C. Fir or Hemlock and Western White Pine.
WRITE OR PHONE US FOR PRICES

JAMES C. McCUAIG & CO.
3,000,000 Ft. Jack Pine
200,000 Ft. Basswood.
The above stock is all in the log, is offered for sale, and will cut to specifications required."
Room 302, Jackson Building
OTTAWA ONTARIO

Pulpwood
We are in a position to offer large quantities of Pulpwood for export at favourable Prices
PULP—PAPER
Domestic and Export
British & Foreign Agencies
LIMITED
17 St. John Street, - - MONTREAL

Keep the Forests Working for Us

This is the season when forest destruction gets its start.
Nine fires in ten are caused by human hands.
Forest fires are destroyers of employment.
We cannot retain our lumber mills if Fire rules the forest.
This advertisement is inserted in the interests of fire prevention by

The Poupore Lumber Company

197 SPARKS STREET OTTAWA, CANADA

Story Lumber Co., Ltd.

Wholesale

2 cars 1 x 7 & up 10/16 Panel Boards White Pine
18M Ft. 5/4 x 5. 6. 7 x 10/16 Mill Run White Pine
145M Ft. 2" Scant x 4 & up x 18 Mill Run Norway
40M Ft. 6/4 x 4 & up x 6/16 Log Run Poplar
300M Ft. 3/8 x 6/4 x 48" No. 2 Hemlock Lath
300M Ft. 3/8 x 6/4 x 48" No. 2 Spruce Lath
1 car 6 x 6 to 10 x 10 Red Oak Squares

Also Birch, Spruce and Hemlock Lumber

Head Office: 701 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Canada
Branch Office: 30 St. John Street, Montreal, Que.

ALABAMA HEWN OAK TIMBER:—
HARDWOOD LOGS:—

Trade T Mark
Reg. U. S. A.

THE S. K. TAYLOR LUMBER COMPANY
Exporters **Mobile, Alabama, U.S.A.** Cables "Taylor, Mobile"

REGISTERED H.B. P.K. TRADE MARK
HALL BROS. LIMITED
LUMBER & TIMBER
TORONTO CANADA

FOR SALE AT FIRST COST

All forest products, from our stocks in the mill yards, all kinds, all grades, all thicknesses, Dry Beech, Birch, Maple, Basswood, Ash and Elm, Dry Pine, Spruce and Hemlock.

WRITE, PHONE OR WIRE. *STRAIGHT OR MIXED CARS*

300 CROWN OFFICE BLDG., TORONTO
Telephone Main 2806 **Cable Address "Halbro" Toronto**

Commencing May 1st

our mill will re-open for summer cutting operations.

During the past winter some of the finest timber ever seen in this district has been cut and we can promise real satisfaction to buyers. Let us know your requirements.

McGibbon Lumber Co., Ltd.

Penetang - Ontario

WANTED
Eastern Cedar Poles

in car load lots, mostly 30 ft. 7 inch tops. Will accept a few 25 ft. 6 inch and 7 inch Must conform to Eastern Cedarmen's Association Specifications.

State price loading point or f.o.b. cars, giving the Railway point. Address:

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION, Purchasing Dept.
190 University Avenue, TORONTO

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver

MANUFACTURERS OF

Douglas Fir, Spruce, Cedar and Hemlock Lumber

Rough Timbers, Dimension, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Interior and Exterior
Finish of all kinds including Mouldings. Fir, Spruce and Cedar Lath

Prompt shipment of Fir timbers in all sizes and up to 100 feet in length

AIR DRIED CEDAR SHINGLES We specialize in supplying air dried Cedar Shingles, these cost more than kiln dried Shingles but make a better roof and last much longer

Stock on Hand in Kitchener

FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

3000	Ft.	4/4x10" & up, Qtd. White Oak FAS	12000	"	4/4x3" Tennessee Red Cedar No. 1 C&B
12000	"	4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak FAS	25000	"	4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
15000	"	4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak No. 1 Com.	2000	"	5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
2680	"	3/4x13/17" Sap Gum, FAS	32000	"	6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
4700	"	3/4x3/.12 Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	5000	"	4/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
400	"	5/4x6" Plain Red Gum, FAS	10000	"	5/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
4000	"	4/4x6" up Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	10000	"	6/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
5000	"	8/4x6" up Qtd. Red Gum, C&B	43000	"	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 C&B
8000	"	5/4x6" Plain White Oak, FAS	1000	"	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 Com.
2000	"	6/4x4" Plain White Oak, No. 1 C.	12000	"	8/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
15000	"	6/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	15000	"	12/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
10000	"	8/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	5285	"	12/4 Oak No. 2 C&B
25000	"	8/4x4" Plain Red Oak, No. 1 C.	6000	"	12/4 Oak No. 2 & 3 Com.
			12000	"	4/4 Hard & Soft Maple No. 3 C&B

PERCY E. HEENEY, Wholesale Lumber
207 Weber Chambers, KITCHENER, Ont.

I HAVE IT

All Grades in White Pine Lath A Specialty

Milling in Connection

E. J. MOORES, Jr.
MIDLAND CANADA

LET'S GET TOGETHER

Planing Mill Stock

CYPRESS

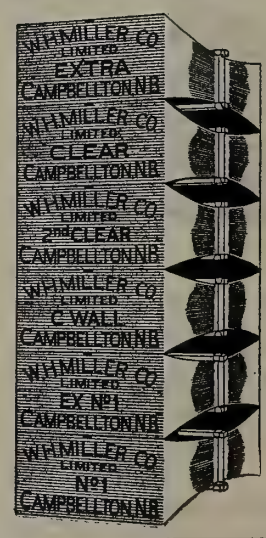
Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

Yellow Pine Finish

Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind
Stock Widths 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12"

Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM

WISTAR, UNDERHILL & NIXON
Real Estate Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.


W.H.MILLER CO. LIMITED EXTRA CAMPBELLTON N.B.
W.H.MILLER CO. LIMITED CLEAR CAMPBELLTON N.B.
W.H.MILLER CO. LIMITED 2nd CLEAR CAMPBELLTON N.B.
W.H.MILLER CO. LIMITED C WALL CAMPBELLTON N.B.
W.H.MILLER CO. LIMITED EX No 1 CAMPBELLTON N.B.
W.H.MILLER CO. LIMITED No 1 CAMPBELLTON N.B.

We Specialize in—

New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles

We also manufacture

Spruce and Pine Lumber, Lath, Cedar Ties, etc.

Shipments by Rail and Water.

W. H. MILLER CO., LTD.
Campbellton, N. B.

Power Lumber Company Limited

Successors to River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

Manufacturers of

SPRUCE

Lumber Lath Pulpwood

Head Office and Mills at :

St. Pacome, Que., Canada
On Can. Nat. Ry. 75 Miles East of Quebec City

Also Mills at :

Lapointe, Riv. Manie, Powerville and Ste. Apolline
On Edmunston Div.—Can. Nat. Rys.

SCOTT, DRAPER & COMPANY

11 SAULT AU MATELOT STREET, QUEBEC.

PULPWOOD, LUMBER AND TIES

LET US KNOW YOUR REQUIREMENTS WRITE, WIRE, OR PHONE

The Oliver Lumber Co.

of Toronto Limited

We have in our Toronto yard.

20,000 ft. 6/4" No. 3 Common & Better Basswood.
10,000 ft. 8/4" No. 2 Common & Better Soft Elm.
50,000 ft. 4/4" No. 2 Common & Better Birch.
60,000 ft. 8/4" No. 2 Common & Better Birch.
25,000 ft. 16/4" No. 2 Common & Better Birch.

We can give American shipments with 24 hours' notice.

Office:
SUITE 24 AND 25, 6 KING ST. W.

Joseph Oliver, President — **TORONTO, ONT,** — J. O. Oliver, Secretary

A name that should be on your inquiry list for

SPRUCE

MERCHANTABLE
BOX or CRATING
and CULLS

ROUGH OR DRESSED

Special Small Dimension Stock Sawn to order

Wightman Lumber Co., Ltd.

Sales Office—211 McGill Street, MONTREAL, P.Q.

Midland Wood Products, Limited

MIDLAND - ONTARIO

If you need STOCK PINE DOORS, Clear or Paint Quality, VENEER DOORS, made to detail, SPECIAL MILLWORK, of the Highest Quality obtainable, or BEAVER BRAND HARDWOOD FLOORING, write us with your requirements, which will receive our attention whether your needs are great or small.

Midland Wood Products, Limited

MIDLAND - ONTARIO

Announcement

The McDonagh Lumber Co.

203 - 204 Confederation Life Building, TORONTO

(Late of Hart and McDonagh)

Hardwood and Softwood Lumber

THE MOST VITAL POINT
For Consideration

To a LUMBERMAN in Placing his INSURANCE is the Certainty of Prompt LOSS SETTLEMENT

In the event of a FIRE. The ALLIANCE has Paid the LUMBERMEN In the PAST
$5,470,626.97

It has, Ready to Take Care of Future Losses, a Net Surplus of
$1,681,103.41

Its Combined Surplus and Re-Insurance Reserve Amounts to the Substantial Sum of
$2,508,724.62

U. S. Epperson Underwriting Co.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Quebec, Canada, January 3, 1921.

Gentlemen:

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your cheque covering your share of the loss on our plant destroyed by fire on the 5th of December last.

We wish to express our sincere thanks and deep appreciation for the prompt and satisfactory way in which you have settled our loss. The fact that you had sixty days to settle the matter, and that your cheque was sent barely three weeks after our loss, has been noted and very much appreciated by the Bank of Montreal and ourselves.

Hoping for better luck for both of us in the future and the continuation of very agreeable business relations, as in the past, we remain,

Yours very truly,
CANADA LUMBER & BOX CO., LTD.
G. Garneau, Secy.-treas.

ANY Company suffering loss under policies of the LUMBERMEN'S UNDERWRITING ALLIANCE may expect the same kind of settlement as outlined in this letter. Particulars regarding our service may be obtained by addressing the

U.S. Epperson Underwriting Company Kansas City, Mo.

BROMPTON LUMBER & MFG. CO.

Wholesale Manufacturers

Lumber - Sashes - Doors - Hardwood Flooring

Bromptonville, Que., Canada

Mixed Cars of Mouldings, Ceiling (Fir or Spruce), Sashes, Doors, Flooring, etc. a Specialty

FRASER BRYSON LUMBER CO., Limited

Office : Castle Building,

53 Queen Street - OTTAWA, Can.

Wholesale Lumber Dealers and Selling Agents for

FRASER & CO.

Mills at Deschenes, Quebec

White Pine
Red Pine, Spruce
Lumber *and* Lath

For Immediate Shipment

75,000′ 1″ No. 3 Com. Birch & Maple.
50,000′ 2″ & 3″ No. 3 Com. Birch & Maple.
200,000′ 1″ Birch & Maple No. 3 Com. & Btr.
35,000′ 1½″ Birch & Maple No. 3 Com. & Btr.
175,000′ 2″ Birch & Maple No. 3 Com. & Btr.
30,000′ 2″ Birch No. 2 Com. & Btr.
30,000′ 2″ Maple No. 2 Com. & Btr.
15,000′ 2½″ Birch No. 2 Com. & Btr.
40,000′ 1″ Elm No. 3 Com. & Btr.
12,000′ 1″ Beech No. 3 Com. & Btr.
30,000′ 1″ Poplar No. 3 Com. & Btr.
15,000′ 1″ Basswood No. 3 Com. & Btr.
15,000′ 2″ Basswood No. 3 Com. & Btr.
40,000′ 1″ Brown Ash No. 3 Com. & Btr.
One car 2″ Birch 1st & 2nds.
75,000′ 6x6 to 12x12, 12/16 Spruce & Hemlock.
15,000′ 2x5 to 9″ Hemlock.
40,000′ 2x5 to 10″ Spruce.

All this stock has been sawn a year ago. Our prices will interest you. Write for particulars.

Boisse & Racicot

Olivier Building Sherbrooke, P.Q.

GEORGE MASON & COMPANY

(Successors to Manley Chew)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pine—Maple—Beech—Basswood
Lumber—Lath

WE INVITE YOUR ENQUIRIES

Mills at Midland, Ont., Thunder Bay, Ont. Head Office :—Midland, Ont.

Performing An Imperative Service

In no phase of our business is care more thoughtfully exercised than in the selection and training of men for their places in this organization.

The importance of this will be recognized by those who realize the value of fire prevention work.

Our insurance policy is not only a guarantee of prompt payment of fire loss, but it also carries with it a service that includes a regular fire prevention inspection on your property.

A thorough fire prevention inspection may save your property from destruction, and it will also assist a great deal in accumulating larger savings which will result in better insurance for less money.

Manufacturing Woodworkers' Underwriters

LEE BLAKEMORE, Inc. **McCormick Bldg., CHICAGO**

Licensed in Canada—Legal Everywhere.

WHEN ORDERING --- WIRE AT OUR EXPENSE FOR

STRAIGHT OR MIXED CARS
COMMONS, UPPERS OR SHINGLES

Good Stock and Prompt
Shipment Assured

COAST & MOUNTAIN LUMBER CO.
Successors to FRED W. HADWIN
720 Pacific Building VANCOUVER, B. C.

WILLIAM BARRATT
WHOLESALE LUMBER
Spruce, White Pine and Hardwoods
316 Bloor St. W. Phone College 7686 Toronto, Ont.

Canadian Representative of
Memphis Land & Lumber Co.
Memphis - Tenn.

Agent for the R. A. R. Allen Lumber Co., Millbridge, Ont.
1921 Output.

White Pine—
Spruce—
Hemlock

Dry Lumber
ALL GRADES
Ottawa Valley Manufacture

The
Rideau Lumber Co. Ltd.
Canada Life Building
Ottawa - Canada

MUSGRAVE & CO. Limited
166 Hollis Street
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA
Cable Address: "Musgrave, Halifax"

DEALERS IN
LUMBER
and
Forest Products
OF EVERY KIND

Spruce Logs
Pine Lumber
Hemlock Laths
Hardwood Shingles
Hackmatack Ships Knees

Wire or Write Us for Prices

MAHOGANY CEDAR

Request of Public Bids

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS of the REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA, Central America, invites public bids within two months for the cutting and extracting of MAHOGANY and CEDAR lumber in the District of EL PETEN. Any information about these bids may be obtained from the CONSUL OF GUATEMALA, 50 Broad Street, Room 1408, NEW YORK CITY, N.Y., U.S.A.

Northern Timber Co. Ltd.
Amos, Pontiac County, Quebec

Manufacturers of
White Pine, Spruce
and
Rossed Pulp Wood

"COURTESY"

H. L. MICKLE LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

Southern Yellow Pine

Serving the

Retail Yard Trade

Sales Offices—CINCINNATI, OHIO

"SERVICE"

For Sale

WHITE PINE

4,000,000 Feet

SPRUCE

4,000,000 Feet

P. Beauchemin Fils, Amos, Quebec.

AMBEST

The great advantage over other Metallic Packings is in the fact that from the same can any size may be had for any rod large or small or valve stem. Economical in price and in labor of installation.

BALL BEARING ALLOY

Combines low cost and endurance in a surprising fashion. Try it out.

Mill Supply Dept.

Beveridge Paper Co., Limited, Montreal

FOR SALE

Wholesale Lumber Business

Owing to the death, recently, of Mr. Jas. G. Cane, the business heretofore carried on by him and Mr. Geo. A. Anderson, as Jas. G. Cane & Co., is hereby offered for sale as a going concern.

The stock on hand consists of White Pine and Norway Lumber and Lath: approximately 4,000,000 ft. of lumber and 1,500,000 pcs. of Lath, piled at the following points: Victoria Harbour, Midland,. Peterboro, Callander, Spanish Station, and Pakesley.

Further information can be had at the office

201 Stair Bldg., Toronto

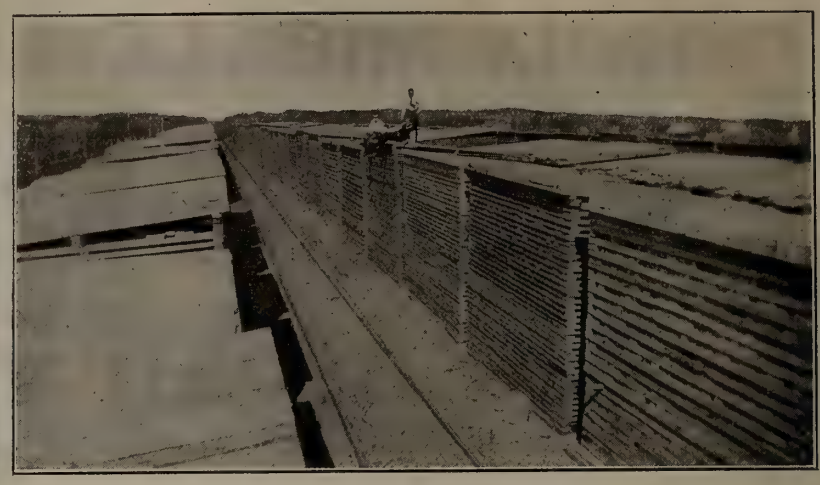
The D'AUTEUIL LUMBER CO., Limited

81 St. Peter Street,
QUEBEC

Pulpwood, Lumber, Spoolwood, Ties and Shingles

OAK
WANEY PINE
BIRCH ELM
WHITE PINE AND
RED PINE DEALS
SPRUCE DEALS

W. & J. Sharples
Limited
ESTABLISHED 1818
Head Office: Union Bank Building, Quebec
Branch: Transportation Building, Montreal



Lumber Yard at La Keine, Que.

SPRUCE and CYPRESS

ALWAYS ON HAND
A large quantity of every description

Send us your enquiries

Roch Julien
76 St. Peter Street - QUEBEC

British Columbia
Lumber and Shingles
Fir - Spruce - Hemlock

Red Cedar Shingles
"Van" Brand is our Special Brand

CLEAR RED CEDAR
4-4 to 16-4 Rough, Dressed, Green, Air or Kiln Dried.
Edge Grain up to 16" in width.
Flat Grain up to 24" in width.
100,000 ft. 10 x 10 No. 1 Common up to 32'.

Special Spruce for immediate Shipment Shop
1½ and Bevel Siding

Vanderhoof Lumber Company, Limited
Manufacturers and Wholesalers
336 ROGERS BUILDING VANCOUVER, B.C.

PACKARD

Operating Thirty-four Packards They Bought Twenty-five More

There is splendid tribute to Packard Trucks, to their economy and their sureness, in the building up of the truck fleet of the United Fuel and Supply Company, of Detroit, Michigan.

This firm ordered twenty-five new Packards. Already they were using thirty-four. Their fleet in action today totals fifty-nine—an investment of nearly $300,000 in Packard Trucks.

The Packard Truck wins such recognition as this by its superior earning power—the product of correct design, selected materials, good workmanship and precise manufacturing methods.

In addition, every Packard Truck has the advantage of being rated accurately to the actual work that it must do, by Packard transportation engineers.

Then to complete the Packard plan of better hauling at lower cost, local service facilities are established nation-wide to keep Packard Trucks at the highest possible level of efficiency.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY · DETROIT

Ask the man who owns one

For Falling or Bucking

use

The World-Famous

SIMONDS

Crescent-Ground

CROSS-CUT SAWS

Fast and easy running saws are a big help in the timber operation where production counts for everything. If the saws used are the best, it stands to reason that both the sawyer and boss are to reap the benefits. It has been proven that for falling or bucking the Simonds Crescent—Ground Cross—Cut Saw leads all others. It is made of the finest saw steel obtainable and holds its keen cutting edge on the hardest kind of work. Then, too, it is an easy running saw that does not bind in the kerf.

Write us about your saw requirements.

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Limited

"The Saw Makers"

Montreal, Que. St. John, N.B. Vancouver, B.C.

SAUSAGES

for the Lumber Camp

A suitable change in the menu of your men is to give them fresh Pork Sausage. Davies' fresh Pork Sausage is made up specially to suit your requirements. Packed in tubs and larded, or frozen if necessary.

ALSO TRY

"Peerless" Shortening

Excellent for baking or for frying. Has real shortening properties, and is sure to give satisfaction.

"Peerless" Shortening	"Sunset" Brand Bacon	Barrelled Pork
Davies' Pure Lard	Davies' Mince Meat	Barrelled Beef
"Peerless" Pickles	Long Clear Bacon	Clover Blossom Oleomargarine

Write or wire us (collect) for prices, and be sure to ask about our Beef

THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO

MONTREAL SYDNEY, N.S. HAMILTON

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

The National Lumber Journal for Forty Years

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MACLEAN PUBLICATIONS, Limited

THOS. S. YOUNG, Managing Director

HEAD OFFICE - - - - 347 Adelaide Street, West, TORONTO

VANCOUVER - - - - - - - - Winch Building
MONTREAL - - - - - - 119 Board of Trade Bldg.
WINNIPEG - - - - - - Electric Railway Chambers
NEW YORK - - - - - - - - 296 Broadway
CHICAGO - - - - Room 803, 63 E. Adams St.
LONDON, ENG. - - - - 16 Regent Street, S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Canada, United States and Great Britain, $3.00 per year, in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $4.00.

Single copies, 20 cents.

"The Canada Lumberman" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Authorized by the Postmaster-General for Canada, for transmission as second-class matter.

Vol. 41 Toronto, May 15, 1921 No. 10

What the Association Spirit Does

The benefits of association, of mingling with one's fellows and rubbing shoulders with one's competitors have frequently been extolled in print and speech.

There is no doubt that the association spirit is growing rapidly. It has manifested itself in every trade, calling and industry, and there is scarcely any business now which is not organized in a local, provincial or national way, with a permanent secretary, constitution and by-laws and a splendid record of progress, unity and co-operation.

Aside altogether from the social and neighborly satisfaction of meeting with those in the same line of endeavor, there is the practical and economic value of attending such gatherings. From them much is learned, bright ideas are put forward, practical plans are suggested, timely information disseminated and the solution of perplexing problems presented.

The members are subjected to broadening and enlightening influence. If they are engaged in the retail lumber business, they learn that the wholesaler and the manufacturer have their trials and tribulations and that, in many instances, they are up against the same difficulties and dangers as those in the retail line. Most men are too prone to think that all the ills and distresses, so characteristic in a time of depression or stagnation, peculiarly affect their own operations and that the other fellow is not subject to similar set-backs.

The association spirit enables a man to look at the situation from many angles; to view a problem from new and different standpoints and to arrive at a sane and safe decision after giving everything pertaining to an issue careful thought and earnest study. Probably no better example of what an association can do for retailers has been afforded than at the recent annual meeting of the South-western Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. This is the pioneer body of its kind in the province, and has made wonderful strides. So well pleased was everyone identified with the organization that they unanimously decided to double the membership fee. Meetings are held practically every two months at which local and district questions of vital importance are taken up.

At the annual meeting such problems as millwork cost, railway rates, shipments, advertising, book of plans, mutual insurance, Mechanics' Lien Act, market conditions, etc., were given consideration and discussion, while the representatives had the pleasure of listening to a progressive lumber manufacturer on the difficulties that the producing end had to encounter. By showing what the manufacturer is up against; how he has to take heavy losses at the present cost of getting out logs and turning them into the finished product, etc., he made the retailers appreciate the fact that, in this workaday world, each unit has its own peculiar problems to meet. It is only by the various factors in each national calling extending a spirit of tolerance and good-will that the greatest good will result.

In the Days of Wild Rumor

In days of great national excitement or industrial depression it would appear as if any kind of rumor could be set afloat and gain a great measure of credence. Stories that, in normal times would be scouted as false, ridiculous or unjust, are in abnormal periods eagerly seized upon, and with repetition comes exaggeration. It would be well to give some of these "yarns" or, one might say "malicious statements," a cold shoulder or, at least, investigate the authenticity of them before swallowing everything holus bolus.

During the war there were all kinds of fool reports circulated regarding victories and defeats, starvation and alienation, losses and costs, and millions and billions rolled off the tongue as fluently as dollars and cents in an era of peace. Now that the strain and stress of European hostilities are over and industrial depression and deflation have set in to a certain extent, all kinds of ill-advised and ill-considered assertions or hazards are being handed about. This is true in every trade, and particularly in the lumber business, where every sort of story and unreliable news is spread. This not only prevails in reference to cut prices on lumber but also violations of trade ethics or practices.

It is not well to believe all that one hears even in days like these, and especially now when matters are greatly upset. Talk has been going around about how certain firms, in order to unload stock, have accepted an unheard of low figure, and there are still more malicious tidings hurled against firms of recognized reputation and known integrity, of selling to contractors and others or disposing of their product in a way that is not orthodox or ethical, according to the established standards. Recently a well-known lumber company was reported to have sold to a certain contractor in a western city and the rumor gained wide ground before it reached the ears of the manager. He then took up the question and wrote direct to the dealer, who started the allegation, asking him to have the contractor to whom the firm was reputed to have sold some stuff, produce any evidence whatever in support of the canard, such as copies of invoices, expense bills showing the name of the firm as shippers or cancelled vouchers issued in favor of the firm. Of course, it was not possible for this to be done, showing conclusively that the firm had been the victim of a harmful report.

It is well to remember that many malicious reports are circulated out of envy, disappointment, jealousy or misrepresentation, but it is safe to say that 95% of all the wholesale and manufacturing firms in eastern Canada are upright, reliable and trustworthy. They maintain a strict policy of selling only to legitimate dealers operating regularly established yards or to large industries in the woodworking line.

All of this drives home the fact that before any rumors are circulated, they should be, at least, enquired into, as the effect of false information may prejudice the name of an honest firm and create dissension and discontent. One cannot be too careful regarding his own tongue and reputation as well as those of his associates in the business world, all of which reminds one of the old aphorism that "a lie will travel miles while truth is getting its boots on."

The Problem of Work and Wages

Chas. M. Schwab recently delivered an address before the Chamber of Commerce in New York in which he stated that Germany through the economy and sacrifice of her working people had settled down to reproduction and was outstripping the United States and

allied nations in the fight toward normality. He pointed out how Germany was producing steel much cheaper than England, and selling pneumatic tools in Detroit, where formerly that city shipped such equipment to Germany and sold it cheaper than she could make it. Mr. Schwab said the difference is solely a matter of labor costs.

Then he went on to state that it is estimated 5,000,000 men were out of work in the United States and it was of supreme importance to the working man as well as the capitalists to restore prosperity. Never before had the need for products been so great, never before was such value producing machinery and facility available, and never before was there so much required to be done.

Continuing, the American steel magnate and capitalist declared: "Is it possible that, after having won the war, we of the allied nations, with everything in our hands, will allow Germany to win the peace through the efforts of her labor?

"Labor, on the whole, can be paid only what labor as a whole earns, and if some sections of labor exact more than their share of the current product of the world, other sections are going to suffer. I understand that our railroads to-day pay to labor over 60 cents out of every dollar received. The labor cost of making a ton of steel to-day is 85 cents out of each dollar of total cost.

"In so far as our people in America are prepared to go to work at reasonable wages, in so far as we are prepared quickly to abandon the artificial extravagances of the war, will we lay the foundations for a new prosperity such as we have never enjoyed before.

"This is the route through which not merely America but the peoples of our allies can find their way out, and triumph in peace as they did in war."

All of the foregoing is terse, timely and true, but virtually the same sentiments and ideas were given expression to in the columns of the "Canada Lumberman" eight or nine months ago by W. J. Smith, of John B. Smith & Sons, Toronto, when he delivered a frank and stirring address at North Bay at a reception tendered the visiting lumber retailers of Ontario on the occasion of their midsummer educational trip.

According to the report, which appeared in the "Canada Lumberman," Mr. Smith spoke of the labor aspect and the need of greater production on the part of certain trades. He declared the reason that many industries were slowing down was owing to the attitude of labor. Mr. Smith stressed that thrift be practiced to meet the necessity of the days to come. Owing to the terrific costs, many persons with money who contemplated building, were holding off by reason of the inefficiency of bricklayers, plumbers and other trades. Mr. Smith furnished a number of examples of the inefficiency of labor, and asserted that there were men in every city and town possessed of an ample amount of money and ready to erect homes for themselves. Rather than undertake the task at the present time in the midst of such unrest, demands and indifference on the part of labor, they would remain tenants or live in apartments and boarding houses. If rents were further increased, many, under the present circumstances, would prefer paying an advance sooner than build under the conditions existing to-day, particularly so far as labor is concerned.

It will be observed that Mr. Smith pointed all this out as far back as August last and gave expression to the same thoughts at North Bay as Mr. Chas. M. Schwab did lately in New York. The strength of the position taken, the candour of the statements, the saneness of the view, and the subsequent depression in industrial, commercial and economic circles, have demonstrated that what was said at North Bay many months ago, is turning out to be exactly as predicted. As one authority recently said, "unemployment is a serious problem these days. Labor in demanding wages even higher than those current in the past year or so, is merely making a bad situation worse and more difficult to solve."

Who Plants a Tree Plants a Hope

Many towns and cities in Ontario are conducting a vigorous tree-planting campaign with the object of beautifying streets, avenues and boulevards, and converting cheerless open spaces and unsightly squares into shady and artistic retreats. The work is one which is being encouraged by parks boards, horticultural societies and other civic bodies. In some schools the children are being given practical demonstrations in reforestation, and saplings are being secured which will be planted in city parks. The pupil who plants the tree has the privilege of naming it, and thus a spirit of pride and possession is engendered.

It is announced that one city recently received 1,200 trees from the Provincial Forestry Department, which will be set out in the different parks. In the lot were butternut, elm, sugar maple, walnut, pine and red oak. It is understood that the Department of Public Highways is prepared to help in the beautification of the provincial thoroughfares with landscape and ornamental effects if given a little encouragement and co-operation.

In a recent address delivered in one western town, the former head gardener of Queen Victoria Park, Niagara Falls, who is now provincial forester for the Department of Highways, spoke of the importance of the beautification of the approaches to cities, which he said meant the development of them industrially, artistically and in every other way. Such a centre attracts tourists and also people who are looking for pleasant places in which to build homes.

A spirit of tree-planting develops community pride and causes people to vie with one another to improve their property in keeping with the environments. Children are inspired by the inviting and the ornate, and delight in a home that is surrounded by everything lovely and pleasing.

It has been declared that there is no more sacred or ennobling a place than home. Everybody should try to understand the yearning and longings of the average family. Children should be encouraged to plant trees so that they may love them and each municipality should have tree plots and let the younger generation take part in the annual tree-planting fete. Arbor Day will be celebrated this year as usual on May 20th, and each school will, no doubt, do its part in making bright its environs by planting and otherwise catering to aesthetic tastes and instinct.

Tree-planting is a great and inspiring work. It should receive support in every community and from every society or public body, which has as its aim the making of this old globe a more fit and lovely place in which to dwell. Thus is practical expression given to the oft-repeated truism that "a thing of beauty is a joy forever," and has not Joyce Kilmer sweetly said:—

I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree—

A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;

A tree that looks at God all day
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;

Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.

Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

There were fifty-four students in attendance in the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto, during the past year, which constitutes the greatest number since forestry was placed on the curriculum. The course is a four-year one and there were six graduates this month who will receive the degree of B.ScF. The school under Dr. C. D. Howe, is doing a splendid work and one that is worthy of every encouragement, support and sympathy.

Solid Mahogany

The first time I cedar I made a quick mash,
A lumberman's daughter is sweet Maple Ash;
I'll spruce up and ask her if she won't be mine,
And, if she won't have me, I know I will pine.

"Lumber, World's Cheapest Building Material"

Slogan Sounded by the Southwestern Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association at Annual Gathering—New Officers Elected—Vital Topics Considered

John T. Wallace, London, Ont.
Newly-elected president.

Enthusiastic, well-attended and harmonious was the seventh annual meeting of the South-Western Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms, Sarnia, on April 27th. The gathering will live long in the minds of those who had the pleasure of being present, for the hospitality of the local dealers was unbounded and there was not an uninteresting moment during their stay in the progressive Frontier City.

Another feature of the assembly this year was that several of the members were accompanied by their wives, who were well looked after during the afternoon and evening. The ladies were given automobile rides around Sarnia and were entertained at the home of Mrs. C. H. Belton, and in the evening attended a local musical production at the Imperial Theatre.

The delegates, many of whom arrived early in the day, spent a profitable forenoon visiting the extensive and well-equipped yard and factory of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Co. on Devine St. The handsome and inviting new office of the company was much admired. The structure is covered with asphalt shingles and the interior is splendidly laid out and finished in birch mahogany.

Later the delegates made a tour of the busy sawmill of the Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., where they were warmly welcomed by E. C. Barre, general manager; W. A. Saurwein, assistant manager, and others. The mill started operating on April 18th and is cutting between 70,000 to 80,000 feet a day of white pine.

The Sarnia entertainment committee was composed of E. C. Barre, chairman; John McGibbon, C. H. Belton, W. A. Saurwein and L. H. Richards, and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon them for their kindness and attention; in fact nothing was left undone to make the seventh annual meeting of the South-Western Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association an outstanding one.

After the business proceedings were over the delegates enjoyed a splendid dinner in the Chamber of Commerce dining room, provided by the Sarnia dealers. This was followed by a theatre party at the Griffin Theatre, when a special film of interest to lumbermen was shown depicting the cheap and flimsy character of a portable house. Later the visitors were taken for an automobile ride around Sarnia and paid a visit to the cosy summer home of W. A. Saurwein, located on the shores of Lake Huron about three or four miles out of the city. He certainly proved an idea host and a most delightful time was spent.

Business Proceedings Opened

One feature of the gathering that was unique was the civic welcome extended by George Crawford, mayor of Sarnia, who cordially welcomed the lumbermen and presented President John T. Wallace with the civic key. This huge, wooden device was borne in triumphantly and laid upon the desk of the new presiding officer, who accepted the gift in the same genial way in which it was tendered. The incident aroused much merriment.

The annual session opened at 2 o'clock with A. R. Sanders of St. Thomas, president of the association, in the chair. He was gratified to see such a large attendance and expressed his thanks and appreciation for the honor conferred upon him last year. Having the privilege of presiding over the deliberations of such a body was one of the proudest events in his business career. Mr. Sanders said he was much gratified at meeting so many dealers at the various meetings which had been held during the past twelve months, there being no less than eight special sessions, all of which were well attended. Several important matters had been taken up, such as cost accounting, mill work construction, how to meet mail order competition, etc., and a great deal of good had resulted from the conferences and discussions. He then called upon B. F. Clarke, secretary-treasurer of the association, to read the annual statement. This showed that the membership of the association was forty and that there was a balance on the right side of the ledger.

The next business proceeded with was the election of officers, which resulted as follows:—

The New Officers for 1921

President—John T. Wallace (Dyment, Baker Lumber Co., London).

Vice-president—E. C. Russell (Walker & Sons, Walkerville).

Secretary-treasurer—B. F. Clarke, Glencoe.

Executive Committee—S. Herath, Ojibway; M. R. Bogart (S. Hadley Lumber Co.,) Chatham; John McGibbon, Sarnia; Chas. Hubbell, Thamesville; W. J. Green, St. Thomas; J. A. McPherson, Merlin; T. C. Warwick, Blenheim; George H. Belton, London.

Discussion took place in regard to what the fee should be and it was finally decided to make it $10.00 a year. The previous fee was $5.00. All the members present expressed the conviction that the work and worth of the association was of such a valuable character that the membership should be increased. The nominating committee for the association was composed of George N. Kernohan, J. C. Scofield and A. R. Sanders.

President Sanders then vacated the chair and the newly-elected presiding officer, John T. Wallace, of London, assumed the gavel. He warmly thanked the members for the kindness they had bestowed upon him and hoped the association would have a very successful year. At this point Mayor George Crawford presented an appearance and extended a hearty welcome to the lumber dealers on the occasion of their visit to Sarnia which was a distributing point, not only for lumber but many other products. He spoke of the importance of the Chamber of Commerce to Sarnia, and said the citizens were building more homes for themselves than in any Canadian city of similar size at the present time. Last year thirty-nine houses were erected under the Housing Commission, and this year the Commission, of which he was chairman, had $100,000 at its disposal for the construction of dwellings. He believed that Sarnia was putting up more homes to-day than any other place of 18,000 population in the Dominion and among the larger structures in contemplation was a new collegiate institute and technical school to cost $700,000.

At this point his Worship extended the freedom of the city to the lumber dealers, and presented President Wallace with the civic key—a huge, wooden device. The recipient smilingly acknowledged the heartiness of the municipal greeting and assured the Sarnia authorities they were very glad to be present.

No Mutual Group Insurance

The report of the committee on Mutual Life Insurance was presented by A. R. Sanders, St. Thomas, chairman of the committee. Mr. Sanders read a letter which he had received from V. E. Gray, Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa, and was as follows: "Answering your letter of the 7th inst., I have to advise you that there is no provision in the Ontario Insurance Act which applies to group insurance. It would not be possible under the Ontario law for the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association to organize a mutual scheme of group insurance for their employees except by special legislation."

E. D. Hardy & Co., of Ottawa, also wrote in regard to the matter, explaining that as far as they could learn, special group insurance could not be undertaken without a special enactment. Mr. Hardy said that, while the original scheme might not be taken up, there was on the other hand nothing to prevent an insurance company from writing a group of lumbermen providing some individual is responsible for the collection of the premiums. Mr. Hardy then explained further details of the plan. The meeting decided to do nothing at the present time beyond adopting the report presented by Mr. Sanders, and a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the committee for its work.

Mill Work Costs Creates Ideas

The committee on Millwork Costs then presented its report, which will be found in another column in this issue. During the discussion on this report, it was said that certain firms were supplying garage doors for $15.00 a pair which would cost the average lumber dealer $25.00 to make in his own mill. This caused Mr.

E. C. Russell, Walkerville, Ont.
Newly-elected vice-president.

B. F. Clarke, Glencoe, Ont.
Re-elected secretary-treasurer.

M. R. Bogart, Chatham, Ont.
New director of Association.

J. A. McPherson, Merlin, Ont.
New director of Association.

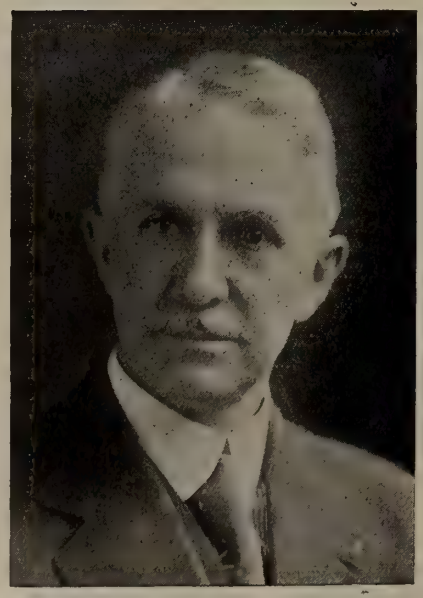
S. Herath, Ojibway, Ont.
New director of Association.

John McGibbon, Sarnia, Ont.
Re-elected director of Association.

Chas. Hubbell, Thamesville, Ont.
Re-elected director of Association.

W. J. Green, St. Thomas, Ont.
Re-elected director of Association.

George H. Belton, London, Ont.
New director of Association.



J. C. Scofield, Windsor, Ont.
Vice-president of Ontario Association.

A. R. Sanders, St. Thomas, Ont.
Retiring president of Association.

W. A. Hadley, Chatham, Ont
Former president of Association.

Officers Elected at Annual Meeting of South-Western Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, Held at Sarnia, Ont.

Scofield of Windsor to point out how certain firms were turning out ready-made material which it would not pay the average planing mill owner to have anything to do with so far as manufacturing the product is concerned. Mr. Scofield added: "If you can buy anything in the line of window frames, outside door frames, etc., do so, as it does not pay you to make them under present conditions."

Mr. Bogart argued in favor of an effort being made to standardize frames and door jambs. Other members thought that, under present conditions, and the strenuous outside competition, it would be well to furnish millwork at as low a cost as possible in order to get the business, and that the profits should be made on lumber and other supplies for the job. It was declared by some speakers that the manufacturing end of their plant should earn a reasonable profit, and that this branch should stand upon its own bottom. Other members said that this was alright in certain towns and sections, but in other places, where there were two or three dealers outside the association making special bids for this class of work, they (the members) intended to meet such competition and not let the other fellow walk off with the business.

Lumber is Cheapest Building Material

The next matter taken up was a discussion on "Would a Big Drop in the Price of Lumber Stimulate Building?" Chester H. Belton, of Sarnia, stated that he believed the drop in the price of lumber had already stimulated building to a large extent. Chicago dealers had met and adopted the slogan, "Lumber is the Cheapest Building Material in the World To-day! Buy It." He thought the retailers could make use of publicity along this line with splendid effect. He himself was doing so. Well-directed advertising should assist the public in coming to a decision to employ lumber for construction instead of other commodities which had not come down. For instance, cement had not been reduced in price to any appreciable extent in Canada, whereas in the United States it had gone down 50 per cent. Mr. Belton pointed out that all branches of the lumber industry would have to take some loss. His firm were sacrificing their stock and replacing it with lumber which they could buy much cheaper to-day than they could a few months ago. Mr. Belton contended that lumber is doing its portion in decreasing the price of building, and if attractive and effective advertising were done, he had not the slightest hesitation in saying that structural activity would be stimulated, the same as bargain sales increased buying in the ordinary stores. He advised all to make known the fact that lumber had decreased in price and now was the time to build as he did not think that values could, under present circumstances, go any lower.

G. B. Van Blaricom, editor of the "Canada Lumberman," Toronto, was asked to address the gathering, and spoke along the lines of publicity for the lumberman, the reduction in the prices on the finished product that had taken place, and added that lumber was too often made "the goat" by contractors, builders, real estate men and others for construction work not being proceeded with. Charging lumber with being too high in price and forgetting what other materials cost in comparison with it, was most unfair. Lumber had already dropped very considerably in value, and other commodities would have to come down in proportion. The various district associations were taking up the matter of showing that lumber was to-day the cheapest big article in the building world, and were going to drive home this fact with force and frequency. Mr. Van Blaricom pointed out that the retail dealers in Toronto were uniting to do some cumulative advertising in the way of showing what recessions had taken place in lath, shingles, interior trim and other lines in which they dealt. A series of advertisements would be presented, showing the public just where the retail lumber dealer was to-day and how he was taking a loss on his products and playing his share in the process of liquidation and readjustment.

Reviews Work of Provincial Body

Horace Boultbee of Toronto, secretary of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, spoke of the worth and work of the district or branch associations and how they were strong buttresses to the parent body. One important matter which had been taken up was draughting a new Mechanics Lien Act, the prospects of which seem favorable. The bill had been introduced during the past session and referred to a standing committee of the Legislature for consideration during the recess. This committee is composed of Messrs. Raney (Attorney-General), Rollo (Minister of Labor), Sinclair, Marshall, Hill, Price, Homuth and Swayze. Mr. Boultbee said that the new act was patterned after the one that prevailed in Ohio, where it gave splendid satisfaction and in every way afforded ample protection of the retail lumberman. He explained some of the features of the new bill, which have already appeared in the columns of the "Canada Lumberman."

Mr. Boultbee also took up the question of getting out an association plan book of houses and the exchange of credit information and various other matters which had come up from time to time. He spoke of the progress of the O.R.L.D.A., and how it was increasing in influence and importance and doing a good work for the welfare and prosperity of the retail lumber dealer. He advised the members of the industry to have confidence in one another, not to pass along mere rumors, but to investigate any stories which might prevail at the present time with regard to price-cutting and other allegations. Stability, unity and co-operation were necessary adjuncts in the management and administration of business at the present time.

Getting Out Plan Book Endorsed

The matter of getting out a plan book was then taken up and discussed and advocated in brief speeches by J. C. Scofield, Geo. H. Belton, T. C. Warwick, and others. It was moved by G. H. Belton and seconded by T. C. Warwick, that the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association consider the advisability of getting out a book, showing floor plans and elevations of dwellings, and also giving the full bill of materials required in connection with each house.

The closing business included the passing of a resolution of condolence to the family of the late John Piggott of Windsor, whose sons are members of the South-Western Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association.

A. R. Sanders and J. C. Scofield moved that a hearty vote of thanks be tendered to the Sarnia lumber dealers for their hospitality and entertainment. This was received with hearty applause.

Mr. Scofield, vice-president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, stated he had a letter from E. M. Barrett of Ottawa, president of the O.R.L.D.A., wishing the members of the South-Western Association every success and regretting his inability to attend the meeting owing to a previous engagement.

Closing Agenda of the Day

George H. Belton of London, gave an interesting report of the recent trip which he had taken along with his brother, Chester H. Belton, of Sarnia, to British Columbia, Salt Lake City, Denver, Chicago, and other points. Mr. Belton spoke of the fine class of timber which British Columbia possesses, and told of the cordiality with which they had been received by the various manufacturers in both the mountain and coast districts. Some of the mills in British Columbit were operating while others were closed down.

John McGibbon of Sarnia, a member of the executive, who is widely known throughout Western Ontario, was called upon to say a few words and expressed his pleasure at having so many visitors in Sarnia and trusted that their stay would be both enjoyable and profitable.

Adjournment then took place, and it is understood that the annual meeting of 1922 will be held in Windsor, an invitation having been presented by the lumber dealers of that city and accepted.

At 6.30 o'clock a banquet was tendered the visiting dispensers of wood products in the Sarnia Chamber of Commerce restaurant. E. C. Barre made an admirable presiding officer and everything passed off delightfully. Splendid music was contributed by an orchestra and during the evening songs were sung by Ross Wilson of Port Huron, and C. G. Heiby of the Mueller Mfg. Co., Sarnia.

The Menu Cards Were Original

The menu cards were decidedly unique and got out in the form of a blueprint, entitled "Plans and Specifications of the Programme and Dinner of the South-Western Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Annual Meeting, Sarnia, Chamber of Commerce, April 27th, 1921." The speeches and programme came under the head of "plan." On the opposite page the following appeared.—

Specification
for
The Furnishing, Disposition
And Completion
of
Dinner to
Retail Lumber Dealers
Fine Common & Better Soup
Fried Fish Potato Balls
Free of Knots
Celery Olives
Lobster Salad
No. 1 Cuts & Better, Young Roasted & Stuffed
Vegetables
Mashed Potatoes Green Peas
Dessert
Apple Pie Ice Cream
Tea Coffee Cow Brand Milk

On the back of the original programme were the names of the members of the entertainment committee, E. C. Barre, John McGibbon, C. H. Belton, W. A. Saurwein, L. H. Richards. On the page were shown several lumbermen's tools.

Short addresses were made during the evening by Mr. Barre, W. H .Kenny, president of the Sarnia Chamber of Commerce, Horace

Boultbee, Toronto; G. B. Van Blaricom, Toronto; George H. Belton, London; Neil Watson (the Mayor of Mull), while C. H. Belton led off in the singing of the various choruses. The principal speaker of the evening was R. C. Restrick, of the Restrick Lumber Co., Detroit, who delivered an admirable address on trade conditions, the increasing cost of doing business, and the outlook in the lumber arena, particularly in the Detroit section. Mr. Restrick's address will be found in another column of the "Canada Lumberman."

The Roster of the Retailers

Those who attended the annual meeting were: George N. Kernohan, London; W. J. Green, St. Thomas; John T. Wallace, London; Gordon E. Longfield, Mount Brydges; Wm. H. Longfield, Mount Brydges; M. R. Bogart, Chatham; E. C. Russell, Walkerville; T. C. Warwick, Blenheim; W. R. Stephenson, Appin; A. R. Sanders, St. Thomas; B. F. Clarke, Glencoe; J. C. Scofield, Windsor; George H. Belton, London; S. Herath, Ojibway; D. D. Dagneau, Chatham; Chas. Hubbell, Thamesville; E. C. Poisson, Ford; T. J. Doyle, Chatham; W. A. Taylor, Ridgetown; J. McGibbon, Sarnia; G. D. McPherson, Merlin; C. H. Belton, Sarnia; Walter C. Laidlaw, Toronto; Wm. T. Conklin, Kingsville; H. S. Ludlam, Leamington; Neil Watson, Mull; Allan Hale, London; H. Boultbee, Toronto, secretary of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, and G. B. Van Blaricom, Toronto, editor, "Canada Lumberman."

Retail Lumbermen Consider Millwork Costs

Working Basis Submitted at Annual Meeting of Southwestern Association—Factories are Being Run at Loss or on Too Small Profit at Present Prices

The subject of costs is always interesting and many a business has gone down and under owing to the man at the head of it not being familiar or conversant with just what constitutes costs. There is no topic more vital and important to the retail lumber man than mill work costs and none on which a wider divergence of opinion prevails. The subject has been discussed at several meetings of the Southwestern Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. At a session held at Chatham in March, a special committee of the Association was appointed to consider and deal with mill works costs. This committee, composed of M. R. Bogart, of Chatham; L. H. Richards, of Sarnia; John T. Wallace, of London, and B. F. Clarke, of Glencoe, presented their report at the annual meeting of the S.W.O.R.L.D. Association, held at Sarnia. The report, which was read by Mr. Bogart, was as follows:—

> In the first place we have only considered such items as generally effect all members of the Association, such as inside and outside door and window frames, feeling that with these essential items on a proper basis, the better grades of mill work such as stairs, panelling, etc., will naturally adjust themselves.

Each member of the committee gave the subject considerable attention and worked out the costs in each factory individually and on meeting together were surprised at the similarity of their results and, therefore, feel that the figures shown represent the actual facts. Facts, with which we as mill men are sufficiently familiar.

All estimates on outside frames are based on using white pine throughout and all frames are figured assembled or built up.

The costs arrived at and agreed upon are as appended, and we are indebted to Mr. Richards for printing them.

The question of trim has not been considered as it is simply a matter of computing casings, etc., per lineal foot from any of the published wholesale lists, and which costs plus freight should represent our own productive costs on these items.

Your Committee also found in this connection that nearly every mill had a different system of supplying such trim so that no set cost could be shown.

Please bear in mind that **the prices shown are costs and do not include any profit whatever.** This must be added and can only be determined by each individual dealer.

Your Committee were a unit in expressing the opinion that, under present conditions and prices, our factories are being run either at a loss or on altogether too small a margin of profit, considering the investment involved, being merely an adjunct to our yards, and recommend that some effort be made to place the factory upon a more profitable footing so that it can stand independent of the yard as regards profits.

Under existing conditions the yard man who has no mill, and is buying his mill work from a nearby factory has a more remunerative investment than the man who has the drag of a factory upon his hands, a condition which, in our opinion, should be remedied.

Factory Costs Report

The figures submitted by the Mill Work Cost Committee were as follows:—

Window Frames—

For either frame or brick veneer wall up to glass width of 30 in.

19 ft. B.M. White Pine in jambs, head, etc., at 10c.	$1.90
Mouldings: 16 ft. Blind Stop, Wt. Pine, 1½	.24
16 ft. Parting Stop, Wt. Pine, 1½	.24
16 ft. O.G. 1¾ Stop, Wt. Pine, 1½	.24
16 ft. Brick Mldg., Wt. Pine, 3	.48
	3.10
15%lumber waste	.46
4 pulleys	.40
Machine work and assembling	1.25
Nails and screws	.12
Cambers and braces	.50
50% overhead cost on labor	.63
Total cost	$6.46
The price of $100.00 per M on Wt. Pine lumber in jambs, etc., has to take care of difference in sizes of jambs, etc.	
Window frame for solid brick wall, add	.50
For same window frame for glass width over 30 in. and without transom bar, add	2.25
Double or mullion frames	Double above prices
Triple frames	3 times above prices

Casement Window Frames—

Cost based same as above, say for glass size 24 in. x 30 in. 1 lt.	$5.90

Sash and Doors—

Cost on these not gone into, owing to the complete information in Sash and Door Association Catalogues, showing actual cost to us.

Outside Door Frame—

24 ft. B.M. Wt. Pine in jambs, at 10c.	$2.40
18 ft. Brick mldg., at 3c	.54
Cambers and braces	.50
Nails, etc.	.10
15% waste on lumber	.44
Labor, machine and nailing up	1.25
50% overhead on labor	.65
Total cost	$5.88
If 2 in. oak still add	$1.00

Inside Door Frame K.D. With Stops Supplied—

18 ft. R. 1 x 6 Clear Y. Pine, 9 ft. at 10c	.90
18 ft. R. Stop 1¾ Pine, at 2c	.36
	$1.26
15% waste on lumber	.30
Labor	.40
50% overhead on labor cost	.20
	$2.16
For arch jamb, add	.50
For 2 in. rabbetted jambs, same basis	2.40
For 2 in. arch jambs, add	.75

Cellar Window Frames—

12 ft. B.M. 2 x 8, 16 ft. B.M. Wt. Pine, at 10c	$1.60
4 ft. B.M. oak strip	.15
15% waste on lumber	.26
Nails	.10
Actual labor paid	.75
50% overhead on labor cost	.38
	$3.24
For coal chute frame with oak sill, add	$1.00

John Anderson, ex-M.L.A. said to be the oldest Free Mason as well as the oldest retired politician in Canada, died lately at his home at The Barony, situated in York County on the St. John river, about 40 miles west of Fredericton. He had not suffered from any disease but had been failing because of his advanced age and death was due to senile debility. He was aged 99 years.

Besides operating a large farm at the Barony, Mr. Anderson for many years carried on extensive lumbering operations on the St. John river and its tributaries. Hard work agreed with him, and even after he had passed the four score mark he drove timber rafts from his home to Springhill.

Customer Not Satisfied With Olden Ways

Today He Wants to Know What is the Best Lumber for His Particular Requirement, and the Whys and Wherefores—More Effective Merchandizing in the Retail Arena

*By R. C. Restrick (Restrick Lumber Co.), Detroit, Mich.

I asked one of my neighboring lumbermen the other day how his business was going. Much to my surprise, he replied—that things were looking up. Of course, I perked up my ears hopefully at this sort of encouraging reply, only to have the cheer dashed out by his further caustic remark—that naturally the situation was looking up. How could it do anything else when it is flat on its back. This, of course, is the great trouble of the day—the low volume of trade. These are not hard times—it is just that things are not quite as soft as they were.

To go back into history, with which you probably are familiar.—Last spring we were all enjoying a very wonderful business. Then it was not necessary to put forth much effort to sell lumber, but merely a problem of keeping a supply sufficient for the seemingly ever-increasing demand. We all became nothing but "order takers." However, about September of last year, on account of the low ebb of the banking resources of the country and the inflated building values, the financial world curtailed loans for construction purposes. Building began to slow up and the yards found themselves with large stocks of high-priced lumber on hand. They stopped buying and the over-expanded wholesale market fell like a barometer before a severe storm, until at the time of inventory, prices had fallen off nearly 50 per cent. from the peak of the late spring. In the meantime, the retail price followed the market downward and building was practically at a standstill. This condition necessitated a severe inventory loss, and placed several firms in a position where they were obliged to realize on their stocks to meet their outstanding indebtedness. This, of course, further depressed the retail price until lumber was being sold at less than cost. In the face of this situation some of the Detroit lumbermen began to analyze their costs and give the problem serious thought.

How Cost of Operation Ascends

We found that last year our volume of trade was about twenty millions. On account of a 40 per cent. deflation in prices, this figure would be reduced to twelve millions and further reduced in feetage about one-third, leaving us about an eight million volume of business for the present year, or less than one-half of last year's business from a dollars and cents standpoint. In reviewing our costs basis on percentage of expense to sales, we found that the average cost of operation in 1919 was 24.7 per cent., which increased to 31.4 per cent. in 1920, and jumped to the astonishing figures of 67.2% in January, 51.5% in February, 47.1% in March of this year.

With this situation confronting us there were, theoretically, three courses to pursue. To cut out one-half of the yards, reduce expenses by one-half or raise the price. Practically what we did do, however, is to sell a lesser volume at an increased rate of expense (percentage of costs to sales) at a less margin of profit.

Cost Per Thousand in Handling

You might be interested in knowing the percentages of costs in different cities and the cost per thousand of handling lumber, and I am going to ask you to bear with me a moment while I read the tabulation of these figures for the period of 1920:—

Minneapolis	24%	$14.00 per M
Buffalo	25%	16.00 " "
East St. Louis	19%	13.50 " "
Kansas City	24%	14.00 " "
Cincinnati	21%	12.75 " "
Erie	22%	13.50 " "
Toledo	25%	$16.00 per M
Pittsburg	23%	15.00 " "
Detroit	31%	19.50 " "

We found, in comparing costs, that our Detroit percentage was the highest of this group of cities, but on investigating the matter, found that Babson's cost of living table, placed Detroit at 2.18% for that year as compared with the average of cities named of 1.50%. This was based on a comparison with the normal pre-war purchasing power of the dollar.

Our great problem, however, is the small volume of trade which has made our costs out of all proportion, due to overhead, which cannot be cut down and hold an organization together. The only permanent remedy is increased building activity. To stimulate building business, we must restore the confidence of the public, but before we can do this, we must first restore confidence in each other. I do not know of a better way than through association work. The getting together at a meeting like this one helps. We find in Detroit that we are feeling much better towards one another since we have been meeting at luncheon once a week, just to put our feet under the table and talk over our game of golf with our competitors. Speaking of golf, we are arranging for a series of golf parties—among other places, we hope to have the pleasure of playing on your Windsor course, at the Essex Country Club.

Building Up Unity of Interest

And then the unity of interest built up by the association knits the different units together. We have incorporated, in our Association office, a Stock Exchange Department, which enables any one yard needing a waggon-load of a certain stock to be put in immediate touch with some other yard having a surplus of this item. We have also a Credit Bureau where credit information can be obtained on practically all the Detroit contractors. This department has also organized meetings of the Credit Men of the different yards every two weeks for discussion of their particular problems.

Our Legal and Collection Department furnishes this service at cost. Along the lines of knowing costs, our Association has made arrangements with the Mill Work Cost Information Bureau, of Chicago, who have, through the actual experiences of over four hundred mills, established a system of costs applicable to mill work, to conduct a class each week for our estimators. These classes are well attended and much interest is shown.

In an effort to stimulate trade, the Association conducted a prize contest among the younger architects in the city, known as the "Thumb Tack Club," for the best six drawings of small houses, to be not over 12,500 cubic feet, especially adapted for 30 ft. lots. This brought forth about 30 very clever drawings.

Better Merchandizing of Lumber

Just a word about merchandizing lumber. In the good old days a customer was satisfied with just lumber, but now he wants to know what is the best lumber for his particular requirements and the whys and wherefors. To illustrate the interest that the public is showing in building, we have just put on a Building Show in Detroit, which was attended by over one hundred and twenty thousand people. Along these lines our firm has established a Builders' Service Bureau, by means of which we are endeavoring to give the prospective builder all the information possible in regard to building, to help him to overcome his individual building problems, and to put him in touch with reliable contractors who are best suited to erect his type of home. I firmly believe a firm who is giving real service in merchandising his product will prosper most during the coming year.

*Address delivered at the annual meeting in Sarnia of the South-Western Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association.

Quebec Lumberman Will Reside in Victoria

Henry B. Billingsley, Quebec, P.Q.

Henry B. Billingsley, of Quebec City, accompanied by his wife and four sons, left recently for Victoria, B.C., where he will reside in the future. Owing to ill-health he has been obliged to retire from the lumber business and depart from Quebec. Mr. Billingsley is a former director of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association and enjoys a wide measure of respect and esteem. Arriving in Quebec from Montreal some fifteen years ago he took up his abode in what was then known as Montcalmville. He served a term in the council and was then promoted to the office of Mayor, which position he held until the town became annexed to Quebec City. During his civic regime many improvements were carried out. He also served on St. George's School Board and was a member of the Canadian Club and other bodies. Mr. Billingsley was manager of the old lumber and timber firm of J. Burstall & Co. during his residence in Quebec City and a partner in the company for several years. Before coming to Quebec he served in the Montreal end of the business for nine years, his family having been identified with the same house for three generations or about ninety-three years altogether. He was also identified some years ago with Quebec's old Cavalry Corps—the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars, was a member of the Quebec Golf Club, the Garrison Club, the Quebec Curling Club, etc.

Until recently Mr. Billingsley was known by the name of H. Billingsley Poliwka, but in order to simplify life matters, and by Act of Parliament, the latter name has been replaced by his former middle name, which was also his mother's maiden name.

Northern Town Backs Up Lumber Company

There is considerable feeling in some quarters at Fort Frances, Ont., over an alleged threat by Premier Drury to cancel the timber licenses of the Shevlin-Clarke Company. More than 100 business men recently waited upon the town council of Fort Frances to emphasize the serious effect upon the town and district of such a course.

The council unanimously endorsed a resolution to be forwarded to the Provincial Government, setting forth that in its opinion any action that would cause the Shevlin-Clarke Company to withdraw from the district would be "an absolute calamity at this time." It points out that the company annually expends about $2,000,000 in wages within the district, and resents the action of the government, which, it says, prejudices the issue now before the courts.

Short Jottings of General Interest

A new sawmill is being built at Squamish, B.C., to replace the one which was destroyed by fire last year. W. F. Dixon, who is head of a group of Squamish business men, who have purchased the interests of Gibson, Merrick & Lindsay of Vancouver, was in Vancouver recently to purchase machinery for the new plant. The mill will have a capacity of 12,000,000 board feet annually and will be equipped with a double rig and will have a combined capacity of 100,000 feet daily. It is expected the plant will be in operation about the 1st of June.

A recent despatch from Nelson, B.C., says: A Canadian company, the Lindley Bros., has just completed 900 feet of rock tunnel and flume around and over the gorge and 15-foot falls of the Manoaklin, thereby opening up the forest products of the great Fire Valley to the outside world.

The Canadian Robert Dollar Co. has completed negotiations for the purchase of 250,000,000 feet of timber at Deep Bay near Union Bay on Vancouver Island. The limits have been acquired from the receiver of the Burrard Lumber Co. The transaction involves approximately half a million dollars, and the new area will add considerably to the timber holdings of the Canadian Robert Dollar Co. With the Port Moody limits and a tract it has been logging at Union Bay, the company will have 465,000,000 feet of timber. All the logs will be sawn at Dollartown.

K. J. Burns, manager for the Canadian Robert Dollar Company, and F. Clendenning, foreign freight agent for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, recently returned from the trans-pacific conference at Seattle. The only thing worthy of mention that took place at the meeting was the decision to increase the lumber rate to the Orient. The new scale will go into effect on July 1 and will be $12.50 a thousand. The present rate is $10.

A two-days' conference was recently held in Regina, Sask., when agents of American silo firms met representatives of the Beaver Lumber Co. R. J. Gorley, general manager; A. A. Sykes, credit manager; A. L. McNicol of the Winnipeg staff of the Beaver Lumber Co., and about 40 agents from Saskatchewan were present.

Indicative of an early summer, New Brunswick's first forest fire this season was reported to the Department of Lands and Mines on May 7. The first forest fire reported last year was on May 16.

Timber Trade With Far-away Egypt

A comprehensive report has been compiled by W. McL. Clarke, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner to Italy, who paid a recent visit to Vancouver. Mr. Clarke points out Canada's opportunities for trade with the land of the Pharaohs and advocates business between leading interests there and the Dominion in lumber as well as paper. A permanent trade can not be built up by the latter, he believes, unless there is a regular steamship service. A poradic trade might be developed through New York or Liverpool, but it could not be sufficiently large to warrant attention. In view of the fact that during the war a large consignment of Canadian timber was sent to Egypt in 1916, there was great opportunity for the development of this business with importers in the East.

The report concludes with a list of articles imported yearly by Egypt "of interest to Canada."

A detailed report on every commodity imported by Egypt, together with the countries which have been supplying them in the past, is contained in the booklet. Valuable advice to exporters is also submitted.

Play the Game and Not the Name

"I like men who stand up and play the game honorably," said a leading lumberman the other day. "Of course, the fellow, who knocks a competitor, never meets with a large measure of favor. He is gradually passing out so far as actual denunciation and condemnation of his opponents are concerned. He is now proceeding in a new way to gain his selfish ends and convey nasty impressions.

"In the present scurry for orders there is, naturally, keen competition, and even when only a small quantity is required, it is found that retailers are getting prices from a large number of firms.

"Now," declared a leading Toronto wholesaler lately, "I know of two or three firms who, when they find a retailer has given an order for certain stock and that it is, possibly, on the way, will turn round and quote from $2.00 to $4.00 less per M just to make the purchaser sick, if they can, or to convey the impression that he has been an easy mark and paid too much for what he is getting. Of course, only a few of those who are quoted lower prices, pay attention to the seductive proposition knowing that decreased figures are named simply for a purpose, and in the face of the fact that a sale is not likely to be made. Still there are some who will swallow any bait, and the unscrupulous salesman puts it across. The retailer immediately gets after the concern from whom he has bought saying that he has been charged too much, as he can buy the stuff from so and so at $2.00 to $5.00 less per M and he wants to cancel his order.

"This is one way of creating disturbance and annoyance and another is the mean underhand habit of saying: 'Oh! You bought this from Brown! Ah, yes! I know him very well, but, of course, he is merely a commission man.'

"Now practically every wholesaler is a commission man. Even the largest manufacturers buy stock to supplement what they have and cater to the varied needs of customers. If one is going to split hairs over the exact definition of a 'wholesaler,' it will be found that practically all wholesalers, in fact all lumbermen, disposing of mill products are commission men. They do not manufacture all they dispose of or handle, by any means, and naturally buy some stuff to turn over to others. It is thus that business is carried on, but to speak of 'Brown, the commission man,' in a suggestive, slurring accent, is going far afield to do a legitimate wholesaler a gross injustice, and convey a misleading opinion regarding the strength and standing of a man or a firm.

"There are many other faults that certain salesmen possess, but the foregoing are quite noticeable and seem to have cropped up a little more during the past few months than any other shortcomings," concluded the speaker.

What Lumber Manufacturer is Up Against

Leading Ontario Lumberman Recounts Story of Growing Costs and Other Problems Which Producer Faces—Comparative Figures for Supplies, Food and Wages

Mr. E. C. Barre, general manager of the Cleveland-Sarnia Saw Mills Co., Limited, Sarnia, was invited to be present at the recent annual meeting of the South Western Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers in Sarnia and address the gathering when the subject, "Is white pine too dear; if so, why?" came up for discussion. President Wallace extended a hearty greeting to Mr. Barre, who was given a cordial welcome. The latter expressed his pleasure at meeting so many representative retailers of Western Ontario, and would endeavor to shed as much light as possible on some of the difficulties which the manufacturers of white pine had to contend with today. Those not conversant with the various details of converting the tree into the finished product little realized what the logger and millman had to encounter.

During the past few years the cost of everything which entered into the production of lumber had advanced tremendously. The lumberman's charges came under the headings of stumpage, ground rent, crown dues, logging (which included the operation of cutting down the tree, skidding, hauling, driving, towing, etc., to the foot of the jack-ladder of the mill). Then came the cost of sawing, piling, loading, insurance, etc., as well as the recent heavy increases in freight rates. There was also the boarding of the men, the heavy

E. C. Barre, Sarnia, Ont.

outlay for supplies and many other things which had to be taken into consideration. Mr. Barre said he would endeavor to deal with these briefly so that they would be able to appreciate that the manufacturer today had no bed of roses. Stumpage, which a few years ago had been from $5 of $10 per M. feet now had gone up as high as in some cases closes to $25.00 per M; in fact, he understood that one firm paid close to $25.00 for timber some few months ago. Then there was also a ground rent paid of $5 per square mile, and crown dues of $2.50 per M feet, log scale, all of these levies finding their way into the provincial treasurer to help reduce the expense of government. On top of this the lumberman had to pay 1c per acre per annum for fire ranging, which amounts to $6.40 per square mile. The carrying charge in the way of interest and investment on a township containing 125,000,000 feet of white pine was very heavy, declared Mr. Barre, and, in his opinion, would involve an expenditure of about $750,000 or more.

The Angle of Wage Problem

Referring particularly to the matter of wages Mr. Barre said that up to 1914 the average lumberjack had received $30.00 a month and board. From this date up to December 15th, 1919, wages had steadily increased, and the wages of woodmen had been $65.00 to $75.00 a month and board and this had continued throughout the winter of 1919-20. Last fall the wages for lumberjacks had jumped fully $10.00 per month, operators paying $75.00 to $80.00 and board. After the 15th of December the pay of the men had been reduced to $50.00 and $75.00 per month. Practically the greater part of the work had, so far as cutting was concerned, been completed by December 15th. It was not necessary to retain as many men in the camps to carry out operations; in fact, the force could be reduced by one-third after the cutting was completed, but it would be seen that the highest wages had applied to the largest number during the season, so that the saving did not amount to a great deal to the manufacturer. The companies, therefore, had not gained so very much as far as the labor was concerned.

Mr. Barre pointed out that logging concerns paid during the past season,—cooks $150.00, blacksmiths $150.00, foremen $165.00 to $175.00, and other skilled help in like proportion. The speaker declared that the logs of all white pine manufacturers were to-day costing them from $2.00 to $4.00 more per M to bring to the foot of the Jack-ladder than it did in 1920. In the line of provisions the only things that were cheaper during the past season than a year ago were oats and potatoes. Hay had cost $30.00 to $35.00 per ton, delivered at the railway station.

How Cost of Supplies Have Ascended

Mr. Barre then pointed out that costs had gone up in a large number of other lines just as much as in the matter of wages. Long clear bacon was to-day 23c a lb., oleomargarine 33c a lb., cow beef 15c a lb. and tea 40c a lb. Before the war, long clear bacon could be bought at 6c, 7c and 8c a lb., beef 5c to 6c a lb., hay $10.00 to $11.00 per ton and tea at 18c a lb. Mr. Barre then detailed the advances in the cost of other supplies which were as follows:—

	1910 to 1914	1920-21
Six-foot cross-cut saws, per dozen	$43.00	$84.00
D. B. axes. per dozen	9.50	22.00
Peevies, per dozen	12.00	40.00
Rope	12c	25½c
Pike poles, per dozen	17.25	54.00
Harness	33.00	96.00

Continuing, the general manager of the Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co. stated that some years ago the cost of driving logs from a certain point to the mouth of the Spanish River was 5c per M, and to-day the cost of driving logs under the same conditions would be from 75c to $1.00 per M, but you must understand that there is no lumberman to-day getting his logs driven down the river for 75c or $1.00 per M, for in the past few years the lumberman has had to go back 50 or 60 miles and in some cases farther and in place of driving logs for 75c per M now costs from $2.50 to $3.00 and $4.00. In looking at a map, covering the limits of certain lumber companies, it might be said that such and such a territory was a nice place in which to log, but in the case of his own organization they had spent $17,000 to build a tote road to get over six miles of hilly country. He did not see how white pine was going to be cheaper without the manufacturer having to take a big loss on his output of to-day. All manufacturers were taking a loss at the present time and were doing their share in the matter of readjustment and deflation.

Working Together on United Spirit

Mr. Barre hoped that all branches of the lumber industry would work together in meeting the problems, that were now presenting themselves, in a united spirit and harmonious endeavor to bring about a stabilization of conditions,—not the feverish, inflated quotations which had held sway in the year of 1920. No one wanted to see a return to such a fictitious and abnormal condition of affairs, but all would like to see an improvement in the market and greater equalization brought about; a situation on which producer and consumer could depend and wherein supply and demand would be more evenly divided.

The manufacturer of lumber always had to gamble with the future. The very nature of his calling required this, and those who had carried on woods operations during the past winter were taking chances on conditions 18 months ahead of time. "The logs," added Mr. Barre, "which we cut during the past winter, will get to you retailers in the shape of white pine lumber in 1922, so you see how far the producer has to look ahead. He has very heavy carrying costs to bear before he can realize anything on his finished product, and any reduction that applies to wages, materials and supplies, has to be carried into effect a long time before the lumber operator can realize the benefit of such recessions."

Romantic Lumber Days in Quaint Old Quebec

When Ancient Capital was Once Centre of Timber and Lumber Export Trade of Dominion—Firms Which Flourished a Generation Ago—Interesting Incidents

The present temporary dullness in the Canadian lumber trade, and the remarkable fact that the navigation of the St. Lawrence has been open to shipping for six weeks from the port of Quebec to the sea, not one vessel has been chartered to carry lumber overseas to the European markets up to the present. The present situation in comparison with the past, recalls to the mind a vision when Quebec City was until comparatively recent years the centre of the timber and lumber export trade, and when Quebec was sought after by the lumber interests of Western Canada to advance the necessary financial assistance to carry on their operations in the woods.

The first timber that was shipped from Canada to Europe was exported under the French regime in 1667. The export to England began in the early days of the nineteenth century when the continental ports were closed against British trade by Napoleon. The trade grew rapidly and when at its zenith, as many as 1,600 square rigged sailing ships entered the port of Quebec yearly to load timber. It reached its climax about 1864, in which year 20,032,520 cubic feet of square timber was exported, and since then it gradually declined, owing to the manufacture of deals in the mills in Canada instead of in England as previously.

Formerly shipments of pine deals were extensively made from Quebec. In 1880, 5,823,263 standards were shipped, but a great part of this trade has since gone to Montreal, the port nearer the western Canadian mills. The palmy days of Quebec City as a timber port, were also characterized by activities in shipbuilding, forty or fifty wooden ships sometimes being built in a year. At one time this port gave employment to five or six thousand laborers. The timber coves were extended for a distance of ten miles on both sides of the river. Now barely a mile on the Quebec side is so occupied, with one or two coves across the river.

It is interesting to note the decrease in the number of sailing vessels now clearing at Quebec. The sight of one has become a curiosity, as the traffic is now entirely carried on by steam. The disappearance of the wooden sailing ships have also removed the romance of the timber trade in the early days. Then the harbor of Quebec, with its forest of masts, lent an aspect and color to business activities and scenes linked with the Canadian port, never again to be reinacted. Ships came from every foreign part of the world, flying the flags of all nations. Crews were to be seen in their distinguished native dress lining the streets, in the taverns, the sailors' boarding houses and dance halls.

Then there was the scene of the big rafts of timber guided by the raftsmen who had worked in the woods all winter. They drew their wages in Quebec and then allowed themselves to go loose on a rollicking time. St. Peter Street was the commercial centre of attraction, which was crowded from morn until late in the evening with a truly cosmopolitan aggregation of humanity and where ships were chartered in this street and many exchanged hands. Here merchants, shipmasters, ship handlers, stevedores, and towboat owners mingled together and carried on business. Everything was done in a regular business manner and everybody knew where to locate his men. Even the telegraphic messenger boys were to be seen running hither and thither calling out names of business men and ship captains to reach them and deliver the telegrams.

It was a scene to be remembered by those who lived in those good old days of the timber trade in Quebec, now buried in the oblivion of the past, never again to return. It is now well to complete the physical features of the former-day timber trade in Quebec by a sketch of those who carried on the administration for its development, individuals and firms who were prominent. Many of them have since joined the majority, and some of whose names still live in the firms now doing business.

Early in the nineteenth century the English Government sent several practical men to Canada to procure timber for shipbuilding. One was Peter Patterson, who later in connection with Henry Usburne in the year 1811 purchased land on the site of the famous Montmorency Falls near the city of Quebec and conducted business for a period of forty years, when he died and was succeeded by the late George Benson Hall, who conducted six mills and died in 1876, and to-day nothing exists but the ruins of wharves to mark the once great lumber mill establishment. Mr. H. M. Price, who pulled down the Hall mines for the erection of a cotton mill, has also passed away.

The firm of Hamilton Bros., founded in 1811 by George Hamilton, no longer exists. Mr. Henry Atkin carries on the two lumber establishments on the Etchemin River founded by Sir John Caldwell. The Bushey lumber mills, built in 1846, on the Chaudiere River, are still in existence and in control of the Bushey family.

The King Brothers, who played an important part in Canada's lumber industry, with headquarters at Quebec, established in 1879, have all passed away. The last surviving member of the firm of W. & J. Sharples, founded in 1830, in the person of the late Hon. John Sharples, has been succeeded by the sons and employees of the late Mr. Wm. Power, who continue to carry on the business under the name and style of W. & J. Sharples, Reg. The firm of John Burstall, founded by the late Henry Burstall in 1832, is being continued by a nephew of the founder, John Burstall.

Nicholas Flood, one of the oldest operators, has passed away, and with him his business. The firm of Price Brothers, one of the most important in the Dominion with mills in various parts of the province, was founded by the late Mr. William Price in 1840, who left an immense business to his sons, the last of whom, Hon. E. J. Price, was succeeded by his nephew, Sir William Price. In the latter part of 1904 Sir William converted it into a limited stock company and since then has added very largely to the business operations, including the building of pulp and paper mills.

The firm of T. B. Synes & Co., no longer exists. This firm was established in 1840 and the last member, the late S. F. A. Knight, wound up the business over 30 years ago.

The W. J. C. Benson Co., in its time one of the largest shippers in the port, was wound up in 1890. The firms of Henry Fry & Co. and many others have gone out of existence.

D. R. McLeod, for over a half century a broker between manufacturers and shippers of timber, has been claimed by death and left no successor. McLean, Kennedy & Co. are still carrying on business, likewise the firm of H. R. Goodday & Co.

Such is a short sketch of the past and present history of the timber and lumber trade in Quebec City that a half century ago held the premier place in the Canadian trade and was so recognized by the business world.

John Maloney Joins Silent Majority

John Maloney, a well-known lumberman, died recently at his home in Rogersville. He was confined to bed only a short time but had not been in good health for a year or more.

Mr. Maloney had been engaged in the lumbering business all his life, working up from a small beginning to a place among the largest operators of the province. At the time of his death he was on the board of directors of various boom companies of the Miramichi. Of a genial and kindly disposition, he made friends with all with whom he came in contact.

The deceased lumberman was 66 years of age and is survived by his wife, five daughters and two sons, J. W. of Newcastle and Patrick of Rogersville.

The funeral of the late Mr. Maloney was very largely attended, practically all the lumbering interests on the Miramichi being represented. As a mark of respect, the schools and places of business were closed. The floral offerings were numerous and beautiful.

Paying a tribute to the deceased, Rev. Dr. A. Babineau, who spoke in Rogersville R. C. Church, said that Mr. Maloney had during many long years displayed great charity and taken a deep interest in the welfare of the country and people.

Has Been Busy in Timber Estimating

P. D. Coolidge, forest engineer, of Bangor, Maine, states that he had a very busy winter notwithstanding the slackness in pulpwood and in the lumber business. The larger part of the timber estimating done by him and his staff was in Canada. In Maine, the snowshoeing was found to be unusually good in the townships examined.

Mr. Coolidge states that much damage was done by the spruce budworm both in parts of Canada and in Maine, but that it is surprising how many portions of the Dominion have escaped loss from this pest. Mr. Coolidge is also of the opinion that the development of adequate fire protection is an urgent need for Canada if the supply of pulpwood and sawed timber is to be maintained for all the operating mills.

Something Specific in House Building

There is a disposition on the part of many who have anything to do with building to make lumber "the goat" so far as new structure is concerned. Nearly every man, who is thinking of construction, when asked why he is not proceeding at once with the project he has in hand, will reply that lumber is altogether too costly, as if this commodity was the chief element of the whole structure. In a great many cities in Canada solid brick or brick veneer houses are erected and the expenditure on them for lumber is only about one-fifth or one-quarter of the entire disbursement. In an ordinary frame dwelling house, lumber and millwork costs run possibly one-third of the total outlay for the building.

Just why the general public has the impression that the price of lumber precludes the possibility of building homes, it is difficult to state. The idea has steadily grown, and it is charged by certain lumber publications in the United States that a great Government Department at Washington is responsible for the misconception through the imposition upon the daily and weekly press of garbled extracts from a recent Forest Service report. To correct the misapprehension, an educative campaign is now being conducted by several journals, and figures are being printed, showing that on a frame house of average size, say 24 x 36, containing four rooms and a closet on the first floor and two bedrooms, a bathroom and four closets on the second floor, the total outlay, including the contractor's profits was $5,454.93. Of this lumber and millwork was $1,719.00, or 31 per cent. Here are the detailed figures, which may be of interest:

Painting—2 coats outside; 3 to 4 inside	$ 215.00
Plastering—555 yards at 80 cents	444.00
Heating furnace	290.00
Plumbing	590 00
Carpenter labor at $1 an hour	600.00
Electric wiring and fixtures	113.00
Grading and excavating	115.00
Mason work, cement cellar, sidewalk and chimney	535.00
Heavy and trim hardware	81.00
Gutter and tin work	40.00
Lumber and millwork	1,719.00
Contractor's liability insurance	
Incidental and office expense	12.93
Extra drayage and profit	

Cost of Construction and Cancellations

"During the year we have procured estimates of costs of construction upon identical specifications of a two-storey frame building in various cities in the country. This information is extremely interesting, showing that almost uniformly the lumber bill of this house represents from 10 per cent. to 14 per cent. of the total cost, and the mill work 10 per cent. to 14 per cent. additional. The remainder of the cost is represented by other building materials, and 68 per cent. of the cost of the majority of the bids represents building trades labor. As building material prices are beginning to show a tendency to follow lumber prices downward, the only way that building costs can be lowered is in labor, and the public may safely be counted on to compel building trades workmen to be reasonable in this matter and accept such reductions as are fair in the light of reduced living expenses," says J. E. Rhodes, secretary-manager, in a recent address, on the "Statistical Status of the Southern Pine Industry," before the annual meeting of that association in New Orleans.

Continuing, he remarked:—

"Reports from 686 savings banks show total deposits on December 31, 1920, of $5,535,389,904, or an increase of $474,760,804 during the year. This is a very marked increase for a year during which most of the business in the country was undergoing a decided readjustment. There is now more money in the savings banks of the United States than ever before. Insurance companies are loaning large sums of money for home building, and as soon as building costs are reduced to a point where a safe margin of equity is available, it is certain that a large amount of capital will go into construction of all kinds.

"As before stated, the manufacturing end of the lumber industry has already taken its liquidation. It is known that retailers of lumber have in many sections of the country made reductions in prices to the consumers, but there is bitter complaint that in many sections this has not yet been done.

"What the future of the lumber market will be is not for me to prophesy. I submit these statistics for such lessons as each individual may be able to draw from them.

"Manufacturers of southern pine suffered severely during 1920 by cancellation of orders which had been accepted by them in good faith, and which they were prepared to fill without delay. The cancellation evil disrupted to a large extent the normal process of the lumber manufacturing industry, as well as the plans of many producers.

"During 1920, 112 subscribers reported a total cancellation of 7,317 cars. Inquiry developed that, at least, 20,000 cars of orders for southern pine were cancelled during the year, representing approximately 450 million feet of lumber."

The Abitibi Power & Paper Co. of Smooth Rock Falls, Ont., have now developed 53,000 net continuous horse power. Within a few weeks the company's production of newsprint will reach 160,000 tons of paper a year. The earnings have risen to over $5,000,000 per annum. In connection with the recent issue of 8% sinking fund gold bonds, which a large financial house has been underwriting, it is stated that the results achieved could never have been brought about without the expenditure out of earnings and from the sale of additional securities of an amount sufficient to bring out the latent possibilities of the enterprise. It is also stated "that since this expenditure has been made results have more than justified the outlay, and it is now the part of wisdom to fund the company's floating indebtedness and reimburse it for part of this capital expenditure."

5-Roomed House Built from Foundation to Roof in Eight Hours.

In order to show just what could be done in relieving the housing situation, the lumbermen's association of Chicago, erected a five-room frame dwelling from the foundation to the topmost-shingle in eight hours. The work was started at seven a.m. and was ready for occupancy, with the exception of decorations, at 4.30 p.m. Houses of this type can be erected and sold for $3,500, according to the officials of the lumbermen's association. Thirty carpenters built the one-day house. The photo shows the house nearing completion.

Breezy Briefs From the Far East

The officials and employees of the N. B. Provincial Department of Lands and Mines are putting forth every effort to cope with the forest fire menace and thus prevent a continuance of last year's devastation in the valuable timber lands. Literature on the vital importance of protecting the forests is being circulated, warnings will also be displayed prominently against starting fires, throwing cigarettes and cigars about carelessly in the woods, etc. Last week a number of fires were reported along the C. N. R. Near Anagance Station there was a grass fire which swept through half a mile and damaged the fence, but did not work into the woods. There was also a grass fire along the Shediac branch line near Ccarouc.

The N. B. Advisory Board of the Department of Lands and Mines at a recent meeting gave considerable attention to matters pertaining to fighting forest fires.

The driving operations on the upper part of the St. John River are now well under way and it is expected that all of the logs will soon be in the main river. The drive of Randolph & Baker has been brought out of the Grand River and is now in the St. John. The logs of the St. John Lumber Company, cut north of Van Buren, has been driven to Keegan and are being sorted in the booms.

Logs have been arriving in the booms of the St. John Log Driving Company for about a week now, but are said to be in small numbers. The company believe that the main river drive will be limited to only one trip from Grand Falls to Fredericton. When it will be made is not as yet known and must be determined by the time it takes the individual operators on the upper river to get their logs in the main stream. Preparations, however, are being made to start it in three weeks. The drift drive, which has been operating between Fredericton and the mouth of the river is nearing St. John.

The Fraser Companies, Ltd., sawmills commenced operations on April 29 at Victoria Mills, in Fredericton, N.B. Only sixty-five men are employed. Last week Stanley Douglass, Ltd., started their mill at Devon, N.B., on a ten-hour day. From present indications many mills will be run on the ten-hour day and would indicate a collapse of the strike declared some time ago against the longer hours.

A five-masted schooner "Hjeltenars" sailed from the port of St. John recently for Queenstown with the largest deck load of lumber ever taken out of this port. She carried 1,135 standards of timber 2,200,000 feet, and had a deck load of fourteen feet or about 800,000 feet.

Elwood Burtt, who was in St. John recently, stated that he had no trouble with his men over the readjustment of the wage scale and working conditions at his mills in York County. They accepted a fifteen per cent. cut in wages and agreed to the ten-hour day.

Two large lumber shipments were recorded from the port of St. John within the last few days. The schooner Balsa cleared for New York with 540,747 superficial feet of spruce planks shipped by W. Malcolm McKay & Company; and the schooner Emily F. Nartham cleared for New York with 1,176,200 spruce laths shipped by Stetson-Cutler Company, Limited.

Handling Over Two Million Railway Ties

The Canadian Tie and Lumber Co., Toronto, during the season, which closes in September next, will have handled 2,500,000 ties. These are sold to railways, contractors, industrial plants and other concerns. The number handled is half a million more than the previous year and about 40 per cent. of the ties are jack pine, 15 per cent. cedar, 35 per cent. hardwood, and the remaining 10 per cent. hemlock and oak.

During the past season an advance of 10 per cent. to 15 per cent. in railway ties, went into effect, and a number of hardwood lumber operators, who saw the decreasing value of lumber, devoted their attention to sawing ties instead.

The Canadian Tie and Lumber Co. are the general contractors for all cross ties purchased in Canada for the Grand Trunk Railway System, and buy in all parts of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Deliveries of ties are now being made to the company by a large number of firms and contractors, and during the past few days inspectors have been exceptionally busy at the different shipping points.

The contracts for switch ties and cross ties for the coming year will be made in October next. The outlook, notwithstanding quietness in certain centres, is regarded as favorable.

Canada Needs 158,000 New Houses

Canada could do with 158,000 new houses to-day, said J. M. Piggott, of Hamilton, at the Builders' Parliament recently in Ottawa. Many people were living in dwellings unfit for habitation; others were in small apartments when they could and would afford comfortable homes if these homes were available. The condition has now become so serious that governments throughout the Dominion should accept a greater share of the responsibility and seek a means of remedying them. They should also stimulate public works wherever possible.

There had been 11,117 houses built in Canada during 1920. In the same year there were 70,000 marriages. Immigrants numbered 117,336, of whom probably 50 per cent. were married, making a further requirement of 200,000 houses. J. A. Ellis, said Mr. Piggott, had estimated Ontario's house shortage at 20,000. The total house shortage for 1920 alone was 79,000.

Largest Load Hauled by Two Horses

The largest load of logs ever hauled by two horses is claimed by the camp employees of B. F. Underhill, who operate for the Shives Lumber Company on the Upsalquitch River, N.B. On March 10 preparations were made for the record-breaking achievement. The large bob sleds to which were harnessed Cap and Frank, one of the

finest teams of the Shives Lumber Company, were placed and then John Hyland of South Esk, Miramichi; Patrick and Edward Casey of Barnaby River, and Fred Smith of Charlo, all expert loaders, under the direction of B. F. Underhill, camp foreman, set to work. They piled on 350 logs, scaling 16,349 feet, and hauled it to the landing. The counting and scaling was done by John Farrer, head scaler of the Shives Lumber Co., and James Colwel of St. John. Eric M. Bamford and I. J. Underhill were the government surveyors. The figures were checked by John Redfern, an inspector.

Campaign Reveals Public Home Interest

The success of the "hardwood flooring weeks" which have been features of a special campaign on the part of both manufacturers and dealers in various cities in Ontario, reveals how much interest can be stimulated in the cause of better homes and better home furnishings. In each centre that the demonstration has been held, eager crowds have sought information, and the local lumber dealers, the hardware men who handle oils, stains, waxes, fillers, and finishes for the wood, and others, have secured a long list of prospective customers. These inquiries, if properly followed up, will, no doubt, result in a considerably augmented business for both the lumber merchant and the hardware man.

The question naturally arises if "hardwood flooring weeks" have done so much to kindle the imagination of so many probable patrons, what would not a practical building demonstration or exhibition do in the cause of having more homes erected in the various towns and cities of Canada. Expositions of this character have been conducted at many points across the border. Similar enterprises might be undertaken aggressively and profitably by lumber merchants, builders, supply-men, contractors, investors and others in several centres of the Dominion, which are suffering from a very real house famine.

Getting Real Firsthand Knowledge in Lumber

Alert Salesman Spends Several Weeks in Mills and at Hard Daily Grind—Talks Entertainingly on What He Has Learned—Different Kinds of Pine

Editor, Canada Lumberman:—

I started out on the road selling lumber for a western Canadian firm a couple of years or so ago. I had a theoretical or academic acquaintance with the industry but nothing practical, at least not since I had worked around a sawmill in Ottawa as a boy in my teens. I, therefore, resolved that I would not be under any handicap in the future but, at the first favorable opportunity, would get a practical insight into the product out of which I was making my living. Well, you know trade in the lumber line went very flat a few months ago, and I thought now is the time for me to get out and go through a few hard knocks in order to fortify and equip myself for future activities, so I came over from B. C. into W—— and now have a real job. My hands are blistered, my back aches, my muscles are sore, and during the first few days I seemed to be experiencing all the tortures of the D——.

Now I am a full-fledged "private" in the ranks of a mill, a real laboring chap instead of being a welldressed, optimistic lumber salesman. No longer do I stroll in leisurely at 9 o'clock and polish my unmentionables on a ball-bearing, swivel chair in front of a beautiful glass-top quarter-cut oak desk. At that hour, viz., 9 o'clock, I am exactly half through the forenoon's labor and wondering what has become of the huge (for me) breakfast that I tucked away at 6.30. At 7 o'clock I am in the mill and can now keep up at the work with any of "the boys." Of course, you might call my place a sort of student job, but eight or nine hours every day I carry lumber on my shoulders for the grader to pile.

Terribly Trying on the Muscles

For the first few days I was hourly renewing acquaintance with muscles in my arms and back that I had long since forgotten—also meeting some hitherto unknown ones. When I called the roll at eventide every little sinew responded. "Here, Here, Sir"—I mean ache! ache! here!!! However, it is easing off now. My arrangement with the company is to work with the graders and learn the grading, (sans wages), but the company puts me up at its boarding house where I get three meals, very good ones, too, a room and good spring bed, which I seek about 7.00 p.m. promptly. Rough grey blankets and the absence of sheets did not bother me the first few nights,—I was too tired to worry and now I am getting used to it.

This experience is really doing me good, both physically and mentally, and getting into intimate contact again with the actual lumber is greatly clarifying my understanding of the terms and phrases. When I get through the five or six weeks, which the superintendent here tells me will be all I will need (I have already been put, at times, on the actual grading myself) I plan to get in, if possible, into the M—— mill at S—— for a while as a sort of post-graduate course before returning home to B. C. Then if business does not require my immediate return to the office, I may try a month in one of the coast mills as a sort of clincher. After all that I won't be an expert experienced millman, but I will have a pretty good knowledge of the production end of the article that I am selling.

Having been on the road, I know what the essential things are that I require to learn, and don't let myself waste time on non-essentials. By not accepting wages from the companies, I feel at liberty, within reason, to pick and choose my work, so far as it co-ordinates with the general routine. Also I find the chief has passed the word down to show me, which is very decent of him.

The Game is Mighty Interesting

This lumber business is mighty interesting, isn't it? Far more so I think than any other thing with which I have been associated. By the way, I recently got a book from the Department of Interior, Ottawa, Forestry Branch, Bulletin No. 61, Native Trees of Canada, by B. R. Morton, B.ScF. It's a sort of primer on trees, well illustrated, simply and interestingly written and easily absorbed. I got it to read up about pine. I would like to, but feel far from competent to give you any literary contribution on pine, I suggest that you get someone who **really knows,** let me emphasize that, who **really knows pine of Canada, East and West;** one, who has a definite knowledge of the various commercial terms applied—and which often I find mis-applied, to supply an article on that subject. From what I learn, the existing facts are as follows.—The White Pine of Eastern Canada (Pinus Strobus) is the real white pine. It is also found in Wisconsin, etc., but is getting pretty well cut out.

In B. C. and Western U. S. A. among other pines are two outstanding types,—1st, White Pine, or better known as Idaho White Pine. The botanical name is Pinus Monticola, and it is for all practical purposes the same wood as the Eastern White Pine—Pinus Strobus. Westerners claim that it is better. It is found in the Central-Eastern portion of Southern B. C. and again scattered along the coast and on Vancouver Island—no individual stands but a few trees here and there. It is also found in Eastern Washington and Oregon and in Idaho.

The Various Species of Pine

In the mountain districts of B. C. and the northern states is found another type—Pinus Ponderosa, commonly known as Yellow Pine. The larger and better trees of this species, while having a yellowish heart comprising about one-third of the tree, have an outer portion or sapwood of a whitish color—very similar, indeed, to the real White Pine. Uusually this pine, which I shall for convenience call Ponderosa, is harder than Monticola and has a more decided grain effect. But trees vary, and I have several times recently been tested and failed to tell which was which of two boards, one Monticola and the other from the outer portion of Ponderosa.

Now the joker in the pack is this: Some of the mills producing Ponderosa, have, owing to the poor reception given to Yellow Pine (as it is confused with its close relative, the hard Bull pine) adopted the names Western White Pine or Western Soft Pine. Consequently an easterner, reading their advertisements and ordering on the name "Western White Pine," might get a shipment of this Yellow Pine—Pinus Ponderosa, when he was expecting the real western contemporary of his Eastern White Pine. I was tangled up myself at first in this confusion of terms—in fact, I tested out three of the graders here by asking them separately what they would send me if I forwarded them an order from the East for "Western White Pine." One man said he would fill it with Ponderosa; the other said he would send White Pine and, when pressed for a clearer answer he added that he would send Idaho White Pine. The third man, who had lived in Wisconsin, declared that, knowing where the order came from, he would ascertain which was really wanted before filling the order.

Of course, if the order read, "Idaho White Pine," there would be no doubt that Monticola was meant, but the confusion arises from applying the terms "Western White Pine" or "Western Soft Pine," to what is really the harder yellowish wood.

Yours, etc.,
TYRO.

Split Posts and Round Posts

Is a split fence post as durable as a round fence post? This is a question frequently asked of the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory. The fact is, one kind of post will last about as long as the other if the amount of heartwood is the same in both. But if the percentage of sapwood is increased by splitting, the split post will be less durable, and if the percentage of heartwood is increased, it will be more durable than a round one. Posts of spruce, hemlock, or any of the true firs are exceptions to this rule, because their heartwood and sapwood are about equally durable.

When posts are to be treated with creosote or other preservative, a round post is preferable to a split post, because of the comparative ease with which the sapwood can be treated. The heart faces on split posts do not, as a rule, absorb preservative well. Split red-oak posts will take treatment, because the wood is very porous, but the heart faces of split posts of many other species, notably white oak, red gum, and Douglas fir, resist the penetration of preservative, even under heavy pressures.

British Government Stocks in Canada

With regard to the British Government lumber stocks in the Quebec and lower port districts, the Associated Importers, Limited, of London, England, have appointed Messrs. Cox, Long & Co., Limited, 433 Coristine Building, Montreal, as their authorized agents in Canada. All inquiries as to any of these goods must be sent to Messrs. Cox, Long & Co., Ltd.

Quebec Men Say British Trade is Dull

The Quebec firm of Dobell, Beckett & Co. will continue doing business for some months to come before closing down altogether. The reason for the temporary continuation is due to the fact that this firm has been awarded a contract by the British Admiralty for the supply of timber: waney pine and rock pine for 1921. The firm has also received orders for the delivery of timber to the east and west coasts of Great Britain, and this wood will be all shipped from Quebec. Apart from the Dobell, Beckett & Company's contract with the British Admiralty, only one cargo of wood up to the first of May has been sold for shipment to the United Kingdom, and this comprises small orders from the English market spread over several Quebec export firms.

Mr. J. G. Levie, vice-president of W. & J. Sharples Co., Reg., who recently returned from the United Kingdom, where he spent two months, is not very optimistic over the chances for the timber trade in the United Kingdom for the year 1921. In an interview with the Quebec representative of the "Canada Lumberman," he made it plain that trade conditions were absolutely at a standstill and the situation, to say the least, tragic. He said he was reluctant to discuss the situation, nevertheless the truth should be known without quibble or reserve, and it was in his opinion that the Canadian lumber trade could not look for business this season from overseas unless the unexpected should happen towards the close of the St. Lawrence navigation, which he for one did not anticipate. There was only one thing to do for the present, which was to sit tight and wait patiently for a reaction. It was not only the lumber trade that was in a bad state, said Mr. Levie, but all branches of trade and manufacturing industry in England, due to the unsettled political aspect of the whole of Europe, and revolutionary attitude of labor, and it was problematical when a change for the better would set in.

Lt.-Col. R. M. Beckett, of the firm of Dobell & Beckett, who also recently returned from England, confirms the statement made by Mr. Levie and says conditions could not be worse. Like Mr. Levie, he says the outlook for Canadian trade as far as the United Kingodm is concerned, is absolutely discouraging for the year 1921. He referred to the large stock of timber and deals that had been bought in Canada during the war by the British Ministry, and since sold to an association of British export lumber firms, saying that this stock would not be absorbed for another year at least. Until this wood was exhausted by consumption, Canada could not look for many orders except for special lines of wood to fill European orders. In the meantime the Quebec lumbermen are not worrying. They are in a strong, solvent position and can patiently wait for the turn of trade conditions, but they have decided to cut down operations in the woods and at the mills until the dark clouds roll by. There is, however, a feature in regard to the income tax that is causing the big firms to do a lot of thinking. They were prosperous for some few years past, and now are called upon to pay into the Government a large portion of their profits, and handing over to the Government a very large sum of money that naturally comes out of business which later on may be seriously felt.

More Opinions on Building Outlook

The Bryan Manufacturing Co. of Collingwood, Ont., say: The outlook for building in the town this year is not very good, as the shipyard, which is our main industry, is practically closed down at present. Consequently there are a lot of empty houses. The principal demand is for repair work, verandahs, etc. The farm trade on which we depend to a large extent has also been pretty quiet up to date this spring, although we anticipate this will improve later on. The business in the small villages around from which we draw considerable of our business, has been fully up to the average of the last few years. The chief demand at present is for material for summer cottages for Wasaga Beach, a summer resort about twelve miles from here which is getting to be popular. There are an increasing number of buildings going up there each year. Taking it all around, our business up to now has been fully up to the average of the last three or four years.

Nantel & Remillard of Montreal:—Retail trade is good and we are very busy just now, but we find that building operations are not what we should expect. We have about the same amount of stock as last year at this period and are not buying in large quantities as prices are coming down and we expect them to go lower. We have increased our sales 50 per cent. over last year. Our yard and buildings are large enough for the present. We do not manufacture but have our lumber dressed near our place.

Pellow & McMeekin, Hearst, Ont., whose sawmill is at Hazel Siding, say they have three-quarters of their last year's cut still on hand and will not be cutting as much this season as they did last. The firm report that locally the demand for lumber has just opened up and prospects seem fair but at a lower figure than has previously prevailed. They are of the opinion that the requisitions for dressed products will be more numerous than for rough lumber.

Opeongo Lumber Co., of Pembroke, report that in their section of the country business is just fair. There are a few new buildings going up along with the new Roman Catholic Church, and a new match factory, which has already started making matches for export. The pulpwood business was brisk for a time but has now quieted down. Mr. F. E. Armstrong states that he is now a member of the Opeongo Lumber Co., wholesale dealers in lumber, ties and cedar poles. They took out about the same cut during the past winter as the year before, with a larger percentage of ties. The 1920 stock is mostly on hand but the 1921 cut of ties and lumber has been sold. It is stated that the box business is rather quiet in Pembroke but is likely to pick up in the near future.

The Lumberjack in the Celestial City

During the past season lumber-jacks were more contented in disposition and inclined to hang on to their jobs rather than meander from camp to camp.

The nomadic life of a bushman is proverbial. It has been the cause of expense and loss of time and output to lumber companies, and also the subject of jests on the part of those who can see humor in any situation, no matter how grievous.

One of the best stories on the restlessness of the lumberjack was told by E. C. Barre, general manager of the Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., at the annual meeting of the South-Western Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers, held recently in Sarnia.

According to Mr. Barre, a certain lumber-jack died and ascending to Heaven, was met at the gates of the pearly city by a guardian angel, who enquired the name and business of the sojourner.

"I am a lumber-jack," came the response from the caller.

"Well, you can't get in here," emphatically declared the guardian angel. "No lumber-jack is admitted to this celestial abode."

This flat refusal led to a rather warm argument, and during the controversy St. Peter came up hurriedly, and enquired what all the row was about.

The guardian angel told the "Keeper of the Keys" that here was a lumber-jack who wanted to gain entrance into the Kingdom. "And you know," he added, "no lumber-jacks are ever admitted here."

"Oh! that's all right," blandly smiled St. Peter. "Let the fellow in. He'll only stay a day or two anyhow."

Ontario Association Appoints Committee

Standing committees of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association have been appointed for the year and are as follows:

Trade Relations and Arbitration: J. B. Reid, chairman; W. C. Irvin and T. H. Hancock, Toronto

Legislation and Transportation: B. F. Clarke, Glencoe, chairman; A. M. Davis, Ottawa; Frank Kent, Toronto; H. Sheppard, Toronto; G. S. Zimmerman, Tavistock; J. B. McKenzie, Georgetown; P. G. Piggott, Chatham; O. W. Rice, Welland; F. B. Van Dusen, Brockville; Howard Hesson, Sault Ste Marie.

Insurance and Workmen's Compensation: W. C. Laidlaw, Toronto, chairman; Alex. Rhind, Toronto; D. C. Baird, St. Marys; W. G. Gorvett, Arthur; W. J. Green, St. Thomas; A. Bailey, Hagersville; H. Crosthwaite, Hamilton; G. P. Davidson, Ottawa; D. H. Andress, Sudbury; H. A. L. Swan, Ottawa.

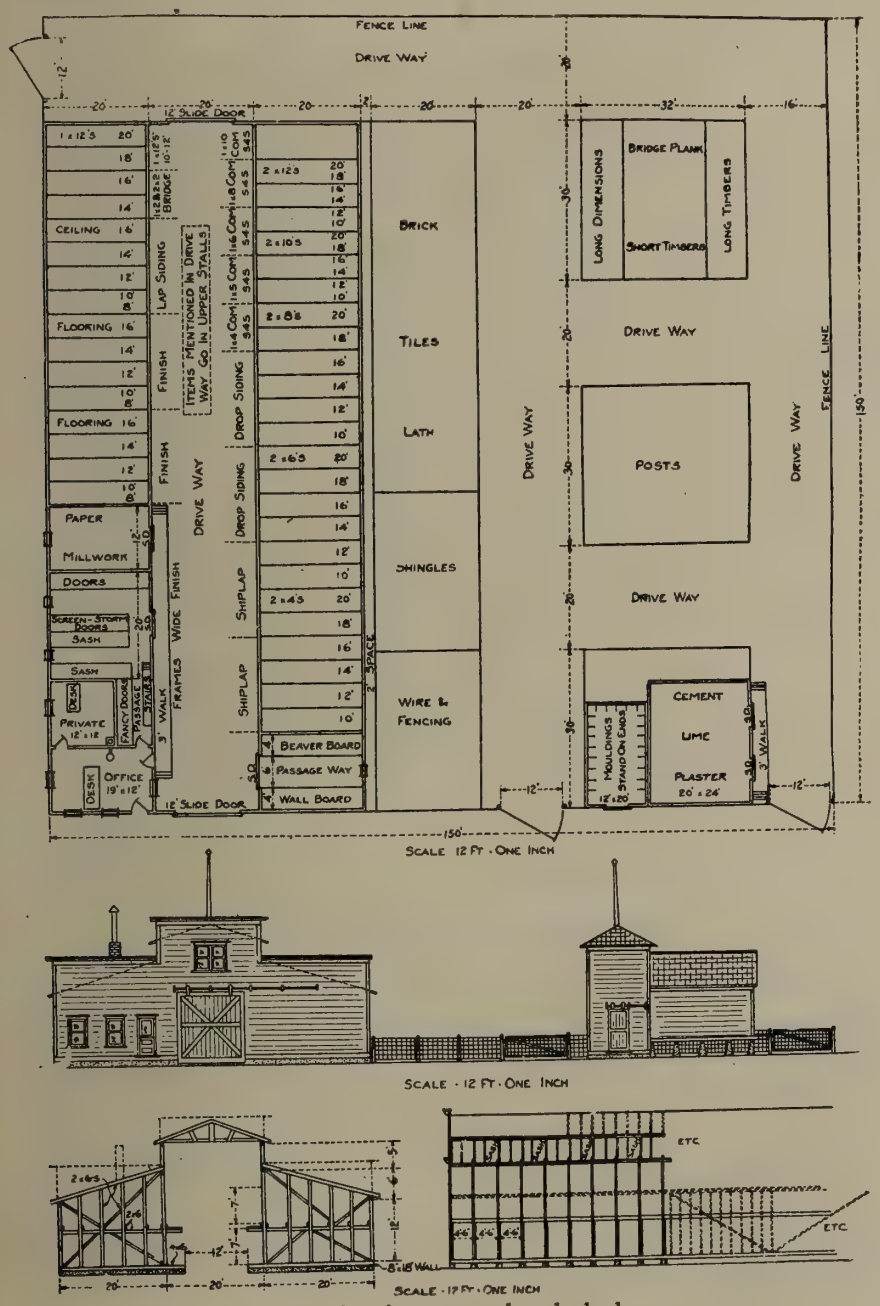
Operators Will Have to Take Loss

Writing to the "Canada Lumberman" from Midland, Ont., a lumberman says. "During the last week in April we had several days of heavy rains. This will assist the operators to get out their logs, but in one of two cases it carried away some of the dams and there were several logs scattered around Georgian Bay, quite a number of which may be lost. Several of the larger mills began operating the last week in April and seem to have no trouble getting labor, which is plentiful, although wages have dropped in some few cases as much as 30 per cent. This decrease in the sawing expenses will very little more than counterbalance the increased cost of logging. On the present market prices it looks to me as if operators are up against a loss this year. Have not heard of any stocks being sold as yet. Several are offered but are being held at prices only $5.00 or $6.00 below 1920 quotations. I do not think the value placed by the manufacturers can be realized by them in the face of present competition."

Fine Layout for Retail Lumber Shed and Yard

Practical and Economical Plans that are Suitable for Small or Large Business—Convenience and Service the Watchwords—Buildings are Not Expensive

Perhaps nothing will do more to prove to the public the fact that now is a good time to build than for retail lumbermen themselves to go ahead with necessary improvements and construction, and the remodelling of plants which badly need it. This evidently was in the mind of a live retailer when he said, "If the necessary construction of lumber offices and sheds should be undertaken this spring throughout the country, it would help to inspire confidence in the public toward needed building operations and also serve as an injection of optimism in the lumbermen themselves and help to improve the business conditions of the lumber industry all around and elevate the lumber retailer in the esteem of the general public."



Plan showing an enclosed shed.

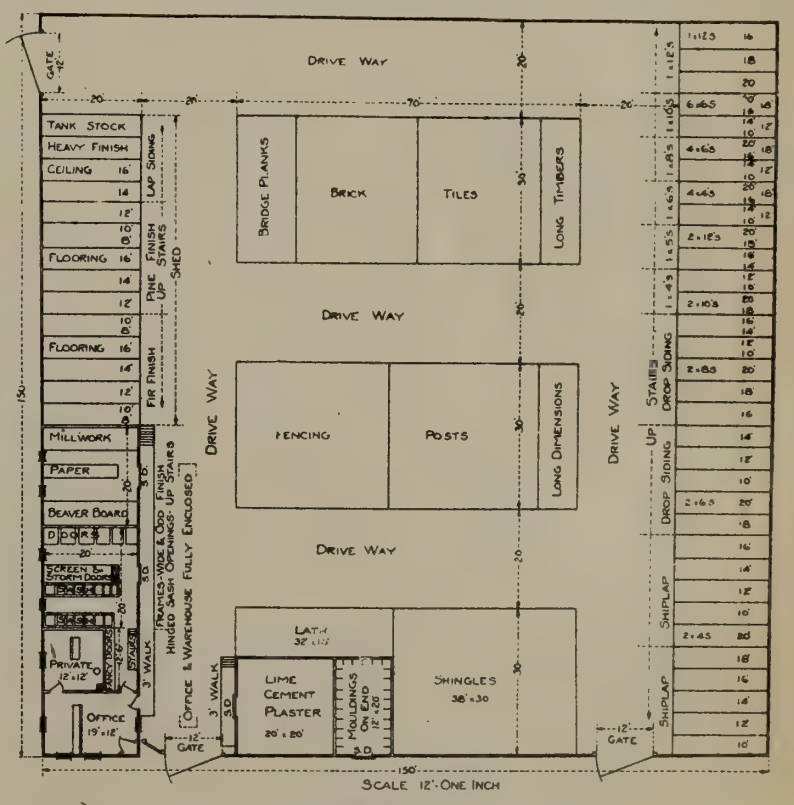
John A. Smith of the Potlatch Lumber Co., Genesee, Idaho, recently wrote the "American Lumberman" giving his ideas of a well arranged and properly laid out lumber shed and yard. His plans are practical, and laid out with an eye to economy and are suitable for either small or large yards, in that if a large company wants to follow the layout the plans can very easily be enlarged. Regarding these designs, Mr. Smith said:

"Having established a number of yards in different parts of the Northwest and managing them for several different companies in the last eighteen years, and observing a good many yards throughout the country, I believe that I have arrived at a system of yard and shed arrangement that includes convenience and economy of space and design of offices and sheds that are sightly and not expensive. Perhaps the most common of unsightly things in modern business is the lumber office built in conjunction with the open sheds and the open sheds also that we see when travelling on trains. These poor buildings must cause a very depressing effect upon the inhabitants. A good design of office and sheds is the best advertisement that 'Building Booster Specialist' can have, and 'practice what you preach' in building is like anything else, it invites and encourages imitation and proves also a good asset to self esteem and confidence. It is not very consistent for a lumberman or building expert to appeal to civic or personal pride and still retain the lumber office and sheds one usually sees.

"An office built on the front of an open shed can be greatly improved upon as to appearance by putting on three gables, and a corner door entrance, on the corner near the yard, direct to the lobby and passageway to the door of the sash and door display room, and also the side door leading direct to the yard. This lobby and door and desk arrangement is very convenient and is shown in 'Plan A'; the office can be made several feet wider, if desired, than that shown in the plan. A private office is necessary.

"The sheds also should be built with some regard to the appearance of the outlines. An open shed should have a hood projection of 10 feet to allow for loads to be driven under out of the rain. This style of a hood is a great protection to material in the sheds, also for material unloaded on the ground, as is often necessary for the piling of the lumber into the sheds. In fact, an open shed of this design is just as desirable as a closed shed in many sections of the country and is a whole lot more convenient and accessible.

"The moulding houses as illustrated are great time and patience savers in getting the desired lengths and in bundling up quantities



Plan with office in front of shed.

of molding, to say nothing of the time saved in marking the lengths of molding before putting them into the old style pigeon holes, as is so frequently done. The stand-on-end system permits a ready display and inspection and is also a protection of moulding against dust collection. I would never think of putting molding overhead in a double shed, or any other kind of a shed unless I wanted to make myself as much inconvenience and work as I possibly could, as molding demands considerable attention in the average yard.

"The cement house should be built up so that the floor is about three feet from the ground, which facilitates loading and unloading and also serves to keep the cement dry. The cement house should never be built in a double shed, as dust and dirt from the cement is easily carried into the office, and it is not so easy to get the cement house up to its proper height as shown on plans.

"You will notice that the driveway around the yard facilitates driving as well as economizing space. The sheds and warehouse arrangements are well thought out for the purpose of having stock in proper order and convenient for handling."

The two plans designed by Mr. Smith have essentially the same storage capacity and it is merely a matter of choice as to which design will be selected so far as that particular feature is concerned. Some retailers will much prefer Plan "A," which has an enclosed shed with the standard dimensions and lumber stored in the shed. The office in this plan might be made more attractive by the substitution of one large plate glass window for the two windows shown in the front. The idea of a separate moulding house is good and one well worth careful consideration by retailers.

Emphasis is to be placed upon the fence design in the plans prepared by Mr. Smith. Such a fence could be of wood pickets, or, of course, could be of wire. One large line-yard operator at present is considering the standardization of fence design, using the diamond shape mesh unclimable wire fence with an angle iron running along the top capped with a row of spikes.

One thing well worth remembering in the erection of any shed is the advisability of painting white inside as soon as it is completed. The bright walls will greatly facilitate working in the shed in dark weather and will make it much easier to see the stock in the bins. This painting can be done with a cold water paint, with regular interior white paint. Probably the best paint to use of all is a fire resistant white paint which will greatly lessen the danger of the spread of fire or the starting of a fire.

Definiteness Needed in Forest Contracts

The more general appreciation of governmental forestry branches of the advantage of administering our timber lands along lines of scientific forestry practice should be an incentive to foresters to promote the adoption of more specific terms than heretofore customary in descriptions of trees or timber, says A. V. Gilbert. In the past, no little confusion has resulted in different interpretations being placed upon the nomenclature adopted in forest legislation; it would, therefore, be of advantage that a standard terminology bo followed.

A matter under discussion at present is, as to whether licenses issued but a few years ago, in which a condition appeared reserving "pine," included jack pine or only white and red pine. More recent forest legislation included a classification of "spruce and other soft woods." "Soft woods" is, of course, a very indefinite term, and may mean anything. With the high prices of all kinds of timber, this broad classification has become a very live problem, one in which both the public and the timber trade are intensely interested.

The "pine" controversy has demonstrated that while a certain designation may seem sufficiently specific to define what is presently intended, with changing conditions the use later of a certain timber species for some industrial purpose may render the term ambiguous. For instance, with the increasing use of jack pine for pulpwood purposes, a pulpwood concession which contained a restriction reserving "pine" would very largely reduce the amount of pulpwood available, if the interpretation of "pine" were to include jack pine.

To overcome what may at any time become an acute situation, more definite names should be applied to timber species. Undoubtedly, the most satisfactory terminology to be used in legislation would be the recognized botanical names, since common names are too often varied by local conditions.

The Dominion Forestry Branch has published a pamphlet, "Native Trees of Canada"; the nomenclature adopted therein might with advantage be followed as a standard throughout Canada.

Purchase Ties Where Price is Favorable

That certain individuals were given to attempting to use political influence to secure contracts for railway ties and that it was the business of the committee to frown on such practices was stated before the special parliamentary committee on Government-owned railways and shipping recently at Ottawa by Hon. T. A. Crerar, Progressive Party leader. While Mr. Crerar had every sympathy with the farmers "getting out" ties, the railways must be run on well-accepted business principles. Railway officials would not be fulfilling their duties if they permitted themselves to be influenced.

R. C. Vaughan, vice-president and director of purchasing and supplies for the National Railways, said the ties were purchased where the price was favorable to the railway. Other supplies were purchased on a similar basis.

Urges Westerners to Build Right Now

In impressing upon the members of the B. C. Manufacturers' Association, at Vancouver, the wisdom of giving support to the "Build Now" campaign launched recently by members of the building trades, Lt.-Col. Ryan, at the meeting of that body, expressed the belief that costs had reached bottom and could be regarded as being stabilized for some time to come. He emphasized the big drop in lumber prices, but said any advantage to be obtained along that line should be realized now, and urged the use of local products before other materials. A revival of building operations on a large scale would do more to restore confidence and improve business than anything else.

Using Bamboo for Making Paper

The current number of The Bulletin of the Imperial Institute contains a comprehensive and valuable article on the utilization of bamboo for paper-making. Bamboo has come much to the front in this connection during the last year or two, and it seems likely that in the near future the manufacture of paper from this material will be undertaken on a large scale in several countries. A British firm have been granted a concession for cutting bamboo in the government forests in Trinidad and has also established a bamboo plantation there of 1,000 acres. Leases have been granted or applied for for working bamboo forests in Burma, Madras and other parts of India. In Indo-China two factories equipped on up-to-date lines are actually manufacturing paper chiefly from bamboo. Paper made entirely from bamboo pulp is of high-class quality. On the whole it is too good for the manufacture of ordinary newsprint and is more suitable for the better grades of printing paper. The article gives an account of the general characters and distribution of bamboos and a detailed statement as to their occurrence and utilization in various countries. The technical side of the subject is fully dealt with, particulars being given of the various methods which have been employed for the conversion of bamboo into paper pulp.

Great Alaska Pulp Wealth Available

There is sufficient pulp wood in Alaska to furnish perpetually one-third of the print paper consumption in the United States, Colonel Greely chief forester for the United States, who recently made a survey announced.

This could be laid down on the Atlantic seaboard on a basis of between 3½c and 4c per lb., based on present rail freight rates, and lower by water, he added.

For the Manufacturers of Saws

According to a statement given out by Consul Dooman, the lumbering industry in Taiwan, Japan is very promising. The forests which have an estimated area of 7,177,417 acres, contain a number of valuable varieties of trees. Canadian saw manufacturers who are anxious to obtain some of the Japan trade would find this item worthy of further consideration, as there are at the present time 23 lumbering companies in Taiwan, in addition to the sawmills operated by the Governor-General. These concerns buy their supplies through wholesalers and importers in Japan, who have the agencies for American and British manufacturers. About 70 per cent. of the saws used are of British and Canadian manufacture and the remainder are of American manufacture.

Readable Paragraphs in Short Shape

The Marshay Lumber Co. started operations last week at their mills at Milnet and Laforest, Ont., on the Canadian National Railways.

The Conger Lumber Company's mill at Parry Sound, Ont., started up last month, which is the earliest opening in years. The Conger Lumber Co. expect to cut about 5,000,000 feet of hemlock this season.

The freighter Bessie Dollar left Vancouver lately with 12,000,000 shingles for New York, the largest shipment to leave this port for many a day. She also carried copper ore, canned salmon, lumber and other British Columbia products.

H. Boultbee, of Toronto, secretary of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, is arranging for the annual midsummer educational trip of that body, which will take place early in August. It is expected that the sawmills at Spanish, Cutler, Spragge, Blind River and Byng Inlet, Ont., will be visited.

Many Bids Received for Lumber Supplies

At a recent meeting of the Council of St. John, N.B., tenders were submitted by lumber dealers for the supply of material, before the Harbor Department. A reduction of 50 per cent. in the price of spruce deals was noted. There was a large number of tenders. The call was for 153,000 feet of three-inch spruce deals, 20,000 feet of 8 by 8 spruce, 80,000 feet of 12 by 12 hemlock, 40 pieces of 12 by 12 Douglas fir, 122 pieces of 8 by 8 D. F. and 45,000 feet of 12 by 12 D. F., 250 pieces of spruce piling in lengths of 20, 25 and 35 feet, with not less than 25 per cent. 7 inches at the top, and birch timber. The bids were:

J. A. Gregory—Spruce, $28 a thousand and $34 a thousand; Douglas fir, $59 and $60 a thousand; spruce piling, 8, 10, 15 and 18 cents a foot respectively for the several lengths.

Thomas Bell—B. C. fir, $56 per M; spruce piling, 19 cents a foot.

J. M. Driscoll—Spruce, $32.50 per M; hemlock, $35 per M; Douglas fir, $58.75 and $57.75; spruce piling, 15 cents a foot.

J. A. Likely—Douglas fir, $55.75 per M.

C. T. Dean—Douglas fir, $71.50 and $68.50; spruce piling, 17 cents a foot.

J. Roderick & Sons—Spruce, $28.10 per M and $40 per M; hemlock, $37 per M; Douglas fir, $57.50 per M; spruce piling, 16 cents a foot.

J. S. Gregory—Spruce piling, 7½ cents a foot.

J. E. Moore & Co., Ltd.—Spruce, $31 per M, and $45 per M; hemlock, $35 per M.

Union Lbr. Co. (J. S. Eagles)—Douglas fir, $56.50 per M.

Canusa Export Co., Montreal—Douglas fir, $45 per M; fir piling, 23 cents a foot.

G. F. Stevens—Spruce piling, 16 cents a foot.

John McGuire, Golden Grove—Spruce piling, 11 cents a foot.

Randolph & Baker, Ltd.—Spruce deals, $33.75 per M.

Haley Bros., Ltd.—Spruce, $38.50 and $39.60 per M; birch, $75 per M; Douglas fir, $67.50 and $66 per M; spruce piling, 15 cents a foot.

G. M. Hayes—Spruce piling, 16 cents a foot.

Geo. McKean & Co., Ltd.—Spruce, $32.50 and $48 per M.

K. S. Lingley—Spruce piling, 18 cents a foot.

G. M. Johnson, Golden Grove—Spruce piling, 11 cents a foot.

John Douglas—Spruce piling, 18 cents a foot.

The tenders were referred to the Commissioner of Harbors and the city engineer for a report.

The Mayor and Commissioners remarked that lumber had dropped considerably in the last year and the Commissioner of Public Works recalled that a year ago he had paid $56 a thousand for spruce.

Quebec Looks For More Construction Work

Reports from all over the Province of Quebec indicate that a considerable amount of construction work is proceeding, and that the prospects for the season are good. This can be stated, despite the pessimistic views of some who are connected with the building industry, whose opinions have been influenced by the slow way in which construction commenced.

In the case of the pulp and paper mills, very little work is expected, because of the reaction in that industry, and also because there is at present no room for any material enlargement in the way of additional buildings. To offset this, we may expect a substantial expansion in house building; in fact in such industrial centres as Three Rivers, Drummondville, and Sherbrooke large numbers of dwellings are now going up, while in Montreal a feature of the permits is the many houses to be erected.

A considerable number of important buildings are also projected in various parts of the province, including factories, theatres, apartment houses, hospital, convents, monastries, and office structures. All these may not materialize, but the fact that plans have been prepared and tenders asked is an indication of a greater inclination to build.

Prices of building materials have now probably reached bottom, and as wages are on a lower scale—say ten per cent. cheaper—there is more incentive for people to invest in buildings. There are those, however, who declare that costs will have to be more substantially reduced before the public can expect a boom, and that immediately there are signs of a real revival of labor trouble may be expected.

The lumber industry is, of course, interested in this phase of commercial activity, as the building trade forms an important factor in the demand for lumber. According to one Montreal manufacturer and wholesaler, more lumber is going into consumption than at this period in 1920—but as to prices, well that is another story, and one that is not appreciated by the trade. The most serious obstacle to an immediate advance in values is the slackness in many industries where, in the ordinary way, large quantities of lumber are consumed. Several important plants are practically shut down and, until these and others resume work on an active scale, there does not appear to be any great hope of such a demand as will warrant a rise in prices.

The Weight and Length of Cars

The question of freight rates and inaccuracies in classification and charges and other matters came up for consideration at the annual meeting of the South-Western Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, held recently in Sarnia, Ont. Mr. McIntosh and Mr. L. H. Richards of the R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., who have devoted considerable attention to cars, weight, etc., presented an interesting statement regarding the carrying capacity of the same, which is appended in full. It would be well for the reader, who has any doubt on the matter or who has frequent disputes with the transportation lines, to cut out the summary and have it for ready reference.

Here is an interpretation of the different weights and lengths of cars:—

Clapboards, Flooring, Shingles, Lath, Dressed Lumber.	For cars under 35 ft. in length, inside or platform measurement	34,000 lbs.
	Except when cars loaded to full capacity will not contain this minimum, actual weight, but less than	30,000 "
	For cars 35 ft. and not over 36 ft. 6 in. inside measurement for box, stock and gondola or 36 ft. 10 in. platform measurement for flat cars	40,000 "
	Except when cars loaded to full capacity will not contain this minimum, actual weight, but not less than	35,000 "
	For open cars under 35 ft. in length, inside or platform measurement	40,000 "
	Except when cars loaded to full capacity will not contain this minimum, actual weight, but not less than	35,000 "
Lumber (except Dressed Lumber), and other Forest Products.	For gondola cars 35 ft. and not over 36 ft. 6 in. inside measurement, or flat cars 35 ft. and not over 36 ft. 10 in. platform measurement	45,000 "
	Except when cars loaded to full capacity will not contain this minimum, actual weight, but not less than	40,000 "
	For box or stock cars under 35 ft. in length, inside measurement	35,000 "
	Except that when cars loaded to full capacity will not contain 35,000 lbs., the minimum will be the actual weight, but not less than	30,000 "
	For box and stock cars 35 ft. and not over 36 ft. 6 in. in length inside measurement	40,000 "
	Except that when cars loaded to full capacity will not contain 40,000 lbs., the minimum will be the actual weight, but not less than	35,000 "
	The term "full capacity" to permit a space of 12 in. between the top of the load and car lines or rafters of the car.	
	When box, stock or gondola cars of greater length than 36 ft. 6 in. are used, the minimum weight for a car of that length will be increased 5 per cent. per foot or part thereof. When flat cars of greater length than 36 ft. 10 in. are used, the weight for a car of that length will be increased 5 per cent. up to 37 ft. 6 in. and an additional 5 per cent. for each foot or part thereof over 37 ft. 6 in.	

As explained by Mr. McIntosh, if full weighing particulars are not on the expense bill, the consignee is not bound to pay the freight. The bill must show the gross, tare and net weights. It is for the consignee to see that charges are made on the right basis, "and," added Mr. McIntosh, "if you call for a 35-foot car, do not let them charge you for a 40-foot car. If your shipment comes in the minimum class and you are charged more, see that the railways rectify the bills if they are not right. Too much attention cannot be given to shipping details and charges now, in view of the high rates which prevail."

Interesting Case Over Lumber Company

Holding that a provincially-incorporated company can be wound up only unwillingly under the Dominion Act, where insolvency is shown, Mr. Justice Orde has dismissed the motion of shareholders of the North American Lumber Company for a winding-up order. The petitioners, who hold $6,400 of the capital stock, claimed that the stock had been depleted more than 25 per cent. Their petition sets out that the company was incorporated in January, 1920, with a nominal capital stock of $100,000 and that $60,000 of the stock was paid over for a timber license in Proudfoot township, and that $7,700 was paid up in cash.

They further state that it was later found that another person had a claim on the timber license, and that settlement of this difficulty reduced the capital stock to $22,700 and lowered the assets from $89,275 to $29,275.

Average mahogany wood from Cuba has a specific gravity of about 0.72 and a weight per cubic foot of about 45 pounds, 533 board feet weighing a ton. Florida mahogany is heavier, weighing 52½ pounds per cubic foot.

Personal Paragraphs of Interest

S. G. Stone, lumberman of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., was in Toronto recently on business.

J. McN. Austin, of Austin & Nicholson, Chapleau, Ont., spent a few days in Toronto recently on business.

Fred. Huntington of the Canada Lumber Co., Liverpool, Eng., is spending a few weeks in Toronto and other centres on business.

George McPherson, sales manager of the Keewatin Lumber Co., Keewatin, Ont., is spending a few days in Toronto and other eastern cities.

John James Haslam, a well-known lumberman of New Brunswick, died recently at Sussex at the age of 67 years. His wife died three weeks ago.

W. Turner, who is in charge of the hardwood flooring department of the W. M. Ritter Lumber Co., Columbus, Ohio, transacted business in Toronto during the past few days.

W. H. Cushing, ex-M.P., of Cushing Bros., lumber dealers and woodworkers, Calgary, spent a few days in Toronto recently on business and called upon a number of members of the trade.

W. S. Loggie, M.P., head of the W. S. Loggie Co., general merchants and lumber manufacturers, Chatham, N.B., who has been seriously ill at his home, is, according to late reports, improving.

F. E. Lehr has been placed in charge as manager of the Crown Lumber Co. at Innisfail, Alta. Mr. Lehr is an experienced lumberman and has spent his life in the building and lumbering business.

T. N. Phillips, of Timms, Phillips & Co., Vancouver and Toronto, who has been looking after the interests of the firm in the east for several months past, has taken a house at 57 Chicora Ave., Toronto.

John B. Reid of Toronto, honorary president of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, and Mrs. Reid, who have been spending the past two months at Atlantic City, have returned home.

H. R. Patriarche, who has been with the lumber industry in Western Canada for some time, is now connected with the H. S. Galbraith Co., Limited, of Winnipeg, representing them throughout the Manitoba territory.

J. P. Johnson, of Toronto, was in Rochester, N.Y., during the past week attending the funeral of his mother, Mrs. J. S. Johnson, who passed away recently at an advanced age. She leaves a family of four sons and one daughter.

Joseph A. Olscamp passed away lately in Campbellton, N.B., after a short illness following an operation for appendicitis. He was a son of Joseph E. Olscamp of Ste Anne de Restigouche. At the time of his death he was employed in the office of the Chaleurs Bay Mills.

Francis T. Mercer, eldest brother of the late Major-Gen. Mercer, died recently at his home in Toronto. He was about 70 years of age and spent his boyhood days in Tillsonburg. Until about 10 years ago he was engaged in the lumber business and was manager of several mills in British Columbia.

R. F. McDonagh, late of Hart & McDonagh, is now located in his new offices, 203-204 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto, and is doing a wholesale lumber business under the name of the McDonagh Lumber Co. Mr. McDonagh has had many years' experience and insight into the industry.

George R. Naden, Deputy Minister of Lands, Victoria, B.C., returned recently from a business trip to Ottawa, Toronto, and other cities. While in the east he called upon L. L. Brown, Toronto, B. C. Lumber Commissioner, and expressed himself as well pleased with the work which is being done in the east.

O. W. Edgcomb, Vancouver, representing the Vanderhoof Lumber Co., Ltd., is at present on a business trip to Eastern Canada. The Vanderhoof Lumber Company contemplates opening an eastern office in the near future. The company's mill is at Vanderhoof, on the G.T.P. in the northern interior of B.C.

Chas. E. Oak of Bangor, Me., died recently in that city. He was formerly a prominent figure in the lumber business of New Brunswick, being at one time the manager of the Miramichi Lumber Company's plant at Chatham. He afterwards became manager of the New Brunswick Railway Company's lands.

Alfred E. Read, of Read Bros., accompanied by Mrs. Read and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Chas. P. Read, Toronto, have returned after enjoying a delightful holiday at Daytona Beach, Florida. Mr. Read states that the lumber business is good in that state and that a great deal is going on in the way of building operations.

Ernest Cay, who for the past three years has been with Mickle, Dyment & Son, Toronto, and has had considerable experience and insight into the lumber industry, has joined the sales force of Campbell, Welsh & Paynes, Toronto. Mr. Cay entered upon his new duties last month and is now covering Western Ontario in the interest of the firm.

T. M. Lewis, who was formerly associated with the Fesserton Timber Co., Toronto, as western representative, has rejoined the company who have offices in the Winch Building, Vancouver. He succeeds George W. Abraham until recently Coast representative for the Fesserton Timber Co. The latter is now covering the Niagara Peninsula for the firm.

Terry & Gordon, Limited, wholesale lumber dealers, have recently opened an eastern office at 308 Coristine Building, Montreal, Quebec. J. E. Green, who has been associated with the firm in Toronto for a number of years, will be in charge. Mr. Green is well known and carries with him to Montreal the best wishes of a host of friends for his success.

L. L. Brown, B. C. Lumber Commissioner, Toronto, will early next month start out on a two-months' automobile tour of Western Ontario, visiting every important town and city and calling upon all the wood-working firms, doing propaganda work in the interest of B. C. forest products. After completing the tour of Western Ontario, Mr. Brown intends to pay a similar visit to the Maritime Provinces.

James C. Fraser, who was a well-known lumberman and was woods superintendent for the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co. up to the time of his death, passed away recently at his home in Sturgeon Falls, Ont. He was at his office the day previous and did not feel any indisposition. Mr. Fraser formerly lived in Massey, Ont., where interment took place. He leaves, besides his wife, two sons and two daughters.

R. B. Reid of Toronto has been appointed accountant for Hall Bros., Limited, wholesale lumbermen, Toronto. The firm have started operating their mill at Marlbank, Ont., and have carried out considerable improvements to the plant. They have installed a Robert Bell boiler and centre crank high-speed Bell engine as well as new Long trimmers. Their cut this year will be slightly larger than last.

R. B. Elgie, of Elgie & Jarvis, wholesale lumber dealers, Toronto, and Mrs. Elgie, who have been spending the past three months in Western Canada, have returned home. Mr. Elgie is much improved in health and visited Winnipeg, Calgary, New Westminster, Vancouver, and other points, staying several weeks at Banff. He reports that the lumber business in the west is quiet, but it is expected that conditions will gradually improve from this out.

William Campbell died recently at his home, Chaplin Island Road, near Newcastle, N.B. He was born at Shippegan, Gloucester County, and went to Newcastle as a young man when he first worked for the Harding Lumber Co. Later he engaged in the lumber business for himself and continued at this as well as taking up farming. Mr. Campbell was 58 years of age and a kindhearted and generous resident. He is survived by his wife, one son and one daughter.

The new wholesale lumber firm of Hart, Hamilton & Jackson, have taken possession of offices 701-702, Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Toronto. The members of the organization are composed of G. P. Hart, H. A. Hamilton and C. C. Jackson, all of whom were until recently associated with Hart & McDonagh. The new firm will do a general wholesale business in both hard and soft woods. Mr. Jackson will have charge of the sales end and Mr. Hamilton will look after the executive duties.

Edward Beck, of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, has left Montreal for a visit to England and Scandinavia with a view of studying forestry and pulp and paper conditions there. Canada has recently been visited by several representatives of Norwegian and Swedish pulp and paper concerns, and Mr. Beck's trip is in response to invitations to pay a visit to their countries. He expects to be joined in Stockholm by G. C. Piche, chief forester of the Province of Quebec.

John W. Vanderbeck, M.P.P. for Northumberland, died at his home at Millerton, N.B., a few days ago. Blood poisoning set in with complications, which caused his death after being ill only four days. Mr. Vanderbeck had been engaged in the lumber business and was widely known. He had been a member of the municipal council for 20 years, and at the time of his passing was president of the Northumberland Liberal Association. When a young man he spent some years in the middle west where he was engaged in ranching.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate at Ottawa to incorporate the Commonwealth Bank of Canada, with headquarters in Toronto. The capital stock is placed at $10,000,000. Among the provisional directors of the new Commonwealth Bank of Canada are Charles Grant Anderson, wholesale lumberman of Toronto. Mr. Anderson has for many years been connected with the lumber industry and is widely known both as a dealer in hardwoods and softwoods. He is head of the C. G. Anderson Lumber Co., and the Anderson-Miller Lumber Co., which have their offices in the Excelsior Life Building, Toronto, and also president of the Commonwealth Securities Corporation, Limited, Toronto.

Value of Canadian Woods to World Consumers

Splendid Showing Made at Empire Timber Exhibition—Canada Leads in the Production of Structural Timbers and Joinery—The Various Species

By W. B. Stokes, Forest Products Laboratories, Montreal.

Countries Exhibiting at Empire Timber Exhibition

Canada
British Guiana
British Honduras
British North Borneo
Ceylon
East Africa
Fiji
Gold Coast
India
Tasmania
Trinidad
Western Australia
United Kingdom
Newfoundland
New South Wales
Nigeria
South Africa

That the world's supply of timber is not inexhaustible is slowly becoming generally recognized and the prospect of serious international competition for the timber resources of the world has been apprehended by many far-sighted statesmen. The stringency brought about by the war added another reason for prompt study of the subject and the importance of the Empire as a whole, and even of individual countries in it, being self-supporting in the matter of timber has exercised the minds of the leaders of political thought at a time when many other problems were pressing for solution. The result has been that at the earliest possible moment after the close of hostilities the forestry authorities and experts of the Empire met in London to discuss forestry problems and, at the same time, the governments of the various dominions and colonies of the Empire held an exhibition of the timbers grown within their territories.

The simultaneous event of the first Imperial Forestry Conference and the Empire Timber Exhibition marks the close of a period of apathy and the beginning, it is hoped, of an era of intelligent conservation of the Empire's forest resources. If the growth of timber in the British dominions and not merely the harvesting is to be encouraged, this growth must be to good purpose; trees must be selected for their merits as lumber and not for their qualities as plants. A review of the forest products at present available throughout the Empire should serve, therefore, a double purpose, (1) the selection of useful species for afforestation and, (2) the exploitation of our standing forest crops to the best advantage.

The British Empire Timber Exhibition was held in London, England, in July, 1920, and was organized by the Exhibitions Branch of the Department of Overseas Trade, assisted by a committee composed of representatives of all British dominions, colonies, and dependencies; of the British timber trade; and of scientific and technical institutions concerned with forestry and timber. The exhibit occupied the entire floor-space (30,000 feet) of the Holland Park skating rink in the west end of London. The countries which exhibited were:

It was possible to see at this exhibition the woods of any British country and, in many cases, a number of articles made from these woods. The exhibit of the United Kingdom was interesting as illustrating the possibilities of a number of small industries depending upon local supplies of home-grown timber, and provided many examples of close utilization of the product of the tree which might well be imitated elsewhere. Among the timbers grown in the British Isles were many native to Canada which seem to find a congenial soil in the home of their adoption.

Canadian Exhibit Was Attractive

The Canadian exhibit was provided by the Department of Trade and Commerce and the work of selection and display was entrusted to the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior. The writer was responsible for the execution of this work of collection and preparation in Canada and for the installation of the exhibits in London, and was thus enabled to observe the relation of Canadian timbers to those of the rest of the Empire. In two respects Canada stands alone, for no other country in the Empire possesses such immense quantities of standing timber nor does any other of the British dominions offer softwoods suitable for structural and building purposes in any considerable quantity. The Canadian exhibit, therefore, presented a striking contrast to the exhibits of dark-colored hardwoods from other countries, and if its softwoods offered less of interest to the cabinetmaker they nevertheless monopolized the attention of the builder and engineer. All the commercial timbers of Canada were shown as boards, usually four boards of each species, two boards being clear and two being of a merchantable grade. One board of each grade was rough and one was smooth. These boards were displayed on stands supported by columns and cornices of Douglas fir and other woods. Hand-specimens of sixty-nine Canadian woods were also exhibited. Veneers and panels illustrated the decorative value of several woods, and a raised platform showed 360 square feet of hardwood flooring in birch, beech, and maple. Specially designed tables and other articles served to illustrate the possibilities of Canadian woods for such purposes. Western woods were well represented by doors, handrails, and newels, while a special feature was provided in two models of houses for which Douglas fir timbers are shipped from British Columbia cut to size and ready for erection. Wood-pulp occupies such an important position among industries employing wood that it was allowed an honorable place in the exhibit and the processes and products of ground-wood, sulphite, and kraft pulps were shown in a centrally placed cabinet of original design.

Canadian Woods for the Empire

The value of Canadian woods to consumers in other parts of the Empire can only be determined by results derived from actual trade. The following remarks concerning the possibilities of Canadian woods are based upon their use in the United Kingdom, but it must not be forgotten that in other parts of the Empire there exists a growing need for those timbers which Canada is so well able to supply. Shipments are made to India and Australia from the Pacific coast and improved communications between South Africa and the Atlantic coast offer possibilities in the development of trade with that region.

Canadian white pine (**Pinus Strobus, L.**), known in Britain as yellow pine, has no rival in the United Kingdom for the finest painted joinery or interior finish, for cores for veneered work or for pattern-making, and the demand for the best grades is unceasing. Inquiries were received from large manufacturers of matches for white pine suitable for this industry. Western white pine (**Pinus monticola,** Dougl.) has been shipped to the United Kingdom as waney logs, and being so similar to the eastern species should find a ready market.

Red pine (**Pinus resinosa,** Aiton.) has a definite position in the British market where it is purchased as squared logs or as the product of the same. It finds a distinctive use also in wide, clear-faced boards. Western yellow pine (**Pinus ponderosa,** Dougl.), called also western soft pine, and even jack pine (**Pinus Banksiana,** Lam.), attract the British user on account of their similarity to Baltic pine and are finding a position on the market.

Tamarack (**Larix laricina,** (Du Roi) Koch) was shown at the exhibition but fresh applications must be found for the special characteristics of this timber before its export can be increased. Western larch (**Larix occidentalis,** Nutt.) has also to find a special use. Its appearance recommends it to the British buyer as a handsome and strong timber for interior or exterior work. This refers to the true larch and not to the white fir often sold under that name in British Columbia.

White spruce (Picea canadensis (Mill B.S.P.) and other eastern spruces have been exported to the United Kingdom in large quantities for a variety of users in construction, box-making, etc.

Englemann spruce (Picea Englemanni, Engelm.) is not known as such in the United Kingdom but might well supplement the eastern kinds by reason of its size and quality. Sitka spruce (Picea sitchensis, Carr.) has been shipped during the war in large quantities for airplane construction, and the great surplus has now been diverted to other uses. It is known in England as silver spruce.

Eastern hemlock (Tsuga canadensis, (L.) Carr.) arouses no enthusiasm among British timber users but it is recognized as useful for rough nailed work. Western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla, (Raf.) Sarg.) has been shipped to the United Kingdom as railway ties but may find favour for unpainted interior finish.

Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga mucronata, Sudw.) known also as Oregon pine, is taking an important place for structural purposes and interior finish in the United Kingdom. One firm, using large quantities of southern pine for the repair of coal lighters in coaling stations abroad, expressed a willingness to experiment with Douglas fir.. The report on the strength tests made on this species at the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada provides ample justification for the employment of this timber for such a purpose. The excellent

doors and mouldings made from Douglas fir in British Columbia attracted much favourable comment.

Balsam fir (Abies balsamit, (L.) Miller) is sufficiently plentiful to be exported under its own name but until some special use is found for it this is hardly likely to happen.

Cedar (Thuja occidentalis, L.) was shown at the Exhibition on account of its quantity but it is hardly obtainable as clear lumber and its special qualities made no appeal to the British timber user. Western cedar (Thuja plicata, Don.), however, should find a definite if unimportant place on the British market for such purposes as wainscotting and boat-building.

Aspen (Populas tremuloides, Michx.) is inquired for by match manufacturers in the United Kingdom. It is required in blocks which will allow the turning of a thick veneer.

Paper birch (Betula Alba var. papyrifera, (Marsh.) Spach.) is shipped to the United Kingdom as spoolwood. This consists of small pieces of square section, the inner heartwood being rejected. British-grown wood is also used for making spools but can hardly compete in quantity with the Canadian product.

Yellow birch (Betula lutea, Michx.) is shipped to the United Kingdom as "Quebec" birch in round logs, waney timber, and planks; and from the Maritime provinces as hardwood planks. It is used for the frames of upholstered furniture,, pianos, and domestic appliances.

Beech (Fagus grandifolia, Ehrh.) serves similar purposes to birch in Britain. One inquiry concerning this wood revealed a special use in the construction of automobile bodies for the upper rail or strake.

White elm (Ulmus americana, L.), sometimes known in England as orham, is in demand for school and church furniture and shop fittings. Rock elm (Ulmus racemosa, Thomas) is used in the United Kingdom for "centering" or temporary timbering for brick-lined tunnels and culverts, and for more permanent use in wet situations.

Sugar maple (Acer saccharum, Marsh.) is in demand in roughly turned blocks for shoe-lasts and also in rough blocks for mangle rollers and other turned articles. The more general use of hardwood floors in the United Kingdom proceeds slowly, but for large halls, skating rinks, etc., maple flooring is already appreciated.

Basswood (Tilia americana, L.) finds many uses in the British furniture trade and for automobile bodies and foundry patterns.

White ash (Fraxinus americana, L.) is used in Britain for cheap furniture, school desks, and tool handles.

Empire Woods for Canadian Manufacturers

The British dominions offer such a variety of woods that the selection of a few for the attention of Canadian manufacturers seems an invidious task. Canada leads so easily in the production of timbers for structural and joinery purposes that she may cast an indulgent eye upon the resources of New Zealand and Western Australia. The various eucalypts of the latter country known as York gum, karri, and jarrah were shown in many different forms as timbers, railway ties, interior finish, furniture, car frames, and wagon wheels. New Zealand is better provided than Australia with soft-woods, of which Totara and Kauri pine are the best known.

Canadian manufacturers of furniture and musical instruments must look to the tropics for material for their finer productions. The import of tropical woods may be greatly assisted by the improved communications with the tropics effected by Canada's mercantile marine. A practical step would be, therefore, to encourage trial shipments of West Indian and West African timbers.

Of tropical woods displayed at the Empire Timber Exhibition, crabwood, cigar box cedar and locust from British Guiana, Trinidad, and British Honduras may be considered as useful to Canada. The excellent mahogany from the latter colony also is unsurpassed for many purposes, particularly for fine furniture and airplane propellers. Mention must be made of British Guiana greenheart, which is one of the very best timbers for piles and dock sills exposed to marine-boring animals.

Nigeria offers several woods, including African mahogany, which is shipped in large quantities to England, but many of the products of this region and its neighbor, the Gold Coast, are known as yet only by their scientific names. In the East, British North Borneo, Ceylon, and the East Africa Protectorate offer a variety of hardwoods which have yet to be developed commercially, but British India has approached the exploitation of her manifold resources in an admirable manner and did much to make the Empire Timber Exhibition a notable one.

The history of the development of furniture shows that the use of a novel material has often ushered in a new period of design. Thus the introduction of walnut in place of oak marked the radical change in construction which came at the time of William and Mary and Queen Anne. It was the importation of mahogany which made Chippendale's work possible, and the exploiting of satinwood, rose-wood, etc., which gave Sheraton his inspiration.

If history is to repeat itself the introduction of the beautiful woods exhibited by British India will mark the beginning of a new period of furniture design. If Canadian manufacturers aspire to a share in that development they must make themselves familiar with the products that come from India. The names of these woods are mostly strange to western ears, but Andaman padauk, prima vera, rosewood, and teak are well known. It is, however, to the less known Indian black walnut, gurjun, Andaman marble-wood, laurel-wood, Indian salmon-wood, Indian tulip-wood, and Burma lancewood that one must look for inspiration in the construction of fine furniture in which, as the exhibits showed, beauty of line and proportion need suffer no loss by being associated with the greatest wealth of color and figure that ever grew in the heart of a tropical tree.

Lumber Exports From Campbellton District

Mr. G. C. Woodward, American Consul at Campbellton, N.B., made the following report on exports of wood and products to the United States from Campbellton, which consular district comprises the counties of Restigouche and Gloucester, N.B., and Bonaventure and Gaspe, Que.:—

Article.	Qty.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Wood and Products:		1919		1920	
Lath	M	134,142	401,842	36,137	320,425
Lumber	M	92,929	1,447,857	48,384	1,940,726
Miscellaneous	—	8,715	5,585	.....	.....
Pulp	Tons	26,560	2,073,769	35,889	4,270,537
Pulpwood	Cds	26,333	366,235	39,972	777,831
Shingles	M	111,404	468,327	49,572	314,647
Ties	Pcs	175,498	74,723	141,183	137,655
Total wood and products			$4,939,338		$7,761,821

Standard Canadian Export Reference

Heaton's Canadian Export Book, Heaton's Agency, Toronto. On both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans' steamship lines run direct to all ports of the world; exporters and importers can now ship direct to and from the Dominion. With this new development of national effort a standard export book for Canada became a necessity and towards the end of 1919 Heaton's Agency of Toronto, was commissioned by the Canadian Trade Commission of the Dominion Government to prepare such a book, following the style of Heaton's Annual, the commercial handbook of Canada, which is now familiar to every commercial firm in Canada. This book, which has now appeared, does credit to the enterprise and judgment of the Canadian Trade Commission. It contains a full directory of the seaports of Canada, showing loading, wharfing, and transportation facilities, etc., with maps of harbors, valuable notes on shipping and marine insurance, an official directory, exchange tables, etc. But the book is chiefly remarkable for three things,—a directory, containing the names, addresses, cables, codes, etc., of over 2,500 firms who state that they are prepared to fill export orders, with a complete list of products exported; a comprehensive encyclopedia of the manufactured articles and natural products exported by Canada, and a list specially prepared by the Dominion Census Bureau showing in detail the products exported from Canada to very country in the world.

Propped Up In Timber

The Forest has been called the Mother of Civilization.

At whatever point you make a contact with Canadian industry—whether the farm, the mine, the fisheries, manufacture, whether the machinery of production or distribution, whether you build ships, grow peaches, or read a newspaper you establish your dependence upon the Canadian Forest and the materials and services rendered by it.

Every reader of this card is a shareholder in Canada's forest resources and a responsible partner in their protection against fire. Therefore:

This is a good thing to keep in mind next time you are in or near a timbered area:

No forest can resist your unextinguished campfire, your tossed-away match or lighted tobacco.

Put out every form of fire in a forest—Dead out!

Not because it is the Law, but because it is Right.

Turning Poplar and Basswood Into Splints

Converting Raw Material Into Suitable Dimensions For Matches is Interesting Process in Large New Industry Just Been Started by Noted British Firm in Canada

E. A. Dunlop, Pembroke, Ont.
President of the Company.

The latest edition to industries of Pembroke, Ont., is the new match splint factory of Maguire, Paterson & Palmer, who have completed a large and well-equipped building on the town's waterfront. The company are building not only for immediate requirements but are taking a large view of the future demand, and thousands of feet of floor space are reserved for the installation and duplication of splint-producing machinery that will greatly increase the output as soon as business and commercial conditions again become normal.

In August, 1920, it became known that the British interests who owned the large match-manufacturing business of Maguire, Paterson & Palmer, Limited, with headquarters at Liverpool, had decided to extend their operations to Canada. Incorporation was secured in the Dominion with head offices in Montreal and an authorized capital of $5,000,000. A suitable location was then sought and finally Pembroke, Ont., was decided upon, largely through the activity and interest of E. A. Dunlop and other progressive citizens of that live town. The site having been determined, the company lost no time in getting down to business. They secured a new building erected a couple of years ago by the Pembroke Iron Works as a munition factory. This structure had never been used and they also got possession of the properties belonging to the Pembroke Lumber Co., comprising upwards of 800 square miles of timberlands and the extensive industrial operations in Pembroke. The Iron Works building was dismantled and re-erected, forming part of the present structures, which might be termed by the ordinary layman as a "glass factory." The materials used in construction are largely comprised of iron uprights, cement foundation and base with glass taking the place of brick walls.

Building is Well Laid Out

The building is one storey in height, except in the centre which is raised several feet, showing an oblong structure with windows on each side for the purposes of admitting natural light to the interior. Its entire length is 460 feet, width 140 feet and height 40 feet. The floor space is approximately 49,000 square feet and the ventilation, lighting, and "safety first" equipment, are all strictly modern in every detail.

The boiler house is a two-storey solid brick structure, located at the northwest corner of the main building, and is 60 feet in length by 60 feet in width, with a height of 40 feet. In this building is an 150 h.p. boiler and, with an eye to future development, there is also an emplacement for a second one of like capacity. This boiler is used for heating the factory and drying the splints when reduced to match size. The upper storey is used for the storage of fuel and contains also the mechanical apparatus necessary for the conveyance of the fuel to the furnaces on the ground floor.

Power is supplied by a 90 h.p. motor at present, but this machine will ultimately be replaced by one of 140 h.p. as it is felt when capacity production is reached the one now in use will prove many horse-power short of requirements.

Poplar and Basswood Used

The raw material required consists of four-foot poplar and basswood logs, eight inches up in diameter and the annual consumption, it is estimated, will reach fully ten thousand cords, the supply of which will be in the hands of the Pembroke Lumber Co., although all offerings made at the factory will be handled in the ordinary course of business.

The process of converting the raw material into splints of suitable dimensions for matches is interesting. At the extreme western end of the factory the four-foot logs are sawn into 22-inch lengths and, in the winter season, are immersed in a tank of water where they are "stewed" or "boiled" in order to remove the frost and ice. The barking machine is next put in action for the removal of the bark. The pieces of timber revolving on their own axis come in contact with a twenty-three inch blade which gradually removes the bark with a minimum of waste. They are then conveyed to the peeling machine, where again revolving on their own axis in contact with a sharp knife, they are cut into strips of veneer the thickness of a match—each block producing two strips which measure from seven to eight feet in length with a width slightly over ten and a half inches. These veneer strips are then taken to the chopping machines in bundles of seventy and fed into a machine which has a blade which makes horizontal as well as vertical cuts at the same time and at the rate of 170 strokes per minute, each stroke producing about 350 splints.

The next process is that of drying trays and taken to the steam drier where all the moisture is eliminated. They are then conveyed to the polishing machine, a huge drum which revolves at a high rate

The spacious new match splint factory recently built at Pembroke, Ont., by Maguire, Paterson and Palmer.

of speed and materially improves the appearance of the product. Next comes the cleaning machine which removes the dust and any particles of wood still adhering to the splint. The levelling machine is next seen in action. The splints are subjected to a swift jogging which causes them to take up parallel positions in groups at the bottom of a specially designed tray. These trays are then taken to the packers who remove the splints to the packing cases, exercising the greatest care in building these groups from the bottom up, so that on their arrival at the finishing factories in England, they are at once ready for feeding into the continuous process machine which dips, heads and place in packages the finished product ready for the market.

The cases shipped from the Pembroke factory contain approximately half a million splints each and the daily production averages 30,000,000. Some new machines are in course of installation and conveyors will be installed in the near future which will add to lessening cost of production as well as increasing the general efficiency of the plant.

At present there are 110 employees on the pay roll and this number will be increased to 150 when in full operation in the course of a couple of months.

Made Record in Construction

The factory was erected by Fraser, Brace & Co., of Montreal, who made a record for winter construction work in this locality. They commenced dismantling the munition factory and building operations on October 29th last and practically completed their contract by the 10th of February—not quite three months and a half. The mild weather of the past winter undoubtedly assisted in the speedy completion of the work.

The principal factory of Maguire, Paterson & Palmer is located in Liverpool, England, where some 2,000 hands are employed. Before the war this factory received its splint supply from Russia and Sweden. The outbreak of war automatically cut off these sources of supply and the plant in Russia, under the management of Mr. Reed, who is now in charge of the Pembroke plant, had to shut down. The conclusion of the war brought very little relief. It was impossible to look to Russia for supplies owing to the chaotic condition of affairs in that unfortunate land and Canada was eventually selected to fill the breach. Pembroke had an advantage for two outstanding reasons—proximity to abundant supplies of raw material and its ability to furnish a sufficient supply of labor.

The employees are all Canadians with the exception of a few skilled workmen brought from England to coach the beginners, whom, the manager states, prove very apt in picking up the work.

E. A. Dunlop, ex-M.P.P. of Pembroke, is the president of the company; E. B. Reed, plant manager, and Chas H. Hill, office manager. Mr. Hill, previous to coming to Canada, had a distinguished career in the British regular army and won the much-prized distinction.—Commander of the British Order of the Empire in the late war.

How Proctor Saw Tooth Happened

There seems to be a great deal of discussion in regard to the tooth I carry on band saws, of which I am in charge. For the benefit of those interested I will give my experience of the development of this style of tooth, says A. E. Proctor in the "American Filer." I have had an experimental nature all my life and have tried many things in my seventeen years' experience as a filer, many of which I have discarded. A few have been of real benefit to me, of which the tooth I am now using is one. When I first came on the job I now am on, it was a head rig, 10-foot band mill, using 16-inch, 12-gauge, 60 feet long band saws with 3-inch space teeth, travelling 10,600 feet rim travel per minute.

We had some extra hard fir logs and had quite a little trouble with bull heads or goose necks, as some filers prefer to call them, due to high speed. I explained this to the superintendent and got him to slow the mill to 8,500 feet saw travel per minute, which did away with the bull heads, but then my saws dodged the knots at that speed. So I started to let out hook, which helped the dodging and the saws ran better than they ever had before.

Then I began to study sawdust resistance and saw that the no-hook tooth had practically none. I commenced to enlarge my gullet and in about a month had teeth down to about a depth of 1 and 7/16 inches. At this depth they commenced to washboard in the cut so I dropped back to 1⅜ inches, which I now have and have had for the past four years.

The sawyer told me that I sure had the right thing as the saws ran much better than with the hook tooth. After getting the long side fixed up with the no-hook tooth, I turned my attention to the short side head rig which is a 9-foot mill on which I run the old head saws, 12-gauge saws, 3-inch space tooth and are worn from 16 inches to about 12½ or 13 inches when put on the short side. This mill is run by a 250-horepower motor, saw travel of 10,300 per minute. I had the ordinary hook tooth, see cut No. 1, 13 inches of hook in 16-inch saw, 1⅛ inches deep.

My saws were running as good as the average hook-tooth saw, but the electrician came to me on an average of twice a week and told me that my saws were pulling too hard and that the switch kept bothering him by kicking out every time the saw was in a cut above 30 inches. I told him that the motor was not large enough for the work and that was where his trouble was as other mills of a like size had 250-horsepower motors and did not have this trouble. However, I set to work to see what I could do. I was about ten days changing from tooth like cut one to tooth like cut two. The sawyer immediately told me that the saws cut much easier and that he could carry about one-third more feed.

This ran along for about a month when the electrician came to me and asked what I had done to the saws. In turn I asked why he

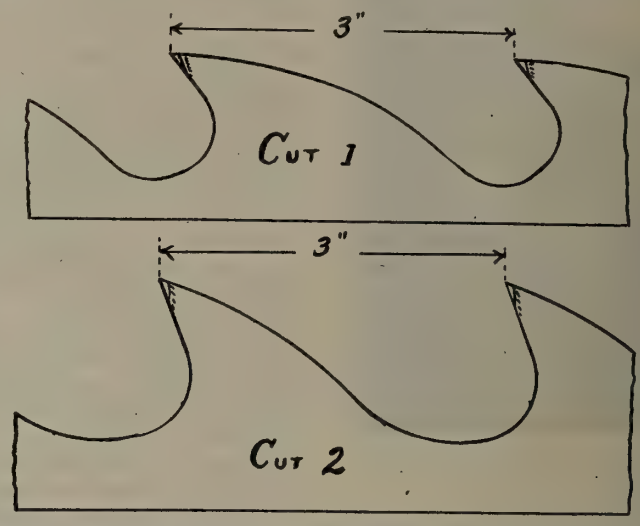


Fig. 1. Hooked tooth. Depth greater than width of gullet.
Fig. 2. Less hook, more room for dust and less saw-dust resistance.

wanted to know. He said he was not bothered any more by the motor kicking out and that the ammeter showed about a hundred horsepower less being used. Then I told what I had done. We never have had the motor kick out since that time and have cut much larger logs than before.

Now I will tell you why cut two tooth pulled easier than cut one tooth. No one can dispute the fact that the hook tooth will cut through the timber easier than the no-hook tooth, but you cannot get the proper dust chamber with the hook tooth, therefore, you have sawdust resistance, which consumes much more power than does the scraping cut of the no-hook tooth. For example note that the distance on line A in cut one is greater than line B. Now note that sawdust is forced backwards due to hook into the pocket or gullet and must make nearly a complete turn to release itself. Therefore, it consumes considerable power to force it down and out. You will note line A in cut two is shorter than line B. There is practically no pocket in cut two back of the point, therefore, no sawdust resistance and as a natural consequence, less power.

Why will tooth two take more feed than tooth one? Because with the less hook you can make a much deeper, larger gullet with no sawdust resistance, which will carry away a much greater quantity of sawdust per tooth than is possible with tooth like cut one. Therefore, less strain on the blade and it is natural that a much greater feed can be carried without putting the saw out of line.

Hrere are a few reasons why all filers should use this style of tooth. First, it has reduced my work by half due to saws running longer each turn. Second, they have reduced my bench work more than half by tension staying in much longer, due to less sawdust resistance making less strain on the blade. Third, increased feed and better manufactured lumber, with the use of less power means less strain on the saws. Less strain means less bench work, less bench work means longer life for saws. Longer life for saws means longer life for the emery wheel, which means longer life for the filer, due to eating less emery dust, so I consider I have a wonder in the Proctor tooth.

The Falls of Shawinigan, Que., have been restored to it by a kind Legislative council. When the bill that was amended by the Legislative Assembly cutting the words falls off from the name of this prosperous town came before the Private Bills Committee of the Upper House quite an argument occurred between Mr. Ricard, M.L.A., for St. Maurice and Mr. Mailhot, as to whether the change should stand, the big corporations in the district contending strongly for the rentention of the name of Shawinigan Falls. Hon. Mr. Bryson raised the question as to whether the change had been covered by the proper notice, and although in the Lower House the chairman had ruled that it was, the Hon. A. Turgeon, speaker of the Upper House ruled that it was not, and so the committee struck out the amendment and Shawinigan Falls will still remain Shawinigan Falls.

Are Jobbers' Camps Not Up to Mark?

Lively Discussion Regarding Convenience and Facilities For Lumberjacks in the East

Considerable discussion takes place from time to time regarding the equipment, accommodation and comfort of lumberjacks in the various camps throughout Ontario and Quebec. Too often are distorted statements made and given an application as if they applied generally to all camps conducted by recognized companies. There are jobbers' camps in many parts of Quebec and probably some complaints received with regard to them are not in any way exaggerated. These camps have not the same sanitary supervision and provincial oversight as those of the regular lumber companies. There is, no doubt, great room for improvement in their equipment and facilities.

Recently eastern papers have been devoting considerable attention to the alleged overcrowding and filthy condition of some of these camps, and the question is asked who is to blame for the state of affairs. One lumber official says the men alone are to blame. A number of bushmen have been kicking against the wages they have received, claiming that contractors did not live up to agreements.

It is not well to pay attention to all the irresponsible and misleading utterances of certain correspondents in the press. A following letter, which appeared in a recent edition of a Montreal paper, would indicate that the man raising the kick and signing himself "Lumberjack," worked for a jobber and not for any recognized lumber company. The letter in part is as follows:—

"Now, for instance, this last winter we hired myself and two boys. The agent came to the house, but this is the first time in twenty years, and promised me, as an experienced hand, $100 a month. To the older boy he promised $90, and to the younger $70. He also told us that it was a first-class camp with iron bedsteads, mattress, and other usual fairy stories, which of course we took with a large amount of salt. We went, and when we got to rail end or headquarters of the company, the agent admitted that he had not the power to give $100 a month to anybody, but still assured me that if I worked well I would get it. We went to camp, as I have a large family and could not well afford the expense of losing time and train fare to change company. Anyhow, there might be worse , I thought. When we arrived at camp this is the sort of camp we found: The camp was about 30 feet wide by 20 to 25 feet long, and not more than 7 feet high from floor to roof. The floor was of logs hewn on one side and just laid on the ground. Some of the poles were 4 inches higher than others and this made it very uneven. The roof was of poles with bark still on and this was covered with earth on top, over which was an open space and then a roof of poles and tar paper or roofing. Inside the camp were beds on each side, of the old muzzle-loader type, 7 beds 2 tiers high, 2 men to a bed, which meant bed room for 56 men, who were supposed to sleep and wash and pass any spare time in this confined space. After we had worked a while at camp we asked the foreman what wages we were getting, as it really depended on him what we get, as he is the sole authority as to whether a man is earning his money or not. After many days I found that I myself was rated at $90. After a further delay of about two months the elder boy found out he was rated at $70, a loss of $20 a month. He put up a kick, as he was doing work for which other men were getting $100. He got a raise of $10 a month for the month of December, after two months' work. The younger boy got paid at about $55 a month, so you see that the wages were not what the agent promised.

"Now this is a camp called a Jobbers' Camp.—Muzzled loader beds; the floor was not washed for the time I was there which was 6 weeks; 2 small windows. Cook camp, sleep camp and horse stable under the one roof. If you do not believe these statements you can easily verify them by sending a good man to see for himself, but let him go as a worker, put in a week or two as a green hand in the bush and see the dirt. These are some of the prices we paid this last year: $10 for a pair of pants, $10 for a pair of moccassins, and other things in proportion."

Several of the charges made scarcely need any refutation. If the writer was really "soaked" $10.00 for a pair of trousers and $10.00 for a pair of moccasins, he certainly was an easy mark and should have had his eyes open to the fact that a fool and his money are soon parted.

An official of a leading lumber company, in discussing the letter, said that all reputable concerns owning and operating camps have an agreement with reliable employment agencies and that every man engaged by the agent to work in their camps is given a signed contract in which his rate of remuneration is stipulated. He added that jobbers' camps were operated somewhat differently and the jobbers generally brought gangs of workers from their own district.

The speaker said he had been in lumber camps frequently and had lived in them and had always found the men quite happy and satisfied. He added that any man who agreed to go to work in the bush without a signed agreement regarding what he should receive a month, evidenced that he must either be a greenhorn or lacking in foresight. He believed that the complainant in question was a man of little experience in lumbering.

So far as the allegation that certain men were not getting what it was promised they would receive, it is pointed out that a number of would-be lumberjacks misrepresent their qualifications and experience to employment agents. A lot of trouble arises over this. Not long ago a certain employment agent engaged a man who declared he was a good log roller. The first log he tackled rolled over him and nearly killed him. "This sort of thing is going on continually and, of course, we don't pay a man for work he is not fit to do just because he has told us that he can do it," declared the speaker.

It was asserted that all lumber firms are anxious to improve the condition of their camps especially as the heads of the firms have to spend some time there themselves. If there are any complaints in certain quarters, it is because the men themselves refuse to keep the places clean and take care of the fittings. It is most important that there should be undivided attention to this matter on both sides.

Looks For Bigger Shingle Demand

Fred. H. Lamar, the new secretary of the B.C. Shingle Association, Vancouver, recently denied the report that American shingles were being sold in Canada to the exclusion of the B.C. product. He said that the American market had for some time been a good one for B.C. shingles, and that eastern Canadian requisitions were also much more pronounced than they had been for some time.

"There are no American shingles coming in here," said Mr. Lamar. "As a matter of fact, the shipments of B.C. shingles that have been made across the line are greater than most people imagine. I may say," he went on, "that so far as the Americans under-

Fred H. Lamar, Vancouver, B.C.

selling us is concerned, it is the other way around. The local shingle is the better of the two, and the American consumer knows that that is so and is willing to pay a higher price in order that he may get a higher quality of shingles. I anticipate," he added, "that under the circumstances there will be a larger demand from the other side of the international boundary for B. C. shingles than there has been in the past six months."

Mr. Lamar went on to say that about the end of May or beginning of June would see a marked improvement in the prairie demand and he gave as his reason for that statement the fact that stocks are very low on the prairies and that every indication pointed to a bumper crop this year.

"It certainly will not be a time of boom buying," said Mr. Lamar. "The extent of the volume of business will depend upon the condition of the crop, but, as I have pointed out, everything is in favor of a big year for the farmers and that means heavier ordering of shingles and lumber as well."

Matters are now approaching normal, he stated, but it must not be expected that the demand will be such as to create a highly optimistic feeling.

Shipments of wood and manufactures of wood from the United States to Porto Rico increased in value from $1,900,863 in 1919 to $4,644,194 in 1920. The value of shipments of all merchandise increased 79 per cent. in 1920 as compared with 1919.

Lumber Firm May Supply Employees

Probable That Ottawa Company May Purchase Staple Foods at Wholesale Prices for Its Men

A suggestion, which may lead to one of the most important steps that has ever been contemplated by a lumbering company in Canada, is now under consideration by John R. Booth, Limited, Ottawa. It is to furnish the two thousand odd employees of the plant, with certain lines of staple food stuffs at wholesale prices.

The plan under consideration means that the John R. Booth, Limited, with its tremendous buying power will, if the plan is put in execution, purchase wholesale and sell only to its own employees on an absolute wholesale basis. The company, if it carries the project into effect, does not intend to enter into competition with retail merchants, but, on the other hand, desires to give its workmen the best food at the lowest possible rates.

With pulp and paper makers together with certain branches of the lumbering industry and manufacturing plants clamoring for higher, or, at least, last year's wages and the cost of the finished product going down, it is felt by some of the Ottawa Valley manufacturers that the discrepancy between the wholesale and the retail price of certain staple food stuffs is altogether too great.

One of the leading companies in the Ottawa Valley, for the purpose of combatting the claims of labor agents that the cost of living was not going down sufficiently to permit of a reduction in wages, has figuratively taken the bull by the horns and has tramped severely on the corns of such exponents. In fact, a comparative state of food stuffs has been furnished the Labor Department at Ottawa, showing costs of supplies usually used by a manufacturing lumbering company.

The statement, which is referred to later, shows that, by the computation of the lumber company from its records that the cost for a family of five which in 1920 was $15.26 is for the same articles to-day reduced to $8.17.

In a communication which has been sent to the correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman" at Ottawa by the company which filed the return with the Department of Labor, it is observed that the comparisons in the statement are made on the basis of a family budget for five persons and the articles selected are substantially the same as those given in the "Labor Gazette."

It is emphasized strongly that the decline in retail values has not been compatible with the fall in the wholesale quotations for the same commodities. The "Labor Gazette" gave the cost of the family budget for April, 1920, as being $16.36 and for 1921 as $12.62, which shows an approximate drop of about 23 per cent.

On the other hand, the decline in the wholesale prices is approximately forty-six and one-half per cent. According to the records of the firm, the retail prices were about ten per cent. higher than the wholesale price a year ago, while to-day by the same system of bookkeeping they are fifty per cent. in excess of the wholesale figures.

The statement furnished to the Department of Labor is as follows:—

Staple Food List

Comparison in cost for family of five between March, 1920, and March, 1921

Commodity	Cost in 1920	Cost in 1921	Percent drop in price	Quantity	Cost per family of five Cost in 1920	Cost in 1921
Bacon, (long clear)..	.27 lb.	.20 lb.	28%	1 lb.	.27	.20
Beef (carcass)	.27	.13	52	4 lb.	1.08	.52
Pork (salt)	.29¼	.17	42	3 lb.	.88	.51
Cod Fish (salt)	.18	.15	17	1 lb.	.18	.15
Herring (Salt)	.07	.06	14	1 lb.	.07	.06
Flour	14.80 bbl.	9.90	33	10 lb.	.80	.50
Poatoes	5.75 bag	.65	90	2 pkgs	1.92	.22
Rolled oats	5.50	3.30	40	5 lb.	.35	.20
Peas	4.25 bush.	2.75	33	1 lb.	.07	.05
Beans	4.75	3.00	37	1 lb.	.08	.05
Apples, evaporated .	.27 lb.	.12	56	1 lb.	.27	.12
Sugar	.23	.10	56	6 lb.	1.38	.60
Prunes	.19	.13	32	1 lb.	.19	.13
Raisins	.32	.18	44	1 lb.	.32	.18
Rice	.15	.06	62	2 lb.	.30	.12
Tea (green)	.58	.38	34	1 lb.	.58	.38
Coffee	.46	.32	30	½ lb.	.23	.16
Lard (compound) ..	.28	.12½	56	2 lb.	.56	.25
Jams (compound) ..	.28	.14	50	1 lb.	.28	.14
Margarine	.31	.26	16	3 lb.	.93	.78
Molasses	1.55 gal.	.70	55	¼ gal	.40	.18
Onions	10.75 bag	2.00	81	2 lb.	.26	.05
Eggs	.73 doz.	.35	52	2 doz.	1.46	.70
Milk	.15 qt.	.12 qt.	20	6 qts.	.90	.72
Bread	.10 lb.	.8 lb.	20	15 lb.	1.50	1.20
					15.26	8.17

Ottawa Conditions Remain Practically Unchanged

The Ottawa lumber market during the opening period of May showed little or no change in comparison with the closing two weeks of April. Prices fortunately for the market remained firm. Stocks were about the same, and general conditions if anything grew worse instead of showing an improvement.

The whole situation as affecting sales and production, and on which the coming outlook is based, hinged on the attitude of labor. The crafts embraced in the building Trades Council went out on strike on May Day, as it was expected they would, following the firm stand taken by the members of the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Building and Construction Industries' Association, who insisted on a ten per cent. reduction in wages.

On top of this came the reliable information from the woodworking factories that a ten to fifteen per cent. cut was in effect in the larger plants. The Inside Woodworkers and Factory Workers' Union, up to May 10th, it was stated, were preparing to fight the issue, but if they do so seriously they are going to find themselves out of work. In short, with largely reduced orders and the plants making only reserve stocks, it is a very doubtful question if the factories will operate throughout the summer, with the amount of building that is promising.

The sawmills will not likely begin to operate up to any great proportions before the last week of May or the first of June. The correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman" has been given to understand that the manufacturers from this end have finally decided to cut wages from 12 to 15 per cent. in comparison with those paid last year, or, in other words, to revert to around the 1919 wage scale.

This year more than ever before it was apparent that labor as represented by the factory owners and manufacturers were out to reduce labor costs. The chances are they will do it even though it takes some months to achieve the goal.

Trade with Europe and the United States remained very dull. The domestic business was not anything to write home about, the principal demand being for mill culls and better for repairs and alterations. Logs at the mill ponds were not nearly as numerous as usual and the outlook for an increased sawmill cut this year, or a long season operation was not good.

There is plenty of rolling stock available. The chief trouble the trade has is, there is not being enough orders or shipments to fill the cars available.

Bad as conditions and the outlook were, the trade in several angles expressed hope and continued confidence that matters would, in time, satisfactorily adjust themselves. "We are passing now through a period of readjustment. Not only labor but the lumber trade has got to take its proportionate share of losses. If labor does not want to recede from its wages of 1920, then the lumber trade cannot operate successfully, and if it does not, then its non-operation will work finally to the detriment of labor and the cost of living," was the manner in which one of the leading lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley summed up the situation.

"You cannot force people to build unless they care to, whether labor costs drop or not. There is no use howling about the high price of lumber until the costs of other materials take a substantially larger drop. I think the whole situation depends entirely on the money market," was the explanation of the slow market which was given by a leading Ottawa Valley operator.

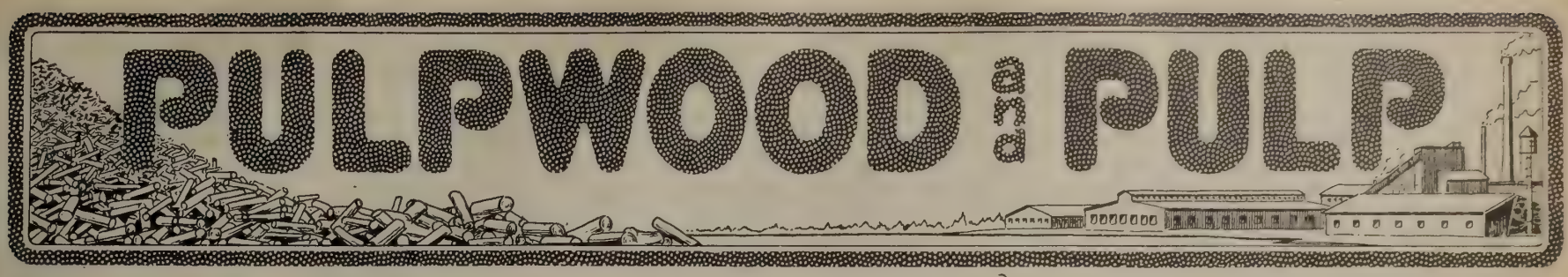
Many Dwelling Houses Are Going Up

During April the value of the building permits issued in Toronto amounted to $2,458,000, an increase of $321,000 over the corresponding month of last year. One gratifying feature was that 90% of the permits were for dwelling houses. The Toronto city architect's department has been very busy during the past few weeks issuing permits for new houses, which have been running as high as $100,000 a day. While the record for April was not broken in Toronto in the amount of permits, they came within $394,905 of the record year, 1912. when in April the permits totalled $2,842,905.

The total value of permits issued in Montreal for April was $1,011,535, as compared with $559,155 in March.

Alvan T. Simonds Economic Prize Awards

The prizes offered by Alvan T. Simonds, President of the Simonds Saw Manufacturing Company, Fitchburg, Mass., to encourage the study of economics in high schools and normal schools, of $1,000 and $500 for the two best essays on the subject "Present Economic Conditions and the Teachings of Adam Smith in the Wealth of Nations," have been awarded by the judges as follows. First prize of $1,000 to David Koch, High School of Commerce, New York City; Second prize of $500 to Aloysius Thiemann, Reedsburg High School, Reedsburg, Wis. Essays were submitted from every section of the United States and from Canada.



Protecting Pulpwood From Fire Fiend

In forwarding a subscription for a thousand dollars to the Canadian Forestry Association, Mr. Frank J. D. Barnjum of Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, calls attention to the unusual conditions obtaining in our forests at the present time. The small amount of snowfall of the past winter will probably mean low water and consequent dry conditions in the woods the coming spring and summer. This, with the enormous amount of dead dry trees which were killed by the spruce bud worm, increases the fire hazard to an extent greater than ever known in the history of timber lands in the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick, and he urges upon all railroads, forest fire protective associations and the public in general the importance of increased vigilance in the prevention and protection of our forests from destruction by fire. This is something that every man, woman and child in Canada has a personal interest in, as every mature forest tree that is killed means a matter of one hundred years to replace.

The Canadian Forestry Association is doing such good work that Mr. Barnjum feels it should have the hearty support of every citizen of our country, as there never was a time in the history of Canada when the protection of our forests was of greater importance.

Progress in Burning of Slash

The Dominion Forestry Branch is the pioneer in systematic slash disposal in Canada. On all timber sales in the Dominion forest reserves, this is one of the terms of the contract. Slash disposal is now generally in effect in timber sales on unlicensed lands in the Dominion forest reserves. Operators find that, once their men become familiar with the work and recognize that it must be done, the cost is by no means prohibitive and completion with timber cut under other conditions is quite possible. The stumpage revenues to the government are somewhat smaller by virtue of this requirement, but forest officers regard this as a good investment. On Dominion Crown lands, under license, slash disposal is not effective, these lands not being under the jurisdiction of the Forestry Branch. In consequence, the fire hazard in forest reserve lands is greatly increased.

In British Columbia considerable progress has been made toward slash disposal in the Coast region, and a beginning has been made in the Interior. This is largely the result of co-operation between the B. C. Forest Branch and the operators, though there is now legislation under which slash disposal may be made compulsory, the cost for the most part to be divided between the operator and the forest protection fund. On the coast, broadcast burning is the rule, this involving comparatively little additional expense.

In the eastern provinces, however, broadcast burning is not feasible to any great extent, partly because of damage to the remaining undersized timber, and partly because in many cases the soil itself is highly inflammable. As a rule, under such conditions, slash must be piled for burning, and this necessarily involves material expense, in addition to the cost of burning, which has to be done under careful supervision.

Combatting Forest Fire Scourge in East

The Forest Advisory Board of the Department of Lands and Mines for New Brunswick met recently and considered a number of matters connected with the fighting of forest fires as well as other items of departmental business. Hon. C. W. Robinson, Minister of the Department, was in the chair, and others in attendance were Archibald Fraser, J. W. Brankley, Deputy Minister Loggie and Chief Forester Prince. The Chief Game and Fire Warden, L. A. Gagnon, also was present.

The Chief Forester presented a report upon what had been done with regard to fire protection and what was intended. The report covered a variety of matters. The Canadian Forestry Association exhibition car will visit New Brunswick for the month of May, covering the counties of Restigouche, Madawaska and Gloucester.

A 30-foot lookout tower has been completed near Plaster Rock to cover about 2,000 square miles of forests and dangerous settlements on the Tobique watershed. The land is owned by the New Brunswick Railway Company, Fraser Companies, Limited, and the Crown. Both of these companies have approved of location and assisted in construction. The number of co-operative fire wardens employed by licensees which was 86 last year, was increased to 208 this year, and voluntary fire wardens have been increased to 439 this year from 130 last year. Road supervisors are appointed as fire wardens and all have received instructions with regard to fires.

The Board also considered facts obtained in an interview between representatives of the department and a delegation representing the licensees concerning the method of scaling logs. A proposition for a new log scale for logs under nine inches was taken. This matter is to be considered further.

A. T. Murchie, chief scaler, was appointed third member of the Board of Examiners in the place of J. W. Vanderbeck, M.L.A., who resigned.

The Pulp Possibilities of the North

By J. S. Dobie, C.E.

During the past year great industrial developments have taken place in different parts of Northern Ontario, and immense amounts of capital are being invested in the development of water-powers, construction of pulp and paper mills and similar enterprises. The Backus Syndicate of Kenora have secured from the Ontario Government the right to cut pulpwood over an area of several thousand square miles of country adjacent to the English River, in return for which they are to construct a large pulp and paper mill, develop a water-power and build a railway, the whole involving the expenditure of many millions of dollars. The Spruce Falls Pulp and Power Company are developing a large water-power at Kapuskasing on the National Transcontinental Railway. They are erecting a pulp and paper mill, and the Ontario Government is laying out what is expected to be a model town. This company will expend at least ten million dollars in developing this industry.

These are but two examples of what is being done in other parts of Northern Ontario. Meanwhile we do not appear to be able to attract even the passing notice of capitalists looking for favorable locations for such enterprises, and while these developments are taking place east, north and west of us, we are passed by, and our resources and raw material excepting for a few miles back from Lake Huron, remain as they were when the history of this country began.

Now what is the reason for this state of affairs? Why cannot some such enterprise be promoted to develop the resources of the country tributary to Thessalon? Does this country offer less inducements in the way of water-powers and timber wealth than those sections where such enormous developments are taking place? The answer is most emphatically "No."

Let us for a moment examine our potential assets and see what we have to offer in the way of inducements. Let us start at home. We have here in Thessalon a modern town; splendid schools and churches; modern conveniences such as water-works, electric light, first-class fire protection, etc., a splendid deep water harbor, several flourishing industries and a progressive up-to-date population of about two thousand people.

Now what have we back of this? This town is the outlet for a large territory lying between the "Soo Branch" and the "Main Line" of the Canadian Pacific Railway. This territory includes a number of townships upon which lumbering operations have been carried on for a number of years, and in which prosperous and progressive agricultural settlements have been developed. Lying north of these townships and included within the territory referred to, is the Mississaugi Forest Reserve, a vast area of virgin forest which is still almost entirely the property of the Crown, and upon which no lumbering has been done excepting upon a few townships along the south boundary. The Mississaugi Forest Reserve is not suitable for agriculture, and should be conserved for timber purposes under a forestry policy. A short summary of the resources of this territory is given herewith.

Great agricultural possibilities exist in the townships lying south of the Mississaugi Forest Reserve. A fair indication of what may be expected in the future may be obtained by considering what has been done in the past. No one familiar with this section during the past few years can fail to be struck by the advances made by the

farmers in this country. No section of Northern Ontario is better suited for mixed farming, and those farmers who have devoted their attention to stock-raising as well as to grain-growing, are in a most prosperous condition. Such a thing as a complete crop failure is unknown.

No section of Ontario's North Land shows a greater or a steadier growth, and yet only a small proportion of the land suitable for cultivation is under crop. There is no doubt whatever that the next few years will see a great increase in both the production of agricultural products of all kinds, and in the amount of land under cultivation.

There is in this territory a hardwood belt extending back for a distance of some forty or fifty miles from Lake Huron which contains hundreds of millions of feet of hardwood of a very great value. In the Mississaugi Forest Reserve there exists one of the largest blocks of white pine left in North America. While in the past the great bulk of the timber taken out of this country has been pine and other floatable timbers, the other timber resources have been largely neglected. There is in this section a very large area of hardwood, principally birch and maple with some oak, but owing to the difficulties in transporting this class of timber, very little attention has been paid to it, notwithstanding the high prices that it would bring.

The available stumpage of this class of timber in other places is every year becoming smaller, and the time is rapidly approaching when the exhaustion of other sources of supply will compel the development of this great hardwood belt, and in this development Thessalon is bound to play a most important part.

Within this territory there are vast quantities of pulpwood, sufficient to supply raw material for a large mill for many years to come, without taking into account the possibilities of making the supply permanent by means of proper forestry methods. This pulpwood is all tributary to the Mississaugi River and its branches, and can be driven down at minimum expense.

A large area of pre-cambrian rocks offering great inducements to prospectors as undeveloped mineral wealth is more or less uncertain, this will receive but passing notice for the present.

The Mississaugi River has a drainage area of some 3,000 square miles and there are several points easy of access, at which water-powers could be developed which would supply thousands of horsepower. The Mississaugi River is the only large river emptying into the north shore of Lake Huron on which no water-powers are at present developed. Is it reasonable that this condition of affairs should continue to prevail, in view of the tremendous hydro-electric developments on every side? These water-powers, in conjunction with the vast timber resources of the Mississaugi Valley, would form an ideal basis for the promotion of a large pulp and paper industry such as has been so successfully developed at Espanola, Sturgeon Falls, Iroquois Falls and other places.

The above brief summary of our resources shows that if industrial development has not come to us as we have had a right to expect, it is not because we are lacking in the necessary resources in raw material and water-powers. There is no valid reason why an enterprise somewhat similar to those recently promoted at Kenora and Kapuskasing, should not be promoted for the development of the resources of this country.

For some time past the Ontario Government has pursued the policy of offering sufficient inducements to capitalists, largely in the way of assuring them of adequate supplies of raw material at a reasonable price, to induce them to invest immense sums of money in the development of the pulp and paper resources of this country. This has been an established policy for some years past, and the present government has wisely continued along the same lines, with the result that tremendous developments have taken place in many sections of Northern Ontario.

Why cannot this policy be applied to the country back of Thessalon? This country is immensely rich in the very resources that are being so extensively developed on all sides of us. It lies right on the front street of Northern Ontario, yet with the exception of a comparatively narrow belt along the railway, our resources remain as they were when Columbus discovered America. Why?

Safety Progress in Pulp Plants

For some time past the problem of Accident Prevention has received considerable attention by the Canada Paper Co., Ltd., Windsor Mills, and the Brompton Paper Mills, Ltd., East Angus, Que. This interest culminated recently in Safety Rallies being held at both places. At Windsor Mills the campaign was opened by holding a meeting composed of the heads of every department in the mill to discuss the best method of improving the work of the accident prevention organization. Mr. F. J. Campbell, General Manager, conducted the meeting and the whole question of accident prevention was discussed with animation and many pertinent suggestions advanced. Mr. A. P. Costigane, Secretary and Engineer of the Ontario Pulp & Paper Makers' Safety Association, Toronto, who was present by invitation, outlined in a general way what was being done in Ontario by the Association that he represents. The following day a matinee was given for the benefit of men working on night shifts and school children. Each school in the town sent a strong contingent. Special Safety Films were shown amid general interest. In the evening a mass meeting of employees was held. The pictures were followed with close attention, and during the interval Mr. Campbell made a speech outlining the purpose of the meeting. Mr. Campbell was followed by Mr. Costigane, who dwelt on three phases of Accident Prevention, (1) Why Safety should appeal to employers, (2) Why Safety should appeal to employees, (3) How can results be obtained? The interest of the audience was held from start to finish. To give all members of the audience every chance of following the address, a resume in the French language was given by Mr. Beique, General Superintendent. The programme at East Angus was practically the same as at Windsor Mills. Mr. White, Chief Engineer for the company, acted as chairman, and was followed by Mr. Costigane, who in turn was followed by Mr. Bourgauth. The latter gave an abridged French translation of the address. Taken all round the experiment was most successful. There is a prospect that when the organizations in both mills are running in good shape, a friendly competition will take place between East Angus and Windsor Mills for the best accident record.

New Pulp Plant Starts at Fort William

The first groundwood pulp was produced during the past week at the plant of the Fort William Paper Co., Fort William, of which W. L. Bird is resident manager. Before many weeks pass it is expected the company will be shipping 120 tons daily. All the equipment of the new plant is installed and working satisfactorily.

Says Pulpwood Outlook Not Encouraging

Writing from Portneuf, Que., a leading dealer in pulpwood says: "Business is very quiet around this locality at present and has been for the past couple of months. About the only fellows who are active are those who entered into contracts for their pulpwood last summer and fall. Prices on spot lots of wood are lower now than they have been for the past two years practically, and even at that, there are no buyers. The outlook at present is, certainly, not encouraging. Consuming mills are still liquidating their present stocks."

Site Acquired for New Pulp Plant

It is expected that work will soon begin on the new 40-ton groundwood pulp mill which will be erected at Dixon Creek, near New Liskeard, Ont., by the Temiskaming Pulp and Paper Co. The company have purchased 53 acres of ground in Bucke Township as a location for the industry and the ratepayers of that township will vote upon a by-law on May 16th to grant a fixed assessment to the company, the president of which is Alex. Fasken, Excelsior Life Building, Toronto. If the by-law passes, construction of the plant will go ahead at once and will be carried out by day labor.

Jamaica has about 400,000 to 500,000 acres of forest, including cedar, mahogany, satinwood, rosewood, etc. A single sawmill stands near Port Antonio with a daily capacity of 10,000 feet of lumber and 5,000 to 10,000 shingles.

Our Motto: "PROMPT SERVICE"

Mr. Jack Canuck,
Dominion Ave.

In Account With

The Forest Fire Fiend, Inc.

INDUSTRIAL WRECKERS

To services rendered—.....
640,000,000 acres of timber.

PAID IN FULL

F. F.
Cashier

Copy of bill circulated in the interest of better protection of Canadian forests.

And Now—
Toronto Printers May Strike

THE present agreement between printers in book and job offices and employers in Toronto expires May 31. The minimum wage paid is $35.20 per week (increased voluntarily a year ago by the employers from $32.00, although the agreement had a year then to run). This wage covers a 48-hour week.

The International Union is demanding a week of 44 hours as the basis for all wage scales, and the Toronto unions are demanding a wage of $44.00 per week of 44 hours, $8.80 more per week for 4 hours less work.

This means an increase from 73 cents per hour to $1.00 per hour, or over 36%.

Publishers and other employing printers feel that under present conditions of business and the admitted decreasing cost of living, the increased wages and shorter hours demanded by the International Union are unreasonable.

This is acknowledged by many of the thoughtful, loyal printers employed in the Toronto offices, who believe that the International Union has blundered in its demand that local unions shall not sign new agreements except on the basis of the 44-hour week.

The position, however, may be that these local men may not be able to make the International officers in Indianapolis see, that to force a strike now on these unreasonable demands would be an act of folly—and a strike may be called on June 1st.

The facts of the case are presented here, for the information of the sections of the public—subscriber and advertiser—reached by this publication.
The attitude of the employing printers is shown by their voluntary action in giving a 10 per cent. increase last year while the agreement calling for the minimum wage of $32.00 a week had still a year to run.

They feel strongly now, however, that this is not a time when an increase of 36 per cent. in the labor cost of production should be permitted.

If publishers are forced to pay $44.00 a week instead of $35.20 and get only 44 hours of work instead of 48, it is inevitable that subscription and advertising rates must advance. No business can stand an increase in its wage bill of 36 per cent. and absorb that increase. The extra cost will have to be added to the sale price of the product.

Publishers sincerely hope that the great body of sane opinion among the local printers may prevail and that the Indianapolis (U.S.) officials will be induced to withdraw their unreasonable demands so that Toronto printers may continue to find well-paid, congenial employment.

If this sane, thoughtful opinion does not prevail, a strike seems inevitable, with its equally inevitable result of loss to the printers and publishers, and inconvenience and loss to the public.

An expression of the opinion of readers of this paper on the Union's proposals, involving an increase of 36% in the labor cost of printed matter, is asked. Will you not write a letter to the editor (not for publication) telling him your view of the situation.

This statement is published by and has received the endorsation of the Toronto publishers who are members of the

Canadian National Newspapers and Periodicals Association

Including the Hugh C. MacLean Publications

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber—Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

Wanted Lath

Prices on Hemlock and Pine Lath delivered Detroit rate. Brewster Loud Lumber Co., 1307 Majestic Building, Detroit, Mich. 9-12

Wanted

Several cars No. 3 and culls 1" x 4 up. Maple, Birch, Beech, Elm, Spruce, Basswood or Pine. Box 571, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 9-12

Lumber Wanted

I am open to buy spruce box lumber 13/16" thick, P.I.S., 4" up; length, 6 to 16'. Address Box 556, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 6-13

Lath Wanted

Will buy any quantity, White Pine, Spruce or Hemlock. Please quote your best cash price f.o.b. Toronto. C. W. James Jr., 358 Greenwood Ave., Toronto. 6-13.

Pulpwood

We are open to buy a limited quantity of rough and peeled spruce and balsam pulpwood for immediate and future delivery; cash on shipment. Log Export and Import Co., 241 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. 8-11

Lumber Wanted

In carload lots, for immediate shipment, dry clear Basswood, Spruce, Pine or Mixed Squares. 1—⅛" x 1⅛" x 50"; 1¼" x 1¼" x 50". Also for August, September and October shipment. Box 562, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 9-11

Wanted—Spruce

Send us your spruce stock sheets and prices.

Edmund A. Allen Lumber Co.,
812 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.,
9-12 Chicago, Ill.

WANTED
Dry Hard Rock Maple

Three cars 6/4" x 5" and up 8' and 10' or multiples.

One car 8/4" x 5" and up 8' and 10' or multiples.

for bending. Free from cross grain. Must grade 1's and 2's National Rules or better, except for width and length. Quote FOB mill. Will take it all for immediate shipment or part now balance when accumulated. Cash on receipt of documents. Box 583, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 10-11

Lumber For Sale

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

For Sale

300,000 feet Birch in logs ready to start sawing under National rules. Offered as No 3 common and better. Apply P.O. Box 6, Victoriaville, Que. 6-tf.

Ash For Sale

Four cars 4/4 log run Black and Brown Ash for sale, last season's cut, in good shipping condition. For further information write Card Brothers, Mountain Grove, Ontario. 15

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

Crating Spruce

About 500 M feet of 1", 2", 3" cull spruce. Also one million laths.

J. P. ABEL, FORTIN, LIMITED,
379 Desjardins Ave.,
10 Maisonneauve, Montreal.

Machinery Wanted

WANTED—Two heavy log or lumber trucks. Box 257, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-t.f.

Machinery For Sale

For Sale—Locomotive

One 28 Ton 3 Cylinder 8 x 10 Standard Gauge Lima Geared. Located in Canada. Box 376, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19tf

One 12 x 12 centre crank engine, 60 h.p.; one centre crank engine with sub-base, 75 h.p.; one centre crank engine, 30 h.p.; one side crank engine, left hand, 20 h.p.; one 27 h.p. portable engine on wheels, also new portables on wheels or skids 24 to 60 h.p. The Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co., Ltd., Seaforth, Ont. 6-11.

Machinery For Sale

Wickes gangs, 26" x 12", 40" x 14", 46" x 18"; Moreau pulpwood barking machine. 7' Garland band resaw.

MILES MACHINERY CO.,
9-10 Saginaw, Mich.

For Sale

ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE, Two 36" Gauge. Complete and in good condition.

R. T. GILMAN & COMPANY,
Dept. "L",
211 McGill Street,
9-T.f. Montreal.

For Sale

Fishkill Corliss Engine, 250 h.p., 18 x 42 cylinder, with complete rope drive, including tension carriage, line shaft, sheave hangers and new transmission rope, now running. Condition practically as good as new. Reason for selling changing to electric power.

JOHN FEIST & SONS CO.,
111-115 Ash Street,
10-13 Buffalo, N.Y.

For Sale En-Bloc

Complete Saw Mill Equipment, including one four Block Hamilton Carriage. One pair heavy twin engines feed complete and steam nigger. One three block E. Long carriage with eight inch gunshot feed and steam nigger. One heavy three saw edger, W. Hamilton make. Three 75 H.P. boilers complete with Dutch ovens and stacks. One 90 H.P. engine and fly-wheel complete. One lath and shingle mill. Complete filing equipment. One refuse burner, shafting pulleys, transmission, etc., complete. Apply Box 543, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-12

For Sale
12" Heavy Moulder

Latest improved No. 303 "CMC"—12" four sided moulder which has been used but very little, therefore, for all practical purposes equal to new and for immediate sale will accept $950.00 cash F.O.B. Montreal. This is a real opportunity for someone to get splendid moulder equal to new for only one third of the price.

WILLIAMS AND WILSON, LTD.,
84 Inspector Street,
10 Montreal, P.Q.

Second Hand Machinery

We have over $250,000 worth of used machinery of all kinds for sale. Suitable for mines, quarries, railroads, pulp and lumber mills, etc.

Everything carefully overhauled at our shops before shipped.

Send us your inquiries.

R. T. GILMAN & CO.,
19tf Montreal.

Machinery For Sale

1—Goldie McCulloch Engine, 16" x 38" with an 8" shaft, (fly wheel 14' with 22" face, weight 13,500 lbs.). Complete with heater. pipes, oil pump, etc.
1—30 inch Berlin Planer, 2 heads.
1—MacGregor & Gourlay Heavy Power Feed Rip Saw.
1—Ballantyne & Co. 10" Sticker with 4 heads.
1—Berlin 12" sticker with four heads.
1—Ballantyne & Co. 16" Jointers.
1—Dedrick's No. 5 Columbia hand power Baling Press.
1—Westinghouse 40 Horse Power, 550 Volt, 715 RPM. "CCL" Motor complete with bed plate, 16" pulley and H.S. 50 Amp. Circuit Breaker.

All machines are in good condition and can be shipped at once. For particulars write R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto. 10-15

Description of
Engine and Water Heater For Sale by
R. B. HERRON & COMPANY
Tionaga, Ont.

1—Becket Slide Valve Engine 16 x 24
Automatic cut off wheel governor
Four inch intake
Five inch exhaust
Length of base twelve feet
Length over all fifteen feet
Main shaft thirteen feet by seven inches
Complete with fittings, grease cups and lubricators.

1—Exhaust Feed Water Heater
Diameter 24", length 7'
Complete with connections.
Sixty feet of Four Inch Pipe.
Five Elbows Four Inch.
Two Flanges.
Price F.O.B. Car, Tionaga, Ont., $1,300.00.

1—Payette Edger
Complete with front and rear table and rolls
Equipped with two sets of jaws
Floor space 6' 6" by 4'
Over all 7' 8"
Diameter of saw mandrel 3 & 3/16
Pulley 12 x 12
Capacity forty thousand per day.
Price F.O.B. car, Tionaga, Ont., $600.00
7-10

For Sale

Box-board printer, 18 x 44", F. X. Hooper two color, Knocker feed, $975.00. All kinds box machinery for sale. Chas. N. Braun Machinery Co., Fort Wayne, Ind. 10-11

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam binder rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

Situations Wanted

HARDWOOD INSPECTOR—Under the National rules, open for position, go anywhere. References furnished. Box 585, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 10

WANTED—Permanent position by a young Scotchman who desires to better his position with lumber firm. Two years' experience lumber manufacturer's office. Have experience payrolls, shipments by car and vessel, and general office routine. Apply Box 582, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 10

AGGRESSIVE YOUNG MAN, twenty-one, desires position with lumber firm. Four years' lumber offices in Time, Cost, Order and Sales departments. Can handle correspondence and operate typewriter. Like permanent position where I can advance accordingly as my ability warrants it. Excellent credentials. Box 584, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 10

Man with 12 years' experience in the Quebec lumber and pulpwood business, speaking both languages, wishes position as superintendent in a better location for a company doing business in pulpwood or lumber. Has thorough knowledge of office work and is competent to take charge of any operation. At present manager of an American company on North Shore, but wishes to make a change. Address replies or enquiries to Box 512, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-t.f.

Situations Vacant

SALESMAN WANTED—Experienced for large retail lumber yard country town, also sticker hand for mouldings in planing mill. Box 570, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 10

WANTED—Live commission men to sell coast stocks throughout the Eastern and Prairie Provinces. Liberal commission to those who can obtain the price. Box 540, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-10

WANTED band saw filer at once. Hardwood a specialty, 16 gauge saw.

J. M. HUFF,
10 Wilberforce, Ont.

Business Chances

For Sale

Lumber, Coal, Wood and Builders' Supplies—well established business in an active town of 8,000, doing good business, showing substantial profits, with desirable connection. Owner moving to take up other work. This will stand strict investigation. Box 577, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 9-10

For Sale

A large timber limit in British Columbia, containing spruce, fir, hemlock and cedar, railways run through the limit and also railway spur. This can be bought at a low price and on easy terms. For full particulars, apply N. L. MacDonald, MacDonald Lumber Company, 34 Victoria Street, Toronto. 8-11

Complete Circular Saw Mill For Sale

Heavy Saw Mandrel, with 3 circular saws 3 block carriage, fitted with P. Payette Patent Dogs Wire Rope feed with independent friction drive complete.
Five rolls (chain driven)
3 saw heavy edge (P. Payette & Co. make) 18 ft. 2 saw trimmers complete.
Friction Nigger with back pressure attachment (same as steam nigger). Log haul chain with sprockets and drive complete. One automatic saw filing machine, shafting, belting, conveyors, pulleys, etc. One 100 H.P. Crocker Wheeler electric motor breaker fuse box, starting box, and all connections complete. Also two storey mill building with iron roof 28' x 70'. This mill is running and will be until June 1st—capacity 15 to 25 M per day. Will sell with or without power.

W. J. MARTIN,
Box 357,
10-13 Penetanguishene, Ont.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Leasing of Water Powers and Timber Limit

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, **June 1st, 1921**, at 10.30 a.m., in the sales room of the Department of Lands and Forests, at Quebec, the following will be offered at public auction:

1. Different water power sites on the Megiscane and Bell Rivers, in the County of Temiscamingue;

2. A timber limit 400 square miles in area in the projected township of Louvicourt, Narrias, Tiblemont and Vauquelin, in the upper part of the Bell River watershed.

For fuller details and information please apply to the Department of Lands and Forests at Quebec.

ELZ MIVILLE DECHENE,
e.o.i.4-10 Deputy Minister.

TENDERS FOR PULPWOOD and TIMBER LIMIT

Tenders will be reecived by the undersign- up to and including the **4th day of July, 1921**, for the right to cut pulpwood and pine timber on a certain area situated in the vicinity of Long Lake, District of Thunder Bay.

Tenderers shall state the amount per cord on pulpwood, and per thousand feet, board measure, on pine, that they are prepared to pay as a bonus in addition to dues of 80 cents per cord for spruce and 40 cents per cord for other pulpwoods, and $2.50 per thousand feet, board measure, for pine, or such other rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, for the right to operate a pulp mill and a paper mill on or near the area referred to.

The successful tenderer shall be required to erect a mill or mills on or near the territory and to manufacture the wood into pulp and paper in the Province of Ontario.

Parties making tender will be required to deposit with their tender a marked cheque, payable to the Honourable the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario for fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), which amount will be forfeited in the event of the successful tenderer not entering into agreement to carry out con ditions, etc.

The said $50,000 shall remain on deposit until the pulp mill, as provided by terms and conditions of sale, is erected and in operation. Any timber cut in the meantime shall be subject to payment of dues and bonus as accounts for same are rendered. After the said pulp mill is erected and in operation, the deposit of $50,000 may be applied on account of bonus dues as they accrue, but the regulation dues as mentioned above shall be paid in the usual manner as returns for cutting of wood and timber are received and accounts rendered.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For particulars as to description of territory, capital to be invested, etc., apply to the undersigned.

All tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelope and marked plainly on outside "Tender for Long Lake Pulp and Timber Limit."

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, January 24th, 1921.
N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. e.o.i.-4-13

Bush For Sale

100 acres heavily timbered in Maple, Black Birch in Lutterworth Twp. on shore of Gull Lake.

R. FLEMING,
41 William St.,
10-13 North Lindsay, Ont.

TENDERS FOR PULPWOOD and TIMBER LIMIT

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including the **15th day of June, 1921**, for the right to cut pulpwood and pine timber on a certain area situated on the Nagagami River and other territory adjacent thereto, in the District of Algoma.

Tenderers shall state the amount per cord on pulpwood, and per thousand feet, board measure, on pine, that they are prepared to pay as a bonus in addition to dues of 80 cents per cord for spruce and 40 cents per cord for other pulpwoods, and $2.50 per thousand feet, board measure, for pine, or such other rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for the right to operate a pulp mill and a paper mill on or near the area referred to.

The successful tenderer shall be required to erect a mill or mills on or near the territory and to manufacture the wood into pulp and paper in the Province of Ontario.

Parties making tender will be required to deposit with their tender a marked cheque, payable to the Honourable the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario for fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), which amount will be forfeited in the event of the successful tenderer not entering into agreement to carry out conditions, etc.

The said $50,000 shall remain on deposit until the pulp mill, as provided by terms and conditions of sale, is erected and in operation. Any timber cut in the meantime shall be subject to payment of dues and bonus as accounts for same are rendered. After the said pulp mill is erected and in operation the deposit of $50,000 may be applied on account of bonus dues as they accrue, but the regulation dues, as mentioned above, shall be paid in the usual manner as returns for cutting of wood and timber are received and accounts rendered.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For particulars as to description of territory, capital to be invested, etc., apply to the undersigned.

All tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelope and marked plainly on outside, "Tender for Nagagami Pulp and Timber Limit."

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, January 24th, 1921.
N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. e.o.i.-4-11

Models or Blue Prints?

The Winnipeg Home Builders' Exposition illustrated to a high degree the interest that the public takes in model houses as against blue prints.

To the layman a house plan or blue print means little or nothing in conveying the idea of what the finished building would be. Almost all lumber dealers have plans which are at the disposal of any one interested, but it takes a trained eye to read a plan in such a way as to get a mental picture of what a room or house would be like when there are only a few lines to go upon.

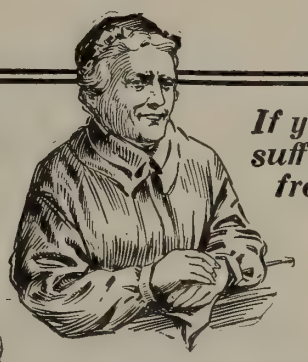
This was shown at the Exposition by listening to the comments of people who were constantly grouped about the different models exhibited. In some of these models it was possible to see the arrangement of the rooms. This is what the public wants, any person can get a comprehensive idea of what the completed home would be if he can see practically the same thing in minature.

Hundreds of plans were on show at the exhibition while there were not more than half a dozen models of houses, but the latter easily came first in attracting the attention of visitors for each was surrounded by people discussing the relative merits of the different styles. One model was particularly favored. It was just a square type house with wide eaves, but the arrangement and proportion of the rooms told a plainer story than any blue print could have done. It had polished floors, and even papered walls. Electric lights were hung inside the model to show the interior arrangement.

One or two model houses of a popular style as part of the display scheme of any lumber office would do much to interest customers in building and cause them to make enquiries which would often lead to business.

The main thing would be to get the public to come and see the models. A lumber office might be full of them but unless visitors came in to look they would not accomplish much. A yard that has a number of models could advertise them as being open to inspection and thus create far more interest than offering to provide plans for houses.

SAVAGE & BARTLETT
FOREST ENGINEERS
Timber Estimates, Maps, Topographic and Boundary Surveys
15 State St., BANGOR, MAINE


If you suffer from
RHEUMATISM
Lumbago, Neuralgia, or any other pain, apply Minard's Liniment to the aching spot and get quick relief. Minard's is the remedy your grandmother used. There is nothing to equal it.
On sale everywhere
MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT
Yarmouth, N.S. 6

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE
We have many attractive properties listed with us, for sale, in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, in both Freehold and Crown lands.
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.
NEW BRUNSWICK
Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.
NEWFOUNDLAND
More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.
ONTARIO
Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.
QUEBEC
Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.
Cruiser's reports and blue prints, where available, will be sent to Principals or their accredited agents.
R. R. BRADLEY
4 Hospital Street,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

All Kinds of Insurance for
LUMBERMEN
H. B. WARREN Registered
232 St. James St Montreal

Modern Marine Machinery
Automatic Steam Towing Machines, Ship Windlasses, Cargo and Deck Winches, Steam Capstans, Dock Gypsies, Steering Engines, Hydraulic, Freight Hoists, etc. Grey Iron and Brass Castings. Special machinery built to order. The Corbet Foundry & Machine Co., Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.

LOG STAMPS
Write us for particulars and prices
Superior Mfg. Co., Ltd.
93 Church St., Toronto

Timber Estimating
Reports and Maps
Philip T. Coolidge
Forest Engineer
BANGOR - MAINE
Preliminary Reconnaissance
Detailed Surveys

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario and the East

It is somewhat difficult to present a comprehensive review of lumber conditions that prevail in Ontario and the east. Different reports are received from various centres, and in larger cities and in some of the smaller towns, where retailers are content to take a loss on their stock, they are sending out truck-loads and wagon-loads of material in large quantities. Other dealers complain that business is slack and that building is very slow to open up. Manufacturing concerns are only operating at part capacity and the expected improvement, which was to occur in buying, has not so far materialized.

There is no doubt that dealers in all lines of wood will suffer a financial reverse on stocks purchased last year, which so far have not been disposed of. Gradually the unloading process is proceeding and with it prices have been cut to the lowest notch. While a few carloads are moving, they are mixed lots, and a leading wholesaler remarked the other day, "Here is an order for two cars from a firm which should, under normal conditions, be taking five or six, and in the two cars there are nine different lots of stuff on which we have been obtaining prices from various concerns." Buying is still going on from hand to mouth, but the uncertainty in connection with the price situation is causing many dealers and wood-using industries to hold back from any excessive stocking-up.

Most of the sawmills started operations during the past two weeks and are working on a ten-hour basis with a cut of from 10% to 20% in the wages of ordinary help, and in some cases higher on unskilled jobs. Head sawyers, filers, doggers, setters and other skilled labor have, in some mills, not had their pay sliced, but ordinary labor is so plentiful that even if any of the regular hands did object to taking a cut, others were ready to come forward in their stead. Just how long the mills will operate this season will depend very much upon the condition of the market, the trade outlook for fall and the price situation generally.

So far few, if any, large stocks have been sold. Manufacturers are generally quite firm in their prices and do not seem to want to come down very much from what they obtained for their cuts last year. They maintain that their logs have cost them from $2.00 to $5.00 more per M during the past winter than a year ago, and the only saving they will be able to effect will be on the driving, towing and sawing, which will not be very much.

It is contended that the price of hemlock and spruce and jack pine are now below the cost of production from 10% to 20%—a difference of from $15.00 to $20.00 per M is reported on the prices which wholesalers want to pay and which millmen are asking for merchantable hemlock, box and better white pine and mill run spruce. Just whether a price adjustment will be reached at an early date may not be known for some time.

There is no disposition for the wholesaler to load up with a heavy stock as he cannot induce the retailer to buy, and the feeling is that the manufacturer may have to carry the load at least for some time.

White pine is a wood which has been holding up the best in the present price deflation, but there are some who say that, owing to the demand decreasing perceptibly of late, there will have to be a drop of several dollars before stabilization will be established. The prevailing prices last year for white pine cuts, box and better, was $65.00; merchantable, $47.00; spruce, $48.00 to $50.00. Of course, much depends on how the building situation looms up in the latter part of May and June. There is considerable house construction going on in the larger cities, but the industrial erections are few and far between. The largest job in Toronto will be the live stock arena to be erected on the Canadian National Exhibition grounds. The Anglin-Norcross Co. of Montreal, who tendered for $893,000., will likely get the job, their bid being the lowest. The structure will be of steel frame with concrete ground floor, while the walls will be brick. The second floor and the roof will be of wood, the covering of the roof copper sheeting. For the flooring three-quarters of a million feet 2 x 6 dressed and matched No. 1 common fir or white pine will be used, and there will also be requistioned 300,000 feet of small B.C. fir timbers 2 x 8, 2 x 10, 6 x 8 and 8 x 8. There is a report that the structure may not be proceeded with until after the Exhibition in September next. The question will be settled in a very few days.

One noticeable feature during the past few weeks is that wholesale and retail trade seems anxious for a stabilization of values. While the reduced freight rates have not yet had any material effect upon the demand for B. C. material, it is felt that an improvement will be noticeable from this out as No. 2 shiplap and boards and No. 2 dimension can now be brought from the Coast to Ontario and sold at a price to compete successfully with yellow pine, Ontario, Michigan and Wisconsin hemlock.

Another feature of the trade is that the demand for southern pine has fallen off considerably and so have the orders for Wisconsin hemlock. There was a certain amount of novelty or excitement in getting in these low-priced woods a few weeks ago, particularly southern pine, and many wholesalers went into the handling of yellow pine. Retail lumber dealers, however, have begun to recognize that, in many respects, the short-leaf yellow pine is not nearly as good for construction purposes as Ontario hemlock or B. C. fir. It neither gives the same value nor service, and it is declared that it will not stand exposure to moisture, decays very quickly and is liable to split. The article is not by any means what it should be, and some dealers are becoming backward about placing any further business.

The recent reduction in freight rates in the west will, it is thought, materially affect the situation and allow Canadian stock of the west to be sold in the east at a figure that is satisfactory, and will enable the average retailer to spend his money in the Dominion and help correct the adverse trade balance that has been defacing the value of Canadian currency from 10% to 18% ever since the close of the war.

United States

Business seems to be improving slowly but no great change is looked for until money loosens up. The majority of yards are buying a little more freely but business in many centres is still hampered by labor troubles and the refusal of artisans to take a reduction in wages.

There are no new features presented in the hardwood market but some material changes may be recorded in the next few weeks. During the past few days there was a slowing down in the demand for hardwood lumber for interior finish, owing to the uncertainty regarding what action labor would take during the first few weeks in May. While there is a good deal of projected building, contractors and others have been holding off until the wage and hour situation have become settled. There are, of course, many other industries using hardwood lumber, but none of these are in full operation.

The demand for furniture and other allied lines is not such as to justify any great hope of activity during the first six months of the year at any rate. It is felt, however, that basic conditions are generally getting better and a little more optimism prevails in the trade from time to time. There is some improvement in the southern pine situation and that a distinct upward turn is evident is emphasized by the fact that firms which usually hold off from buying, are placing fairly heavy orders. Many dealers last week reported business heavier than at any single week during the past six months, and say that bookings are keeping up well so far in May. There is a tendency for prices to be a little steeper.

The amount of hemlock moving is considerably below normal for this season, but the number of inquiries is indicative of a better future for the market. In fact buyers are being forced to take hemlock by a shortage of southern pine or Douglas fir dimension or their inability to get some items, or else as a result of putting off ordering too long they are forced to turn to the nearest source of supply. The volume of inquiries has shown a decided increase and these inquiries are beginning to result in orders. Stocks on hand are very light, and while as yet the mills have little difficulty in filling orders, it can not be expected that they will be able to continue to do so for long.

One eastern authority, which generally gives close attention to the situation, says that building is now at a low ebb and depression in the lumber business has entered upon its last stage, viz., strikes against necessary wage reductions.

Railroad freight rates have stifled industry so that in April the figures for idle freight cars reached over 500,000. Rates must go down before business will return to normal.

In conclusion, the same authority remarks:—

To sum up—this is low tide and this month should see the smoke lifting—win the strikes—cut freight rates, and clear the way to a revival of European trade by a definite settlement with Germany.

Spruce and fir prices have been weaker, particularly in laths and random. One cargo of Nova Scotia random was sold at $30.00 and we understand the best bid on another was $28.00 delivered New

View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres. F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr. W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

York Harbor, subject to regular terms. As Boston prices on laths have dropped to $7.50, our market is correspondingly weaker.

Conditions will get no worse—the turn of the tide is in sight, but bear in mind that the rise in the tide will be largely in activity rather than immediate higher prices, and all the while manufacturing prices must be kept down.

Great Britain

Business in the lumber line shows really no change and the effects of the recent strike and the unsettled industrial position are being felt. It is stated that trade has reached such a low level in many places that it could scarcely be worse.

Speaking of the recent upheaval and how it is regarded by the timber trade, "Timber" says: Although in the end, the timber trade, like all others, must suffer from the waste and the dislocation of industry which is now proceeding, yet very few immediate effects of the strike can be traced in the wood market. Housebuilding, which is the main hope for timber merchants this year, is being pushed on; more men are employed, and more timber is used, but there is not the slightest improvement in general business, and until the other industries of the country revive, there will be no disposition on the part of importers to make contracts. There is sufficient stock in the country to last for many months to come at the present rate of consumption, and the spirit of speculation is nowhere to be found.

The Continental markets are just as quiet as ever. In fact, the attitude adopted by the importers in France and Belgium is to wait until the English buyers commence. There is a great shortage of wood in these countries, and large quantities will be wanted for the rebuilding of the war-destroyed areas, but not only are importers heavily handicapped by the adverse exchange, they are afraid to make any purchases until values are established. There is, of course, the possibility of a further drop of considerable magnitude. As our readers know, the present quotations of the united shippers in Sweden and Finland are based on £30 for 7 in. from Sweden and £27 to £28 from Finland, for the prime stocks. In the latter country the smaller makes are allowed to sell at £24 10s., while some of the shippers outside the Union quote £16 to £17 for mixed specifications. Importers, therefore, argue that if prices had dropped from £26 and £27 to £16 and £17, they may easily come down another £5, and the risk of purchasing therefore is too great.

In Denmark and Holland, so much cheap German wood can be had that there is no demand whatever for the Scandinavian productions. Trade is not good, and no one is inclined to lay in stock. All over the world we have reports of a similar nature. South Africa, which was such a good market last year, is doing nothing. Large purchases were made in the early days of 1920, in many cases shipment was delayed, and the wood did not arrive until the slump in industry had commenced. Importers have thus lost very heavily, and many of them have now on their hands goods purchased at top prices; and with no prospect of any outlet except at a ruinous loss. Australia is also in a bad way, and there is no inquiry from that country.

Recent despatches from Liverpool say:—

The ominous clouds gathered over the industrial world have had, and are having, an effect upon the timber trade in this centre. Transactions recently have been of an isolated character, and the supply of timber disposed of principally been required to satisfy pressing needs. Further, many consumers have of recent weeks postponed purchasing through their usual channels, with a view to procuring their wants at the auction sales held here during the present and last week.

Now that the auction sales of softwoods are concluded, i.e., those already advertised, we would recommend consumers, particularly in regard to spruce, to turn once again and support their well-tried friends, the merchants. Only a small proportion of the total volume of spruce offered at Alfred Dobell & Co.'s auction sale was disposed of, the prices offered for the bulk failing to reach the reserve figures placed upon the goods. Perhaps, in the circumstances, the holders of these goods will fight shy of endeavoring to repeat their experience, but by once again approaching the legitimate importers, they may quit the goods at equitable market prices.

The majority of the Liverpool softwood trade, as is only to be expected, do not care for the inauguration of auction sales in this centre, whether held on behalf of shippers' agents here or the Associated Importers, Ltd. The sooner the appetite for auction sales is appeased the better it will be for all concerned, is the opinion pretty freely expressed nowadays by many in the local trade.

No forward business in spruce is likely to be negotiated for some time to come, as holders of stocks on this side are more concerned with liquidating their present stocks than adding to them. The c.i.f. market for pitch pine logs and lumber is likewise non-existent for the time being. The plums procured by the respective purchasers at last week's auction sale will need first to be digested.

The yellow pine trade shares the fate of other classes of softwoods in meeting with but little demand, although values in this commodity have not yet depreciated to any great extent.

Market Correspondence

SPECIAL REPORTS ON CONDITIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD

Fair Amount of Stock Moving in Montreal

Conditions on the Montreal market are practically without change. A fair amount of stock is moving, but generally at prices which are not profitable either to manufacturers or wholesalers. The latter state that they have purchased little or no stock from the mills —they are playing a waiting game. Some of them have already too much stock on hand, part of it bought at high prices. Under such circumstances, and in view of the uncertain position in the future, wholesalers are not willing to make further financial engagements.

Prices do not show any sign of appreciation, nor are they likely to do so until some more stocks have been disposed of, which depends upon a revival in general trade. The keen competition has had a two-fold effect—it has influenced possible buyers in the direction of deferring purchases, and has also resulted in the bottom being knocked out of the market so far as prices are concerned. The possible buyers have used the various offers received, low as they are, to get further reductions by making the sellers bid against each other, and to meet successive cuts. This has naturally produced a feeling that values have not yet touched the lowest point, and that further waiting will mean still cheaper lumber. Some stocks had of course to be liquided, but the forcing of a considerable quantity on to a listless market has been a great factor in the present unstable condition and range of low prices.

It is reported that a fair amount of the 17,000,000 feet of British Government stock bought by H. Peladeau, Limited, has been disposed of.

As stated in another column, the building outlook is brighter, but for the time being there is a lull in construction. Many schemes are in prospect, and if these will only materialize there will be plenty of work. Montreal permits for last month totalled $1,445,640, a decrease of $1,412,525, while for the four months the total was $3,188,-355, a decrease of $1,229,296.

The export season has opened in a very slow fashion. Practically nothing has been shipped to the U. K., advices from the other side being of a decidedly discouraging character. Demand is not only slow, but prices are very low—so low that exports from here fetch values which will not pay. Freights are down to 100s. per standard, which represents a substantial decrease on rates ruling last season.

Canadian exports of pulp and paper for the month of March were valued at $12,407,476, a gain in value of $738,680. Paper showed a very substantial increase, but chemical pulp at $2,237,771 was $1,637,510 lower, and mechanical pulp at $284,092 decreased $278,216. For the 12 months ending 3rd March, pulp and paper exports totalled $163,655,344, a gain of $5,010,443, chemical and mechanical pulp showing the largest relative increases.

Quebec Lumber Conditions Show No Change

There is no change whatever in the lumber trade as far as it concerns the Quebec City and district interests, and the executive heads of leading manufacturing firms are reluctant to express an opinion. Mr. Gerard Power, president of the W. & J. Sharples Co., Reg., who attended the Chicago conventions of the National Wholesale Lumbermen's Association of the United States, and the National Manufacturers' Association convention, also held at Chicago, had very little to say in connection with these two important meetings. In answer to inquiries, Mr. Power said nothing practical as to business encouragement occurred. All present seemed to be groping for information that would lend encouragement. "However," added Mr. Power, "not one of the delegates to either conventions were cast down. They realized that the trade was passing through a crisis due

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to conditions of unrest that would ultimately pass away and bring about renewed confidence."

Judging from reports of conditions being received from the United Kingdom markets, very little business relief can be expected from overseas during the present year. Quebec business representatives have come back without orders, and report that though the imports into the United Kingdom have been light during the past months, they have on the aggregate exceeded the deliveries, and trading conditions are unsatisfactory. They emphasize that the general demand is inactive and values almost without exception exhibited weakness. Ocean freights are offered at lower rates but this is of no avail from the fact that no freight is being offered. One feature in the London auction sales of foreign lumber is sufficient to demonstrate the dullness of the market. The quantity offered from Norwegian and Swedish countries is unqualifiedly large and bidding slow and cautious. The labor unrest and strikes are the cause of destructive trade conditions in every line of business, and the tightness of money, as well as the tardiness in the settlement of the war question and France's claims for reparation from Germany. That is holding up the entire economic life of all European countries.

In the southern sections of the United States where lumber operations had ceased, they are now being re-opened and continued, and colored labor, who were paid $3.50 per day, have consented to work for $1.50 per day, which enters as a formidable competition with Canadian operators unless Canadian labor in the woods and in the mills consent to an appreciable reduction in their wages. The Quebec manufacturers, closely following these changed labor wage conditions in the Southern States, will insist upon labor wage reduction or else be forced to curtail their operations next winter to a large extent, even at the risk of impairing their organization.

The pulp and paper mills have taken initiative with determination of obtaining results. Construction is still lagging in Quebec City as well as other Canadian cities. There is a tremendous demand for stores and private dwellings in Quebec where the population is increasing daily. Nevertheless, investors will not put their money in property at the present high cost of building material. The cry is not against the price of lumber that has come down 24 per cent., but against cement and hardware maintaining their war prices and labor, especially the arrogance of the latter in its demand, shorter hours and less production.

In the meantime it must not be thought that the Quebec lumbermen are pessimistic. On the contrary, they have every confidence that the present crisis will pass away, but, until the clouds roll by, they mean to manage their business conservatively without risk of any possible sacrifice.

St. John Reports That Prices Have Gone Lower

Two more weeks have rolled around and to-day prices are yet lower than they have been for years. Each week sees small reductions, but demand seems to be increasing in the American market and orders, even though lower in price, are more numerous. There is a certain amount of stocks, both old and new, which must be cleaned up. Lumbermen need money to pay their banks and floating paper are forced in some cases to take what they can get. Random spruce running 8 to 16 feet, averaging 13½ to 14 feet, 2/3, 2/4, 2/6, 2/7, 3/4, 3/6, is only averaging about $25.00 net at mills. This is a reduction of about $3.00 per M in the last two weeks. No doubt the large American yards realizing conditions are buying these stocks, and as they are below production costs, the yards make no mistake in purchasing. Random 2 x8 is netting only about $32.00 per M at mills, while 2 x 9 and 2 x 10 about $35.00. Murray & Gregory, Ltd., and Stetson, Cutler & Co., are each operating one mill at St. John, the former cutting short random and the latter long deals for the British market.

Shingles have also been reduced and sales are being made at bargain prices. Unless shingle prices improve, little sawing of cedar will take place.

Laths are also weaker but a good demand keeps them in a firmer market than long lumber.

Certainly from a demand standpoint the market is better in the United States and car orders are easier to get if one wishes to sell below cost. The banks are maintaining a firm stand on further borrowing until stocks are cut down and sold off. English trade shows no improvement and evidently from all appearances will remain dormant for some time to come. The consumption in the British Isles seems good, and, with some improvement in the cotton trade and the strike settled, business in Great Britain will, certainly, revive.

Freights are still being reduced but very little cargo can be had at St. John at prices now pertaining.

National Hardwood Lumber Convention

The 24th annual convention of the National Hardwood Lumber Dealers' Association will be held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., on June 9th and 10th. It is expected that there will be a remarkably large attendance as many matters of importance are to come up for consideration.

George C. Goodfellow, Montreal, is a member of the board of directors of the association, the president of which is Horace F. Taylor of Buffalo; John W. McClure, of Memphis, Tenn.; B. C. Currie, Philadelphia, and W. C. Hull, of Tupper Lake, N.Y., are vice-presidents, while Frank F. Fish, Chicago, is secretary-treasurer. A large number of Canadian firms belong to the association and several delegates will attend from the Dominion.

The Inspection Rules Committee, of which John W. McClure is chairman, are making certain changes and recommendations in regard to the N. H. L. A. rules. None of the proposed changes, however, are of a radical nature and are not likely to be provocative of much opposition.

Country Must Buckle on Trade Armor

Every year a party of members of the Senate, at the invitation of Senator Smeaton White, inspect groups of industries in the Province of Quebec. This year they visited Sherbrooke where they visited, among other plants, those of the MacKinnon Steel Company, and Canadian Ingersoll-Rand Company.

Mr. F. N. McCrea, M.P., president of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, East Angus, was among the speakers at the dinner in the evening. He emphasized the importance of both employers and employed doing their share in readjusting conditions. "We cannot do it by standing at street corners. It is up to the men to-day not to be too scrupulous about hours, while it is up to the employers to provide the very best working conditions and to pay the highest wages possible. It is up to employees to give full value for consideration received. The country must buckle on its armor, and go out and look for business, and if we do this we will be able to overcome our troubles."

Permits for $21,000,000 worth of buildings were issued in Canada during April, according to the MacLean Building News. Of these $11,000,000 were in Ontario. During March permits for buildings valued at $10,000,000 were issued; $17,000,000 in February and $8,000,000 in January. Of the permits issued during April 1,823 were for houses valued at $9,451,300.

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EDGINGS

Charles Savard will erect a new sawmill at St. Fidele, Charlevoix County, Quebec.

Fredericton, N.B., timber workers' union expelled six members who worked a ten-hour day in factories there.

Fire broke out in a shed at Ainslie's sawmill in Comber, Ont., recently, but the flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

Edward Myette recently met death in the woods near Mattie Settlement, Antigonish, N.S. His body was found under a log which in falling had struck him on the head, killing him instantly.

Shingles have been going to the Atlantic coast in large quantities via the Panama Canal, one of the principal shippers being the Dominion Shingle & Cedar Co., which has plants on the Fraser River.

A partnership known as S. Godwin & Sons was recently formed at Bathurst, N.B., to conduct a retail lumber business. The partners are S. Godwin, W. Godwin and A. Godwin, all of Bathurst, N.B.

The main building and contents of the Clayton Lumber Mills, three miles north of Cloverdale, B.C., were destroyed recently. The loss on the mills and planing plant is estimated at $20,000 and is partly covered by insurance.

Chas. D. Street died recently in Vancouver at the age of 74 years. He was a native of Andover, N.B., and for the past 14 years had been shingle inspector at the Hastings shingle mill. He is survived by his wife, three sons and one daughter.

The Ideal Lumber Co. is opening a new retail yard in the east end of Hamilton. The site consists of five acres with excellent railway accommodation and a new lumber shed over 200 feet long has been built to take care of the dressed stock.

American railways have officially notified business interests at the coast that the 8-cent arbitrary against B. C. points hitherto maintained by those roads has been abandoned. The new tariffs now issued do not show the rate. The new tariff includes all routes.

Over 29,000 trees have been planted in the parks and on the streets of Calgary since 1912 by the Parks Board of that city. What these trees will mean in comfort for the pedestrian and in the appearance of the city in a few years can hardly be appreciated.

Plans are being prepared by the Conklin Planing Co., Kingsville, Ont., for a new planing mill and office building to cost approximately $25,000. Mr. W. T. Conklin, proprietor, expects construction to be under way early this summer.

Portage Consolidated, Limited, Portage La Prairie, Man., have been incorporated as general merchants in lumber and other building supplies. Capital, $50,000. Two of the incorporators are J. Barrett and Duncan McCuaig, both of Portage La Prairie, Man.

For the first time on record, a vessel, the Canadian Voyageur, of the Canadian National Line, will bring a cargo of lumber from Vancouver to Montreal, via the Panama Canal. The vessel will load two million feet of timber for the Canusa Export Company, Limited.

Manufacture de Chassis du Saguenay, Limited, Chicoutimi, P.Q., have been incorporated to conduct a general lumbering business manufacturing and dealing in forest products. Capital, $20,000. A. Routhier and E. Boivin, both of Chicoutimi, P.Q., are two of the incorporators.

A further cut on the cost of putting logs into the water is expected in British Columbia, as logging operators complain that there is no margin of profit. Wages now are about 30 per cent. lower than a year ago, and the camp operators are talking about another 25 per cent. cut.

M. A. Grainger, managing director of the Timber Industries' Council of British Columbia and former Provincial Forester, was recently presented by the Provincial Forestry Branch and Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Minister of Lands, with a handsome illuminated address as an appreciation of his services.

The Moose River Construction and Development Company, Limited, Kapuskasing, Ont., was recently incorporated to conduct a general lumbering business in all its branches. Capital, $100,000. H. B. McKinnon of Kenora, Ont., and L. D. Stuart of Kapuskasing, are two of the incorporators.

The Service Lumber Company, Limited, Russell, Manitoba, was recently granted a provincial charter to conduct a retail lumber business dealing in all kinds of wood products. Capital, $10,000. Sydney Cubbon, of Russell, Man., and Albert Miller, of Moose Jaw, Sask., are two of the incorporators.

The Whicher Lumber Company, Limited, Colpoys Bay, Ont., was recently incorporated to take over the business known as Whicher & Luncke and to manufacture and deal in lumber and timber. Capital, $50,000. C. E. Whicher and C. H. Wicher, both of Colpoys Bay, Ont., are two of the incorporators.

With the delivery of the freighters "Canadian Harvester" at Port Arthur; the "Canadian Logger" at Midland; and the "Canadian Pathfinder" and the "Canadian Engineer" at the Toronto yards of the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company, the building programme for the Canadian Merchant Marine, will be completed.

Despite the strike declared by union employees when the various lumber companies in the St. John valley demanded the return from a nine-hour wartime day to one of ten hours, it is announced that the sawmill concerns are getting all the help required to work their plants and that operations are now being carried on at full time.

Canadian Paper Box Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, has been incorporated to uphold and increase the standard of efficiency throughout the paper box industry in Canada. Among the incorporators are C. T. Reid, Hamilton, Ont.; J. H. Lefebvre, Montreal, and W. P. Bennett, Toronto.

The Belgian Industrial Company, Limited, Montreal, was recently granted a federal charter to conduct a business as manufacturers, exporters and dealers in logs, lumber, pulpwood and other forest by-products. Capital, $1,000,000. Among the incorporators are the Honorable William James Shaughnessy, K.C., and Chilion Graves Heward, both of Montreal.

Preparations for spring log drive for the D. R. Fraser and Company's

mills are proceeding apace on the Saskatchewan, booms are being towed into place and attached to the piers, and in general the activities in vogue are reminiscent of a past chapter in the history of Edmonton now re-opening. In the region of the low level bridge the booming is practically complete.

The Western Canada Pulp and Paper Company announces the removal of its head offices to Toronto, from Vancouver. H. J. Daly, president of the Home Bank of Canada, is now president of the company, succeeding Mr. E. M. Davis, and Mr. H. Helin has been appointed general manager in British Columbia. The company's plant at Port Mellon is likely to resume operations at once.

Archie G. Miller, a millwright of Fort William, was electrocuted recently in the Fort William Paper Mills, 2,200 volts passing through his body. Miller was in the slasher room of the new pulp plant for the purpose of turning on the power of one of the 21 horse-power motors. He closed the heavy switch and upon the instant contact was made, he was knocked down, a short circuit evidently existing in the switchboard.

A travelling school in forest protection, in the novel form of a railway coach elaborately equipped with forest exhibits and educational arguments for forest conservation, is at Bonaventure Station, Montreal. This makes the second railway car to be similarly equipped at Ottawa by the Canadian Forestry Association and sent on the road for educational work. The car will stay here two days and will then tour New Brunswick, later working through Quebec and Ontario.

One of the three Curtis seaplanes owned by the Laurentide Company, Limited, fell from about 4,000 feet on May 4, near Grandes Piles. The machine crashed into the forest. Captain Maxwell, the pilot, broke his collarbone; Romeo Vachon, his mechanic, received some scratches, and W. E. McE. Bowden, a passenger, was bruised. The machine was seen to fall by an employee of the company, who obtained assistance. The injured men were conveyed to the hospital at Grand Mere.

The death took place recently at his home in Chaplin Island Road, N.B., of William Campbell at the age of 88. Mr. Campbell was born at Shippegan, Gloucester County, and came to Newcastle when a very young man, where he first worked for the Harding Lumber Co. He later engaged in the lumber business and continued this as well as taking up farming, about 58 years ago. He was generous, kind-hearted and charitable and very well-liked among his associates. Deceased is survived by his wife; one son, Norman, C. I. Road, and one daughter, Mrs. Awls, at home.

The plant of the Mill Cut Homes & Lumber Co., Limited, 13th Ave and Arbutus St., Vancouver, was recently destroyed by fire. J. L. Northey is the manager of the company. The concern manufactured ready-made houses, and all the material being dry, the flames made great headway. The factory has been in operation for years, the company being originally organized by the Twentieth Century Housebuilders. Reorganization took place a year ago when the name, "Mill Cut Homes & Lumber Co." was adopted. The loss is estimated at about $15,000, and partly covered by insurance.

Meeting the growing demand for service by water from the Pacific Coast to Eastern Canada, the C.G.M.M. has announced that a number of its steamers will be placed on a B. C.-Montreal direct service, via the Panama Canal, beginning with the sailing some time ago of the SS. Canadian Carrier from St. John. Regular sailings from Montreal will follow the opening of the St. Lawrence, and sailings from Vancouver will also be arranged. Already there are numerous applications for lumber cargo space in the first vessel to sail from the Pacific Coast. There will be a saving of at least $6 per thousand as compared with rail rates on lumber.

The Victoria Mills, which are owned and operated by the Fraser Companies, Limited, at Fredericton, N.B., have commenced sawing operations for the season. This means a complete collapse of the strike declared at the plant when the management announced a return to the 10-hour day schedule. The planing mill has been operating for some time and loading crews have been working on a 10-hour day. Stanley Douglass, Limited, have started running their mill at Devon on a 10-hour basis and the Gunter mill at North Devon is also running. It is also announced that a crew will get the St. John River Log Driving Company's booms at Douglass ready for the season's operation. The men will work on a ten-hour basis and the wages will be about $3.00 a day.

Capt. Robert Dollar, head of the Dollar shipping and lumber interests, was in Vancouver recently and stated that low freight to the Orient was bringing the lumber business back to normal and the Dollar mills would ship all their output, between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 feet, to China this year. Capt. Dollar stated that before the war his company were shipping over 100,000,000 feet of lumber yearly to China, but when the war broke out and freight rates increased, a slump came and now recovery in trade is gradual. Captain Dollar is now the head of a fleet of twenty-four sailing ships and steamers. The services circle the globe, and pay especial attention to Oriental business. There are also steamboat lines far up the Yangtse River, and it is possible that another steamer may be bought this spring to add to the fleet of Dollar vessels that ply the lower river from Hankow to the mouth. In speaking of the bandits that infest the districts through which the upper river steamers pass, Captain Dollar said he had been on board several times when the vessels were attacked, but all he had to do to produce quiet was to step to the side of the vessel, take off his hat and let them see who he was.

Major R. E. Fischer of Cairo, Egypt, was in British Columbia recently in connection with the big order for ties, which was placed with the British Columbia mills through the Canada Overseas Trading Co. Major Fischer is a prominent business man of Egypt and is associated with much of the development of that country. He is expected to pay a visit to Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal soon. In an interview the Major said:—"For a new country it seems to me that your lumber people are unduly conservative. We have had great difficulty in placing business with them. Russia and Roumania are both extensive timber-growing countries, and are much better placed as regards distance. We are anxious to trade within the Empire, but B. C. must realize that there is competition from other sources," Mr. Fischer said. "With us it is a question of business first and sentiment afterwards. Russia and Roumania are both in dire need of foreign currency and will meet any of our conditions to get business, and those countries are rapidly becoming sufficiently stable for us to trade with them. It is all a question of satisfaction and price with us, and if the timber growing countries closer to Egypt are prepared to give us better service than we can get here the business will go to them." he continued. From what he has seen of the ties which are being cut in B. C. by the Associated Timber Exporters, Mr. Fischer is well satisfied with the quality. The railways of Egypt do not use creosoted ties, but green ones. There are no white ants in the country to attack the ties.

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1 x 7 x "	20,000 "	2 x 4 x 10/13	25,000 ft.
1 x 8 x "	10,000 "	2 x 5 x "	80,000 "
1¾ x 4 x 10/13	25,000 ft.	2 x 6 x "	80,000 "
1¾ x 5 x 10/13	50,000 "	2 x 7 x "	90,000 "
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White Pine;		
1 x 4/7 Good Strips	$120 00	$125 00
1¼ & 1½ x 4/7 Good Strips.	125 00	130 00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	150 00	160 00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	130 00	135 00
1¼ and 1½ x 8 and wider Good Sides	175 00	176 00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides.	180.00	190.00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	100 00	110 00
5/4 & 6/4 No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	105 00	115 00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	105 00	115 00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	65 00	67 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	66 00	68 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	66 00	68 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	69 00	71 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
1 x 12 Mill Run	75 00	77 00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 Mill Run	69 00	71 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	65 00	67 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	67 00	69 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	69 00	71 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	79 00	81 00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	48 00	50 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	47 00	49 00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	49 00	51 00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	49 00	51 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	33 00	35 00
1 x 10 x 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	39 00	41 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 3 Mill Culls	25 00	27 00
Red Pine:		
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	56 00	58 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	60 00	62 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	64 00	66 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	56 00	58 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	57 00	59 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	60 00	62 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	62 00	64 00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	85 00	90 00
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	85 00	90 00
Spruce:		
1 x 4 Mill Run	45 00	47 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	47 00	49 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	50 00	52 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
1 x 12 Mill Run Spruce	62 00	64 00
Mill Culls	44 00	46 00

HEMLOCK (M R)

(In car load lots f.o.b. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	36 00	38 00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	39 00	40 00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	41 00	43 00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	42 00	44 00
1 x 7, 9 & 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	41 00	43 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 12 and 14 ft.	38 00	40 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 18 ft.	43 00	45 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 20 ft.	45 00	47 00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft.	33 00	35 00

FIR FLOORING

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2 Edge Grain	C.
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2 Flat Grain (Depending upon widths)	B.
1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	No definite prices yet prevail on forest products generally.
1¼ x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	
3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	
1 x 5 & 6 Fir Casing	
1 x 8 & 10 Fir Base	
1¼ & 1½ 8, 10 & 12" E. G. Stepping	
1¼ & 1½, 8, 10 & 12" F. G. Stepping	
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S.	
1¼ & 1½ x 4 to 12, Clear Fir, D4S	
XX Shingles 6 butts 1 to 2". per M.	
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in., per M.	
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2 in., per M.	

LATH

	F.O.B. Mill
No. 1 White Pine	$12.00
No. 2 White Pine	10.50
No. 3 White Pine, 4 ft.	9.00
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in.	5.00
Merchantable Spruce Lath, 4 ft.	7.00

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for carloads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

The prices quoted on imported woods do not include American exchange.

ASH, WHITE

(Dry weight 3800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$110.00	$ 60.00	$ 30.00
1¼"	120.00	75.00	35.00
2"	130.00	90.00	40.00
2½" & 3"	155.00	110.00	50.00
4"	155.00	110.00	50.00

ASH, BROWN

4/4	$120.00	$ 60.00	$ 40.00
6/4	130.00	70.00	45.00
8/4	145.00	70.00	45.00

BIRCH

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$110.00	$ 65.00	$ 45.00
5/4 and 6/4	120.00	75.00	50.00
8/4	125.00	80.00	50.00
10/4 and 12/4	140.00	95.00	60.00
16/4	140.00	100.00	65.00

BASSWOOD

(Dry weight 2500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	$100.00	$ 70.00	$ 40.00	$ 30.00
5/4 & 6/4	105.00	75.00	45.00	35.00
8/4	110.00	80.00	50.00	45.00

BEECH.

The quantity of beech produced in Ontario is not large and is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices. At present the prevailing quotation on log run, mill culls out, delivered in Toronto is $60.00 to $70.00.

CHESTNUT

(Dry weight 2800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1"	$115.00	$ 75.00	$ 45.00
1¼" to 1½"	125.00	85.00	50.00
2"	135.00	95.00	50.00

ELM, SOFT

(Dry weight 3100 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	$105.00	$ 75.00	$ 45.00	$ 30.00
6/4 & 8/4	140.00	105.00	70.00	50.00
12/4	155.00	130.00	85.00	

GUM, RED

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	Plain 1s & 2s	Plain No. 1 Com.	Quartered 1s & 2s	Quartered No. 1 Com.
1"	$ 90.00	$ 55.00	$110.00	$ 80.00
1¼"	100.00	65.00	120.00	90.00
1½"	100.00	65.00	120.00	90.00
2"	115.00	90.00	140.00	95.00

Figured Gum, $10 per M. extra, in both plain and quartered.

GUM, SAP

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	53.00	$38.00
1¼" and 1½"	68.00	53.00
2"	73.00	58.00

HICKORY

(Dry weight 4500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$110.00	$ 60.00	$ 45.00
1¼"	135.00	90.00	55.00
1½"	135.00	90.00	55.00
2"	150.00	105.00	60.00

MAPLE, HARD

(Dry weight 4200 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Com. No. 1	Com. No. 2	Com. No. 3
4/4	$110.00	$ 50.00	$ 35.00	$ 25.00
5/4 & 6/4	115.00	60.00	50.00	
8/4	115.00	65.00	55.00	
12/4	120.00	75.00	65.00	
16/4	140.00	100.00	80.00	

SOFT MAPLE

The quantity of soft maple produced in Ontario is small and it is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices.

PLAIN WHITE & RED OAK

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$105.00	$ 70.00
5/4 — 6/4	120.00	80.00
8/4	130.00	90.00
10/4	150.00	100.00
12/4	150.00	100.00
16/4	170.00	110.00

WHITE OAK, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$160.00	$ 90.00
5/4 & 6/4	170.00	100.00
8/4	180.00	120.00

QTD. CUT RED OAK

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$140.00	$ 85.00
5/4 & 6/4	150.00	95.00
8/4	160.00	105.00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:	
1-in. x 7-in. and up	$150 00
1¼-in. and 1½-in., 8-in. & up	190 00
2-in. x 7-in. and up	200 00
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up.	90 00
Pine good strips:	
1-in.	125 00
1¼-in. and 1½-in.	145.00
2-in.	150 00
Pine good shorts:	
1-in. x 7-in. and up	135 00
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.	110 00
1¼-in. and 1½-in.	135 00
2-in.	140 00
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	80 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	95 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	90 00
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	75 00
Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips	65 00
Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips	65 00
Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips	72 00
Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips	72 00
Pine, 1 x 8-in., s.c. 12 to 16 ft.	73 00
Pine, 1-in. x 10-in. M.R.	75 00
Pine, s.c. sidings, 1½ and 2-in.	75 00
Pine, s.c. strips 1-in.	62 00
1¼, 1½ and 2-in.	65 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.	55 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5	56 00
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6	58 00
Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11', 1"x10"	60 00
Pine box Boards:	
1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	50 00
1"x3", 12'-16'	55 00
Pine, mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-ft. and up	50 00
Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.	40 00
O. culls r & w p	28 00 32 00

RED PINE, LOG RUN

mill culls out, 1-in.	36 00	52 00
mill culls out, 1¼-in.	36 00	52 00
mill culls out, 1½-in.	38 00	52 00
mill culls out, 2-in.	40 00	52 00
mill culls, white pine, 1"x7" and up		45 00

MILL RUN SPRUCE

1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	37 00
1"x4" and up, 12'-16'	37 00
1"x9"-10" and up, 12'-16'	42 00 44 00
1¼" x 7, 8 and 9" and up, 12'-16'	42 00 45 00
1¼ x 10 and up 12'-16'	43 00 45 00
1½" x 12" x 12" and up, 12'-16'	50 00
Spruce, 1-in. clear fine dressing and B)	50 00 53 00
Hemlock, 1-in. cull	30 00 32 00
Hemlock 1-in. log run	40 00 42 00
Hemlock, 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'	48 00 53 00
Tamarac	29 00 31 00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	52 00 56 00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out	54 00 58 00
Birch, log run	48 00 50 00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2-in.	60 00 70 00
Ash, black, log run	62 00 65 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57 00 62 00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51 00 56 00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47 00 52 00

Lath per M:

No. 1 white pine, 1¼-in. x 4 ft.	Open
No. 2 White Pine	Open
Mill run white pine	Open
Spruce, mill run 1½-in.	8 00
Red pine, mill run	8 00
Hemlock, mill run	6 50
White Cedar Shingles;	
XXXX, 18-in.	12 00
Clear butt, 18-in.	10 00
18-in. xx	7 00
Spruce logs (pulp)	20 00 28 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Foot
First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. average, according to lineal	100 110
19 in. and up average	110 120

SPRUCE DEALS

(At Mill)

	Per M. Ft.
3 in. unsorted Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	$35 00 $37 00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	38 00 40 00
3 in. unsorted Quebec, 9 in. wide	48 00 50 00

OAK

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.
According to average and quality 55 ft. cube	1 25 1 30

ELM

(At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet, cube	1 00 1 20
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 feet	90 1 00

BIRCH PLANKS

(At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft.	35 00 40 00

SARNIA, ONT.

PINE, COMMON AND BETTER

1 x 6 and 8 in.	$110 00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	130 00
1¼ and 1½ in. and up wide	180 00
2 in. and up wide	180 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	125 00
5/4 & 6/4 and up No. 1 and better	150 00
8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	150 00

No. 1 CUTS

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	115 00
1¼ in., 8 in. and up wide	125 00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide	125 00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide	130 00
2½ in. and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide	175 00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide	185 00

No. 1 BARN

1 in.; 10 to 16 ft. long	$80 00	90 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	85 00	95 00
2½ to 3 in., 10/16 ft.	90 00	100 00

No. 2 BARN

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	75 00	82 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	75 00	85 00
2½, 1½ and 3 in.	85 00	95 00

No. 3 BARN

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	68 00	74 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	72 00	75 00

BOX

1 in., 1¼ in. & 1½ in., 10/16'	60 00	62 00

MILL CULLS

Mill Run Culls	
1 in., 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft.	$50 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	51 00

ST. JOHN, N.B.

From Yards and Mills

ROUGH LUMBER

Retail Prices Per M. Sq. Ft.

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh. Merch Spr.	$32 00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge.	35 00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 4 sides.	35 00
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough.	40 00
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6	45 00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7	45 00
2x10, 3x9	47 50
2x12, 3x10, 3x12, 8x8 and up	47 50
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4 & 5.	30 00
Merch Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x6	35 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x7 & up	45 00
Refuse Bds., Deals & Setgs.	24 00

Above random lengths up to 18-0 long. Lengths 19-0 & up $5.00 extra per M.

For planing Merch. and Refuse Bds, add $2.00 per M to above prices.
Laths, $7.00.

SHINGLES

	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	$6.60
" Clears	6.10
" 2nd Clears.	5.35
" Extra No. 1	3.60
Spruce	5.00

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

No. 1 SPRUCE

Dimension	S.1.S and 1.E 10 ft.	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.
2 x 4	$36	$35	$35	$36
2 x 6	37	35	35	36
2 x 8	38	36	36	37
2 x 10	39	37	37	38
2 x 12	40	38	38	39

(Continued on page 82)

FIRE BRICK
AND CLAY

We make several brands of fire brick made by every known process of manufacture from a selection of various high grade Pennsylvania clays. This enables us to furnish the best adapted fire brick for your boilers, dutch ovens, refuse burners, kilns, etc.

We specialize in fire brick for power plants and if you will advise us whether your boilers are hand fired or stoker fired and kind of fuel used we can then give you the proper brick for your work.

We carry a large stock of our different brands in various sizes and shapes in our Hamilton warehouse, which enables us to ship at once.

We manufacture the following well-known brands:

"Elkco Special," "Elk Steel," "St. Marys," "Keystone" and "M.D. Elk"

Write for copy of our catalogue,

Elk Fire Brick Co. of Canada, Ltd.

HIGH GRADE FIRE BRICK and CLAY

Sun Life Bldg., Hamilton, Canada

Representatives for Maritime Provinces:
RHODES, CURRY COMPANY, Ltd., Head Office, AMHERST, N.S.
Branches at Sydney and New Glasgow, N. S.

IT'S A BEAR

in the Woods

ANY SHAPE

ANY WEIGHT

James Smart Plant

Brockville, Canada

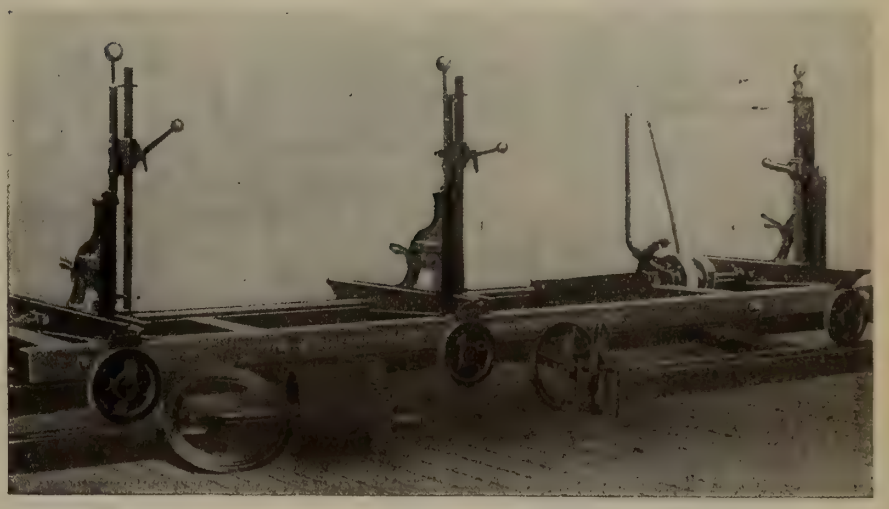
The Carriage You Are Looking For

Our No. 1 Size

CARRIAGE—Has three head blocks, as shown in cut, usually set 9 and 6 feet apart, will be placed any distance apart to suit purchaser. Knees open 38 in. from saw, and is fitted with Knight or Peel dogs, as desired. Taper movement on each knee. 1 15-16 in. steel set bar with steel pinions and coil spring receder, and friction lever brake for stopping knees where required. Timbers are 5 x 6 in., or heavier if desired, well bolted and braced. Diameter of truck wheel, 12 in. Axles 1¾ in. diameter, and extend clear across carriage, are furnished with self-oiling bearings. Front block is fitted with timber rule, placed as desired; 54 feet of V and flat track furnished with each carriage.

SET WORKS—As shown in cut, is made up of ratchet wheel 12 in. diameter, 4 in. face, with set lever carrying 7 steel pawls of varying lengths; also, same number of check pawls set in quadrant. Both sets of pawls are disengaged from either side of carriage when required to recede knees. This is a positive set, without lost motion.

FEED WORKS—As shown in cut, consists of 16 x 12 in. drum, with spur gear keyed to shaft. Pinion or friction shaft in saw frame engages with this gear. Cable takes two or three turns around drum, and is passed around end sheaves and attached to carriage. We also furnish 26 in. drum with internal gear in place of 16 in. drum when desired.



For Shingle, Lath and Portable Saw Mill Machinery write the well known manufacturers

The G. Walter Green Co., Limited

Send for Catalogue

PETREBOROUGH, ONT.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

For 2 inches, rough, add 50 cents.
For S1E only add 50 cents.
For S1S and 2E, S4S or D&M, add $3.00.
For timbers larger than 8 x 8, add 50c. for each additional 2 inches each way.
For lengths longer than 20 ft., add $1.00 for each additional two feet.
For selected common, add $5.00.
For No. 2 Dimension, $3.00 less than No. 1.
For 1 x 2 and 2 x 2, $2 more than 2 x 4 No. 1.
For Tamarac open.

FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE AND LARCH

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the market at present the following prices can only be regarded as nominal.

Mountain Stock

No. 1 Dimension and Timbers

2 x 4, 2 x 6 2 x 8, 12/16 ft., S1S1E..	$35.50
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 10 ft. S1S1E ..	36.50
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 ft. S1S1E ..	34.50
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 18/22, S1S1E ..	37.50
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 24/32, S1S1E ..	39.50
2 x 10, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	37.50
2 x 10 ft., S1S1E	37.50
2 x 10, 18/22, S1S1E	38.50
2 x 10, 24/32, S1S1E	40.50
2 x 12, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	37.00
2 x 12; 10, 18, 20	39.00
2 x 12; 24, 26, 28, 30, 32	41.00

B. C. COAST FIR

Dimension S1S and E.

2 x 4 in. 6 ft.	$30 50
2 x 4 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	31 50
2 x 4 in., 16 ft.	32 50
2 x 4 in., 18 and 20 ft.	33 50
2 x 4 in., 22 to 32 ft.	35 50
2 x 10 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	32 75
2 x 10 in., 16 ft.	33 75
2 x 10, 18 to 20 ft.	34 75
2 x 10 in., 22 to 32 ft.	36 75
2 x 12 in., 8 to 14 ft.	33 25
2 x 12 in., 16 ft.	34 25
2 x 12 in., 19 and 20 ft.	35 25
2 x 12 in., 22 to 32 ft.	37 25
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 8 to 14 ft. ...	35 75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4, 16 ft.	36 75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4, 18 and 20 ft.	37 75
3 x 3 and 3 x 4, 22 to 32 ft.	39 75
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 6 x 16 ft.	38 00
6 x 6, 6 x 8 and 8 x 8, 18 and 20 ft.	38 50
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 22 to 32 ft.	39 50

BUFFALO & TONAWANDA

WHITE PINE
Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	240 00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	240 00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	265 00
Selects, 4/4	215 00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	215 00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	240 00
Fine Common 4/4	165 00
Fine Common 5/4	175 00
Fine Common 6/4	175 00
Fine Common 8/4	175 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	125 00
No. 1 Cuts 5/4	135 00
No. 1 Cuts 6/4	135 00
No. 1 Cuts 8/4	140 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	85 00
No. 2 Cuts 5/4	110 00
No. 2 Cuts 6/4	115 00
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	120 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	70 00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	70 00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	72 00
Dressing 5/4	105 00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	110 00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	115 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	150 00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	150 00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	150 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	135 00
No. 2 Moulding 6/4	135 00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	140 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	90 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	84 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	85 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	73 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	75 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 12	81 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	53 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	55 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 12	57 00
Box 1 x 6 and 8	47 00
Box 1 x 10	48 00
Box 1 x 12	49 00
Box 1 x 13 & up	50 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

MAPLE

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$ 85 00	$ 52 00	$ 30 00
5/4" to 8/4"	90 00	58 00	35 00
10/4 to 4"	95 00	60 00	35 00

RED BIRCH

1"	125 00	80 00
5/4 & up . ..	130 00	85 00

SAP BIRCH

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	95 00	60 00	35 00
5/4 & up	105 00	65 00	40 00

SOFT ELM

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	60 00	40 00	25 00
5/4 to 8"	65 00	45 00	30 00

BASSWOOD

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	60 00	45 00	25 00
5/4 to 2"	70 00	50 00	30 00

PLAIN OAK

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	85 00	50 00	35 00
5/4 to 2"	95 00	60 00	40 00

WHITE & BROWN ASH

1"	90 00	55 00	30 00
5/4 to 2"	100 00	65 00	40 00
10/4 to up	115 00	80 00	45 00

BOSTON, MASS.

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian white pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in carloads.

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the market at present the following prices can only be regarded as nominal.

White pine uppers, 1 in.	210 00
White pine uppers, 1¼, 1½ in.... 2 in.	220 00 230 00
White pine uppers, 2½, 3 in.	245 00
White pine uppers, 4 in.	255 00
Selectst, 1 in.	190 00
Selects, 1¼, 2 in.	200 00
Selects, 2½, 3 in.	220 00
Selects, 4 in.	230 00
Fine common, 1 in., 30 per cent. 12 in. and up	170 00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up	170 00
Fine Common, 1¼ to 2 in. ...190 00-200 00	
Fine Common, 2½ and 3 in.	210 00
Fine Common, 4 in.	215 00
1 in. shaky clear	85 00
1¼ in. to 2 in. shaky clear	90 00
1 in. No. 2 dressing	95 00
1¼ in. to 2 in. No. 2 dressing	95 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.	110 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	130 00
No. 1 Cuts, 2½ and 3 in.	160 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	90 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	97 00

Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	95 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	90 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	90 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	80 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	75 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	76 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	58 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	56 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	55 00

No. 1 Clear

Can. spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9 in.	90 00
1 x 10 in.	90 00
No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.	85 00
No. 1, 1 x 8 and 9 in.	85 00
No. 1, 1 x 10 in.	85 00
No. 2, 1 x 5 & 5 in. 52 00	48 00
No. 2, 1 x 4 & 7 in.	49 00
No. 2, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	51 00
No. 2, 1 x 10 in.	51 00
No. 2, 1 x 12 in.	53 00

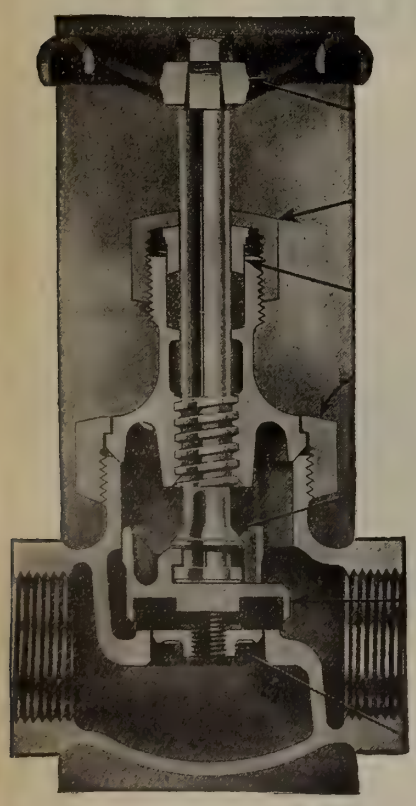
Spruce, 12 in. dimension 53 00		56 00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension 52 00		55 00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension 51 00		54 00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension 50 00		53 00
2 x 10 in. random lengths, 8 ft. and dup 46 00		48 00
2 x 12 in., random lengths 47 00		49 00
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7 ...		38 00
3 x 4 and 4 x 4 in.		40 00
2 x 9		42 00
All other random lengths, 7-in. and under, 8 ft. and up		38 00
5-inch and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, p 1s ...40 00		42 00
1 x 2		42 00
1 x 3.....		40 00
1⅝ in. spruce lath 8 50		9 00
1½ in. spruce lath		8 00

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	6 50
Clears	6 00
Second Clear	3 75
Clear Whites	3 50
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	4 00
Extra 1s (Clear whites out	3 00
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in. 5 50	5 80
Red Cedar Eurekas, 18-inch, 5-butts to 2-in.	10 00
Red Cedar Perfections, 5 butts to 2¼	11 00
Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2 in. extra red cedar	5 25

SEVEN FEATURES OF THE CRANE NUMBER 7

for use in plants where continuous service is required and where discs must be changed quickly without injury to the valve.



1—Easily removable malleable iron, non-heat wheel.

2—Malleable iron nut

3—Brass gland

4—Malleable iron nut

5—May be packed under pressure when valve is wide open

6—Removable disc holder for quick change.

7—Removable nut for changing disc

Made in sizes ¼-to 2-inch; for 150 pounds steam working pressure; discs for steam, air and water supplied as ordered. Body, Bonnet, Stem, Disc Holder, Gland, made of Brass.

Fully described in Circular No. 1 which will be sent upon request.

Manufacturers of Valves, Fittings and Piping Equipment and Distributors of Pipe, Plumbing and Heating Supplies.

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HALIFAX, OTTAWA, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY, VANCOUVER.

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HEAD OFFICE & WORKS
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MONTREAL

CRANE-BENNETT
Limited
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LONDON, ENGLAND.

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MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM.

UNUSUAL!

A 72 inch 15 ply Belt, 100 feet long is unusual. Nevertheless such belts are required occasionally and as a rule the requisition specifies **"Condor,"** the Original, Red, Friction Surface Belt. Let our representative tell you **Why.**

Condor BELT

Condor Belt is used on Main Drives in Saw and Planing Mills. It is also used on Edger Drives, Circular Saw and Band Saw Drives, and all other Saw and Planing Mill Drives.

We have an interesting Handbook containing useful information about belts, that we will mail to you upon request.

The General Supply Company of Canada, Limited

OTTAWA MONTREAL TORONTO NORTH BAY WINNIPEG MONCTON, N.B. VANCOUVER

LARGE STOCKS CARRIED

Rubber Goods FOR LUMBERMEN

Belting Our long experience in the making of Rubber Belts enables us to specialize on this line. "P.M.S.," "Special Drive" and "Lion" are our leading brands for power transmission.

Packings "Redstone" High Pressure Sheet Packing has proved by test that it will outlast any other similar packing on the market. We make Spiral and Ring Packings, etc., that are equally reliable.

Hose for Steam, Water, etc., in various grades, made especially to give satisfactory and economical service under different conditions.

Fire Hose One or more of our twenty brands of Fire Hose will be found, not only in the best equipped Factories, Mills, etc., but in almost every Fire Department in the Dominion.

Gutta Percha & Rubber, Limited

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EDMONTON CALGARY LETHBRIDGE VANCOUVER VICTORIA

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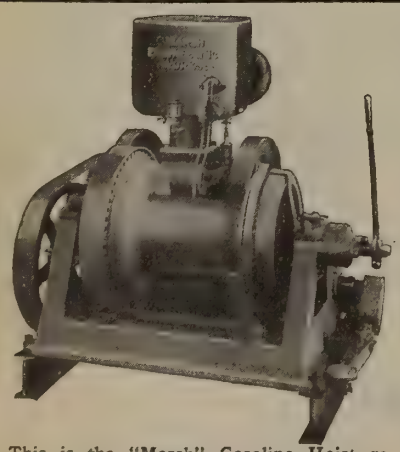


This is the "Marsh" Gasoline Hoist referred to in the letter.

Gasoline Power is Proven

For Use in the Woods

The "MARSH" Gasoline Hoist does the work

Read the following testimonial:—

"Regarding the 6 H.P. Single Drum "MARSH" Gasoline Hoist that I purchased from you last August I take pleasure in advising you that this machine met the requirements perfectly and would say that it is giving entire satisfaction in every respect."

(Name given on request.)

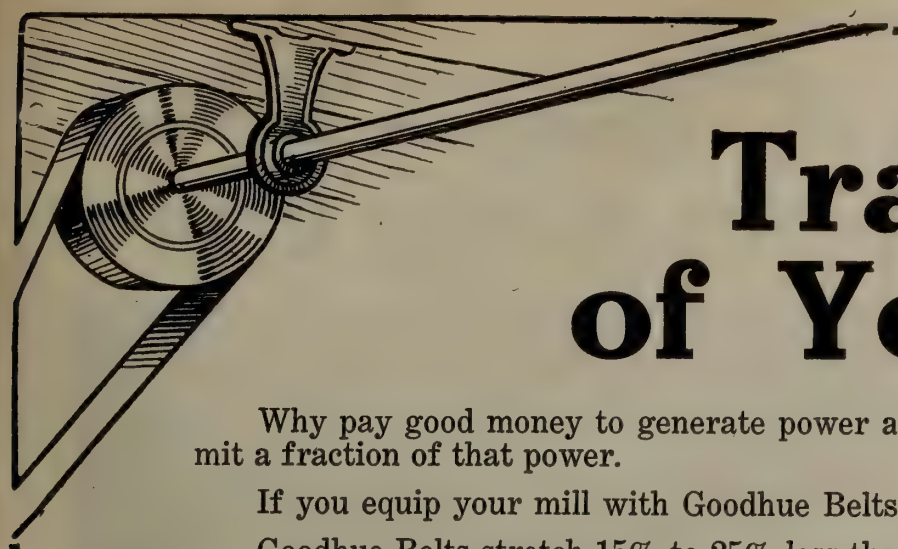
Do you want to reduce your Skidding and Loading Costs and Increase your Daily Output? A "Marsh" Hoist will do it for you as it has for others.

Write for booklet and full information.

Marsh Engineering Works, Limited ***ESTABLISHED 1846*** **Belleville, Ontario**

Sales Agents: MUSSENS LIMITED, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

6 H.P. Single Drum "Marsh" Gasoline Hoist at work in woods



Transmit 100% of Your Power

Why pay good money to generate power and then employ a poor belt that will only transmit a fraction of that power.

If you equip your mill with Goodhue Belts you can transmit 100% of the power generated.

Goodhue Belts stretch 15% to 25% less than other belts and have just the right amount of "cling" on the pulley.

Write us for particulars and prices

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Beef, Veal, Mutton
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Butter, Cheese,
Oleomargarine, Lard,
Eggs, Poultry, Headcheese,
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Keep up your stock of provisions. The efficiency of your camp depends upon it. Let us quote on your supplies.

Gunns Limited, West Toronto

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We are the Canadian Manufacturers of

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(Pat. U. S. A. and Can.)

A REALLY PORTABLE ROSSER

Weighing 1800 lbs. and occupying space 8' x 9' which rosses wood 2 ft. or 4 ft. long, with a minimum of waste and low cost of upkeep.

Actual Test Has Shown Only 8% Net Loss.

And Capacity 2 to 3 Cords per Hour.

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MADE IN CANADA

POSITIVELY NO FLIES OR MOSQUITOES

when using

"FLY TERROR"

the only fly repellant on the market used with satisfaction by all lumbermen and bushmen.

The largest lumbering concerns are providing their men with Fly-Terror during the drive and they all agree to say that it is a "money saver."

Special prices for large quantities—Send your order in advance for spring delivery.

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Let us send you our catalogue, price lists and samples. We are confident that the all round superiority of our line will convince you of the desirability of giving them a place in your stocks.

Everything you require for the comfort and health of your men is included,—clothing, footwear, bedding and tents. Write to-day.

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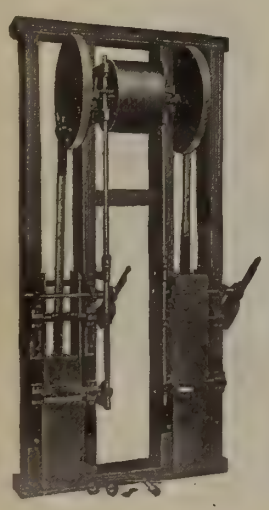

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Manufactured By

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PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, INC. Philadelphia, Pa.

"Proctor" DRYERS

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Canada's Banner Province

Ontario's timber production last year valued at $26,774,937 or 40% of Canada's total output.

Pine production, 905,442,000 ft. B.M.
Pulpwood, 246,282 cords.
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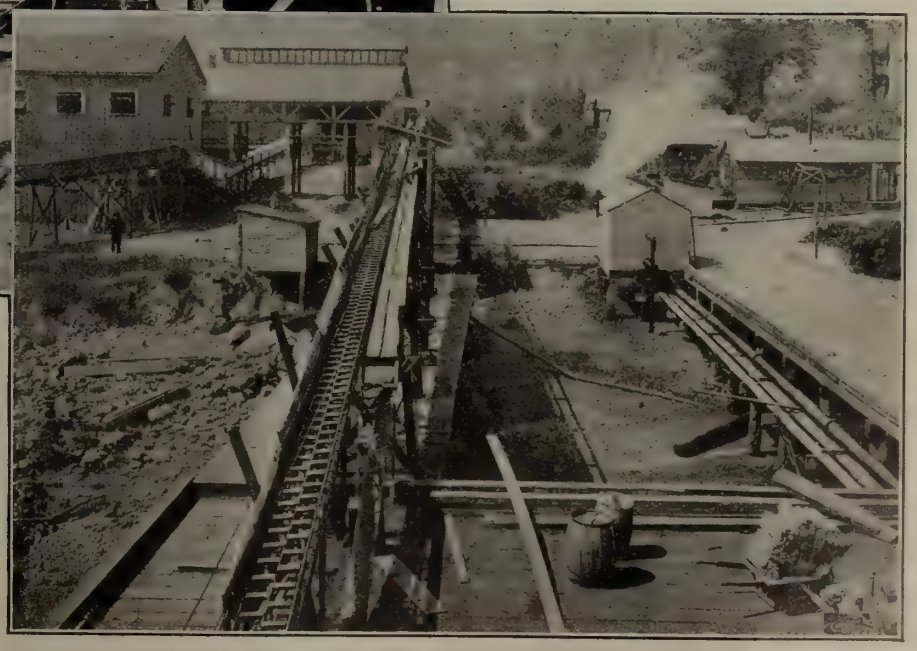
Ontario's woodworking industries, using 34 different kinds of wood, provide a ready market for the lumberman. Eighty-two per cent. of lumber used in Ontario's industries purchased within the Province.

Ontario's vast resources offer unsurpassed opportunities to the lumberman.
For maps and full information regarding Ontario, apply to

HON. BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests

Illustrating portable unit of Mathews Conveyor for unloading cars.

Photo by courtesy of Windsor Lumber Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.



Illustrating permanent installation of Mathews Lumber Conveyor, between mill and shipping and distributing platform.

Photo by courtesy of Vancouver Cedar Mills, Roche Point, B.C.

Write for Catalogue L.

MATHEWS GRAVITY CARRIER COMPANY, LIMITED
PORT HOPE - ONTARIO

"The greatest indictment which can be brought against industry in the United States is the charge of waste."

—Quotation from Babson's Report

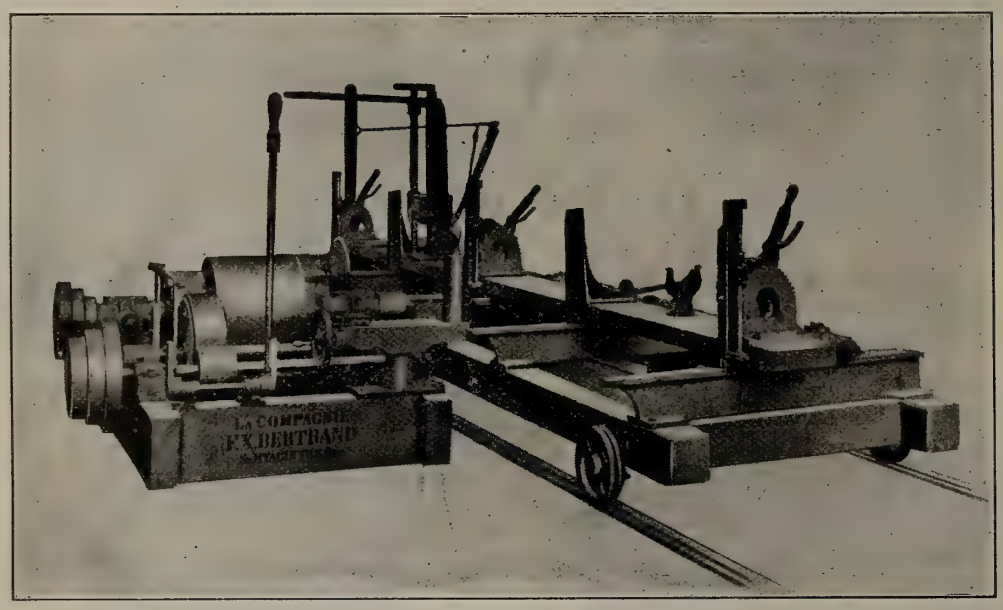
Can you answer this charge and clear yourself in the tribunal of Competition?
The indictment is particularly true in the woodworking industry and can be laid principally to inefficient kilns.
Analyze the results of this department in your own business and determine what your answer will be.

GRAND RAPIDS VAPOR KILN

GRAND RAPIDS MICHIGAN

WESTERN VAPOR KILN COMPANY, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

BERTRAND MACHINERY



IDLE machinery cuts in on the millman's profits. Idle machinery caused by faulty construction is something that every millman should avoid—can avoid by using only machinery that is dependable — BERTRAND MACHINERY.

We do not mean that a BERTRAND machine never suffers a breakdown, but we do claim that it will give a service, day in and day out that is equalled by few others made here or in any other country. And the fact that it is made right here in Canada is worth your consideration, too.

La Compagnie Manufacturiere F. X. Bertrand

ST. HYACINTHE, QUE.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM ENGINES AND WOODWORKING MACHINERY

READ about the situation in the Mountain Mills and Camps. Hear all the chatter of the Coast, Yard and Waterfront, for

It Will Help You in Your Business

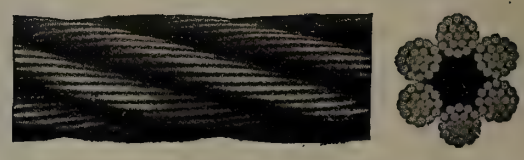
Once a month—$2 a year

Western Lumberman

WINNIPEG
Electric Railway Chbrs.

VANCOUVER
Winch Building

WIRE ROPE



For LUMBERMEN, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS

"We have the Right Rope for every purpose"

We solicit your enquiries. Write for our catalogue.

Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co., Hamilton

Gerlach Machinery

PRODUCES THE BEST as Well as the Cheapest

Tight or Slack Staves, Headings, Kegs, Barrels and Short Box Shooks

100% to 400% profit in Cooperage Stock today. Be wise and purchase the best Machinery.

Circular, Drag and Cylinder Saws.
Cylinder Saws Repaired

Dixie Portable Gasoline Drag Saw

Price with 1 saw blade and dry battery ignition system	$270.00
Price with 1 saw blade and Bosch Magneto ignition system	300.00
Price extra 5, 5½ or 6 foot saws, each	14.00
Price extra 6½ or 7 foot saws, each	16.00

The Peter Gerlach Co.

Established 1854
Cleveland, Ohio

SHELL-BAR, BOICO SUPPLY, LIMITED

BOICO

BOILER COMPOUND

The most extensively used compound on the market—"No cure, No pay".

Non-Clinker Shell-Bar Grates—
Over 3000 sets in use in Canada

PLIBRICO

JOINTLESS FIRE BRICK

A one piece jointless furnace lining.
Will last longer than fire brick and is easier to instal.

Gaskets, Packing, Tip It Welding Compound, Nox-Aer-Leek, Everjet Paint, Oils & Greases and everything in engine room supplies.

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Phone Parkdale 2470 — 1-15 Saunders Avenue
TORONTO

Kitchen's Stand Toughest Roughest Usage

Handling rough unplaned lumber is hard on clothes—the edges are like saws. Why put up with poor wearing garments that either keep you busy mending or make you look untidy. Wear

KITCHEN'S
"Railroad Signal"
OVERALLS

They are neatly fashioned to give long wear and fit; seams and buttons stand the rubs of hard service; the points that catch the rubs are reinforced; Kitchen's are roomy and comfortable. They are the biggest value ever offered because they outwear any other garment. Insist on Kitchen's if it's service you want.

Made only by

The Kitchen Overall & Shirt Co., Limited

Exclusive makers in Canada of Open-Front Work Shirts

Brantford - - Ontario

F. M. STAFFORD & SONS, SUDBURY, SELLING AGENTS

View of a Canadian cabinet shop, showing tables for House of Commons, Ottawa, being assembled.

The National Journal

for Woodworking Factories producing

Sash, Doors, Furniture, Flooring, Interior Finish, Boxes and Gramophones

Mailed every month for $2 per year.

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Receiving 1/28" Sliced Mahogany Veneer from a Coe Dryer in the Plant of The Breece Veneer Company at Kenova, West Virginia.

The Coe Dryer can also dry the thickest veneers with equal facility. All kinds and thicknesses of veneer are being dried on them daily, with the most gratifying results. This can be verified by corresponding with the users of this machine.

It is noted for:—Its satisfactory service; Its labor saving; The high quality of its product.

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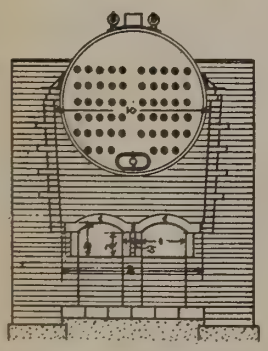

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Contractors for **Boiler Settings and Power Plant Brick Work**

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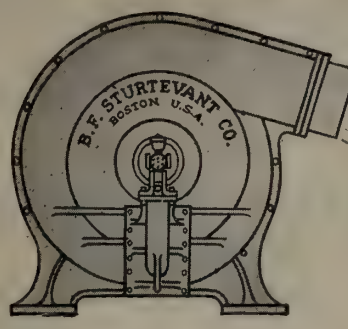
All work is under the supervision of Mr. John W. Gates, who has had 35 years 'experience in the designing and installation of Boiler Settings.



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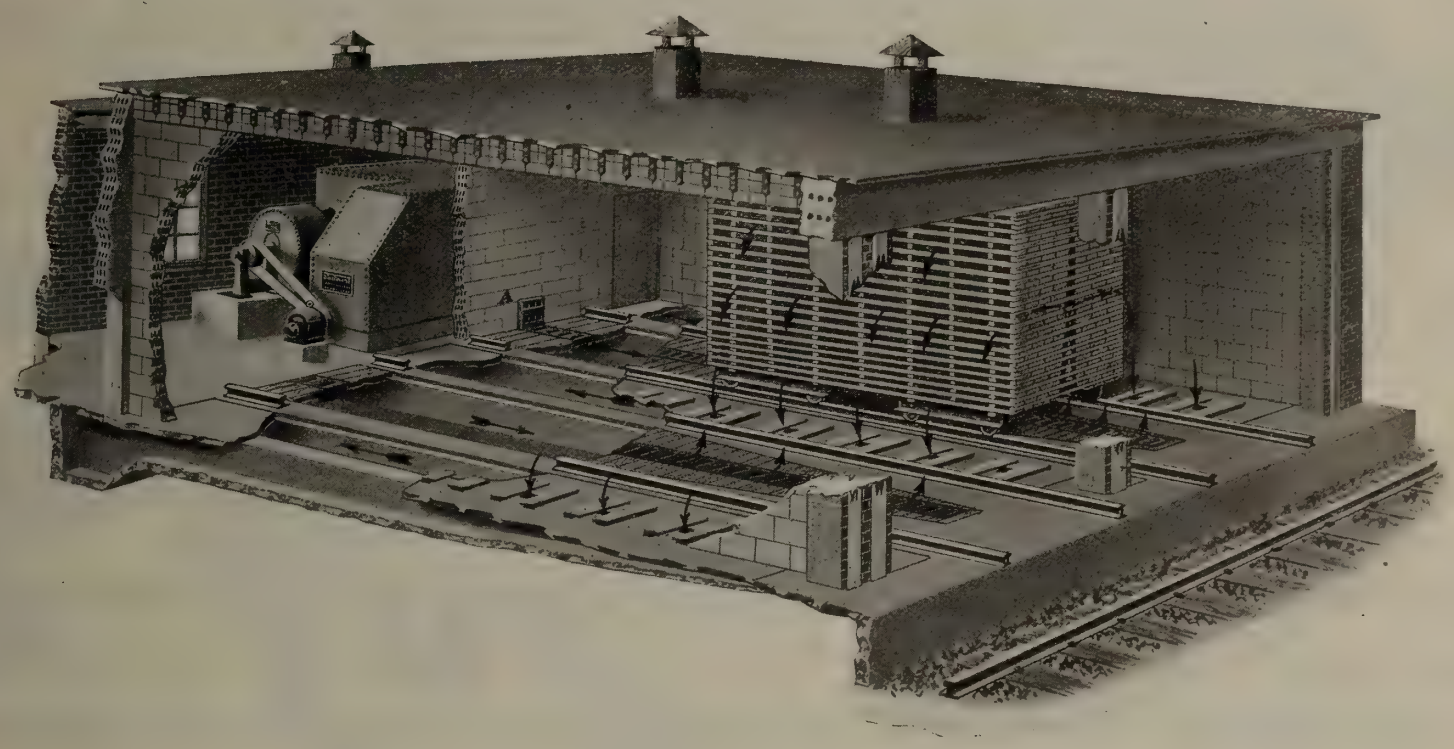

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Note that the air travels across only 3½ feet of boards whereupon it is reconditioned. This is your guarantee when one board is dry every board is dry.

"The Kiln with the Circulation You Can Understand"

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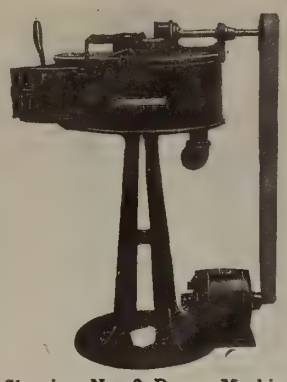

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Cut down waste, labour and material. This machine pays for itself within a year and will last a lifetime.

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Made of Chrome Vanadium Steel and tempered by a process known only to us.

In these saws you have a cutting tool that will stand up under the hardest usage and always give the greatest satisfaction.

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"Arrow Head" Saws are made in Canada by a Canadian firm employing Canadians—another reason why they are so good. May we send you catalogues and price lists?

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Built to the following specifications:—

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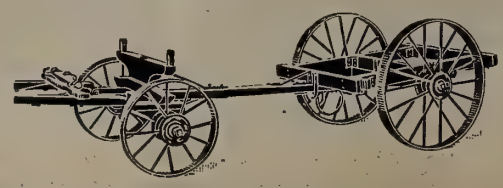

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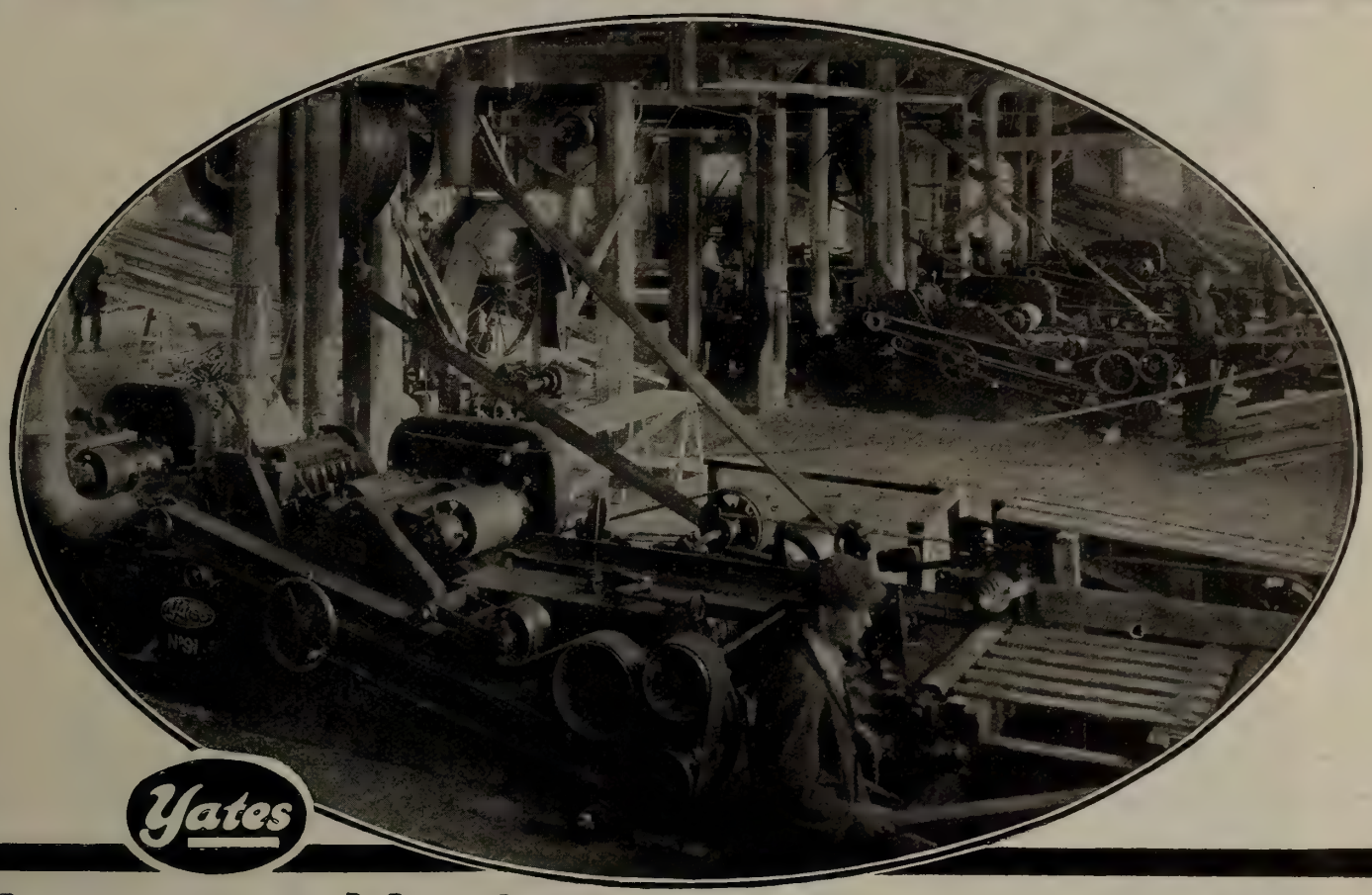
THE BIG GUNS OF THE PLANING MILL



The invariable choice of the man who knows

No. 91
Planer and Matcher

Above is shown a battery of "big guns" installed in the mill of Campbell-McLaurin Lumber Co., Drummondville, Que.

The "91" makes good wherever installed. The larger mills use the "91" because it is unequalled for production, finish and low upkeep cost.

Have you received our new "Planer and Matcher" booklet? We will gladly send you one.

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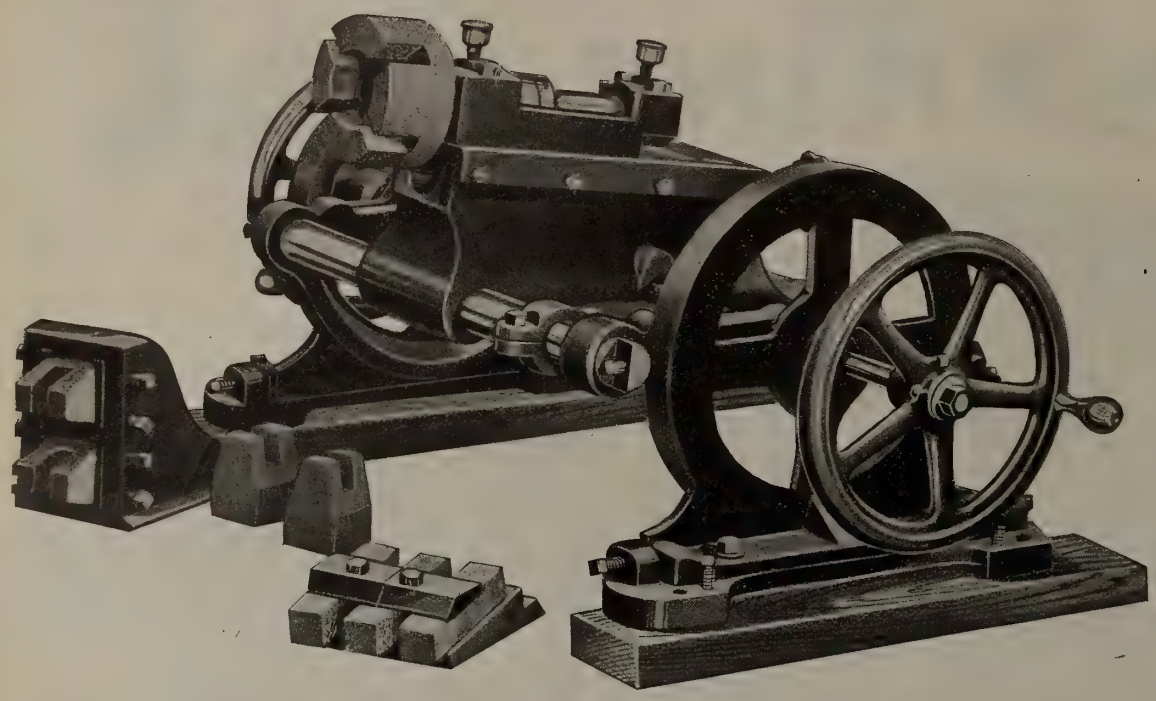
The GeBott Band Wheel Grinder



The illustration shows our latest model with interchangeable heads, showing slotted cup wheel arrangement with style "E" and "F" heads detached.

There are no belts or line shafting to bother with in operating this machine.

It swings in a rotating frame, and can be adjusted to either wheel in a few moments.

Both wheels can be ground from one setting.

The excellent machine that proves an acquisition to any planing mill.

We can furnish rebuilt, guaranteed filing room machinery for single or double band mills, and make prompt shipment. Your enquiries solicited and prices gladly given.

GeBott Manufacturing Company

BIG RAPIDS - MICH.

More and more, your profits must come from increased efficiency in your operating methods—there's where we can help you

Our New Improved Pulp Grinders

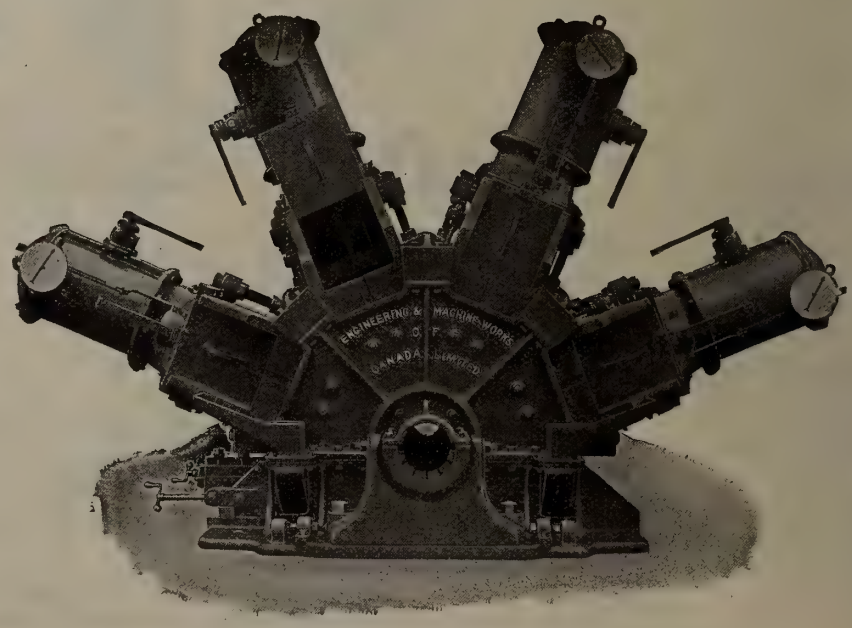
open up new avenues of profit through new efficiency.

"Tidmarsh" Patent Pulp Scrapers between the pockets prevent the pulp from entering the following pocket and being re-ground in to flour pulp.

"Tidmarsh" Automatic Door Openers open the doors instantly by reversing the pressure on the feet when the wood is ground away. Refilling is quicker and easier which means steadier production.

Pockets are tapered lengthwise and crosswise. Wood does not wedge in pockets. Pockets are wider and higher than usual, holding more wood, and not requiring re-filling so often. Large discharge opening. Large hand hole plates. Packing gland adjustable from outside of machine while in operation.
Let us send you full particulars.

Chippers, Flat Screen, Wet Machines, Deckers, Digestors, Diffusers, Tanks, Penstocks, etc.



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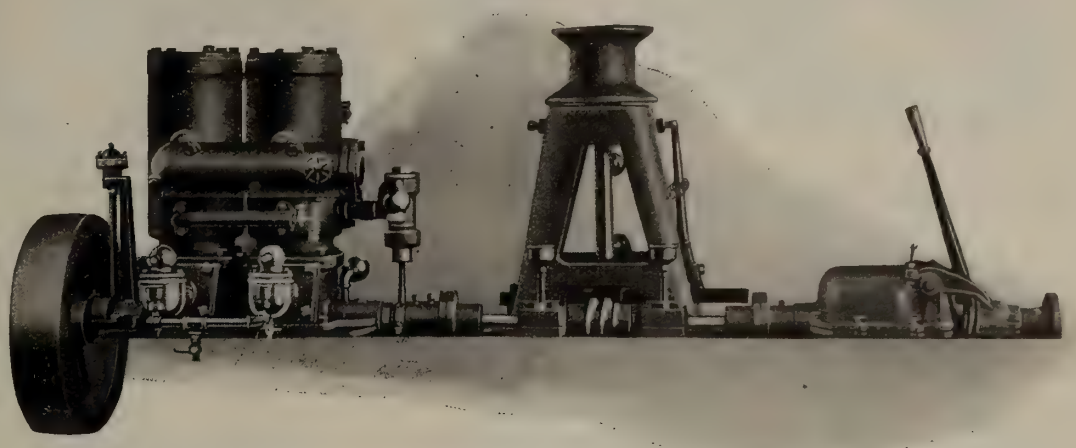

Above cut shows machinery that is installed in a 26'-6" x 6' Special Lumberman's Pointer.

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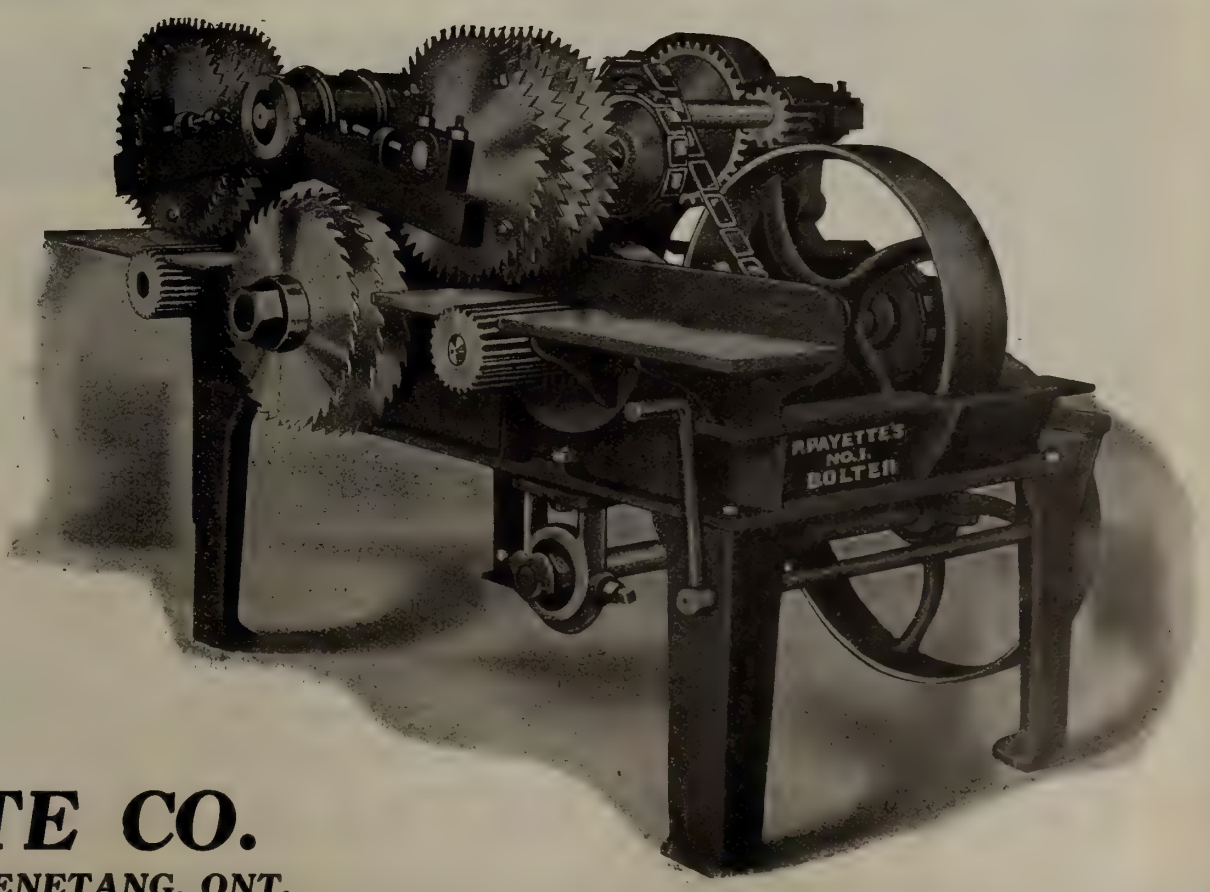
Shall we send you full particulars and prices?



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Excelsior Lumber Company
Fesserton Timber Company
Fraser Bryson Lumber Co., Ltd.
Gillies Bros, Limited
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Gordon & Co., George
Goodday & Company, H. R.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
Hart & McDonagh
Hettler Lumber Company, Herman H.
Hocken Lumber Company
Julien, Roch
Lay & Haight.
Lloyd, W. Y.
Loggie Co., W. S.
Long-Bell Lumber Company
Mason, Gordon & Co.
Mason & Co., Geo.
McCormack & Stewart
McFadden & Malloy
McLennan Lumber Company
Mickle Lumber Co.
Montreal Lumber Company
Moores, Jr.. E. J.
Muir & Kirkpatrick
Musgrave & Co.
Northern Lumber Mills.
Otis Staples Lumber Co.
Parry Sound Lumber Company
Rideau Lumber Co.
Ritchie, D. & J.
Rolland Lumber Co.
Snowball Co., J. B.
Spanish River Lumber Co.
Spencer, Limited, C. A.
Strong, G. M.
Summers, James R.
Taft-Davis Lumber Co.
Tennessee Lumber & Coal Co.
Terry & Gordon
Union Lumber Company
Watson & Todd, Limited
Wuichet, Louis

W. G. Harris,
President the Canada Metal Co., Limited

I want you to use

Imperial Genuine Babbitt Metal

For Stickers of highest speed, or Engines of heavy weight and

Harris Heavy Pressure

For all other general purpose work about your mills or factories, because in thirty-five years of practice, I have proven them to be

TRUSTWORTHY

Thousands of satisfied users.

You have my word, no better Babbitt is made, and I want you to believe me.

All Jobbers or Our Factories in

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG and VANCOUVER

will be pleased to fill your orders.

THE CANADA METAL COMPANY, Limited

ATKINS SAWS

STERLING QUALITY

WHO will supply the railroads with ties, timber and lumber?

The Saw Mill Men who are on the job.

Who will furnish lumber for the homes and buildings needed in every hamlet, village and city in this great land?

The Saw Mill Men.

Will they be on the job?

Of course they will if they use

Atkins STERLING QUALITY Saws

Clear the track and let's go—write or wire order to nearest branch or factory

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ESTABLISHED 1857 THE STERLING QUALITY SAW PEOPLE

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Toronto Blower Co.

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Anderson, Shreiner & Mawson
Auger & Company
Canadian Tie & Lumber Co.
Dupuis, Limited, J. P.
Eagle Lumber Company
Harris Tie & Timber Co., Ltd.
Long-Bell Lumber Co.
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McLennan Lumber Company
Terry & Gordon

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Canadian Link-Belt Company
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Green Company. G. Walter
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William
Jeffrey Mfg. Co.

PULP MILL MACHINERY
Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
Payette Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company

PULPWOOD
Bethune Pulp & Lumber Co.
British & Foreign Agencies
D'Auteuil Lumber Co.
Hansen & Co., A. K.
Price Bros. & Co.
Scott, Draper & Co.

PUMPS
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Co., William
Hopkins & Co. ,Ltd., F. H.
Smart-Turner Machine Company
Waterous Engine Works Company

RAILS
Gartshore, John J.
Hopkins & Co. ,Ltd., F. H.

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Canada Machinery Corporation

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(Rubber, Plastic and Liquid)
Beveridge Paper Company

ROPE
Consumers' Cordage Co.

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Atlas Asbestos Company
Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co.
Gutta Percha & Rubber Company

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Brompton Lumber & Mfg. Co.
Genoa Bay Lumber Company
Midland Woodworkers
Midland Wood Products, Ltd.

SASH STICKERS
Canada Machinery Corporation

SAW GUMMING WHEELS
Carborundum Company

SAWS
Atkins & Company, E. C.
Disston & Sons, Henry
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Gerlach Company, Peter
Green Company, G. Walter
Hoe & Company, R.
Radcliff Saw Mfg. Co.,
Shurly Co.. Ltd., T. F.
Shurly-Dietrich Company
Simonds Canada Saw Company

SAW FILING MACHINERY
GeBott Mfg. Co.

SAW MILL LINK-BELT
Canadian Link-Belt Company

SAW MILL MACHINERY
Robt. Bell Engine & Transfer Co.
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General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Hamilton Company, William
Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Company
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
La Compagnie Manufacture, F. X. Bertrand
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Mershon & Company, W. B.
Parry Sound Lumber Company
Payette Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company
Yates Machine Co., P. B.

SAW SHARPENERS
Canada Machinery Corporation
Hamilton Company, William
Waterous Engine Works Company

SAW SLASHERS
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Payette Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company

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British Smelting & Refining Co.
Hoyt Metal Company

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Apex Lumber Co.
Associated Mills, Limited
Brennen & Sons, F. W.
Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Canadian Western Lumber Co.
Cedar Products. Ltd.
Chaleurs Bay Mills
Chesbro, R. G.
Coast & Mountain Lumber Co.
D'Auteuil Lumber Co.
Dominion Lumber Sales Co.
Donovan. J.
Dry Wood Lumber Co.
Eagle Lumber Company
Edgecumbe-Newham Company
Federal Lumber Company
Fraser, Limited
Genoa Bay Lumber Company
Gillespie, James
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Grier & Sons, Limited, G. A.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
Heaps & Sons
Heeney, Percy E.
Landry Co., J. Robt.
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McLennan Lumber Company
Miller Company, Ltd., W. H.
Musgrave & Co.
Reynolds Company, Limited
Rose, McLaurin, Limited
Snowball Co.. J. B.
Terry & Gordon
Timms, Phillips & Co.
Vancouver Lumber Company
Vanderhoof Lumber Co.

SHINGLE MACHINES
Marsh Engineering Works, Limited

SHINGLE & LATH MACHINERY
Green Company, C. Walter
Hamilton Company, William
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Payette Company, P.

SHOEPACKS
Copeland Shoepack Company

SILENT CHAIN DRIVES
Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.

SLEEPING ROBES
Woods Mfg. Company, Ltd.

SMOKESTACKS
Hamilton Company, Wm.
Marsh Engineering Works, Limited
Waterous Engine Works Company

SNOW PLOWS
Pink Company, Thomas

SOLDERS
Canada Metal Co.
Hoyt Metal Company

SPARK ARRESTORS
Waterous Engine Works Company

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Anderson. Shreiner & Mawson
Barrett, Wm.
Bartram & Ball
Beauchemin & Fils, P.
Blair Bros.
Boisse & Racicot
Bourgouin, H.
Campbell, McLaurin Lumber Co.
Canadian Western Lumber Co.
Cane & Co., Jas. G.
Canfield, P. L.
Cedar Products, Limited
Chesbro, R. G.
Cooke, F. W.
Continental Lumber Co.
Cox, Long & Co.
Dudley, Arthur N.
Dunfield & Company
Edgecumbe-Newham Company
Fraser, Limited
Fraser-Bryson Lumber Company
Gillies Brothers
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Goodday & Company, H. R.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Harris Lumber Co.. Frank H.
Hart & McDonagh
Hocken Lumber Company
Julien, Roch
Lay & Haight.
Landry Co., J. Robt.
Lloyd, W. Y.
Loggie Co., W. S.
Louise Lumber Co.
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McCormack & Stewart
McLennan Lumber Company
Muir & Kirkpatrick
Musgrave & Co.
New Ontario Colonization Company
Northern Lumber Mills.
Power Lumber Co.
Price Bros. & Co.
Rolland Lumber Co.
Rose, McLaurin, Limited
Snowball Co., J. B.
Spencer, Limited, C. A.
Standard Export Lumber Co.
Strong, G. M.
Taft-Davis Lumber Co.
Terry & Gordon
U. G. G. Sawmills. Limited
Vanderhoof Lumber Co.

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Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.

STEEL CHAIN
Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.
Hopkins & Co. ,Ltd., F. H.
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
Waterous Engine Works Company

STEEL PLATE CONSTRUCTION
Marsh Engineering Works, Limited

STEAM PLANT ACCESSORIES
Waterous Engine Works Company

STEEL BARRELS
Smart-Turner Machine Co.

STEEL DRUMS
Smart-Turner Machine Co.

TARPAULINS
Turner & Sons, J. J.
Woods Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

TANKS
Canadian Chicago Bridge & Iron Co.
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.

TENTS
Turner & Sons, J. J.
Woods Mfg. Company

TENTS, CLOTHING
Grant, Holden & Graham, Limited

TIES
Auger & Company
Austin & Nicholson
Bethune Pulp & Lumber Co.
Canadian Tie & Lumber Co.
Cedar Products, Limited
Chaleurs Bay Mills
D'Auteuil Lumber Co.
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Harris Tie & Timber Company. Ltd.
McLennan Lumber Company
Miller, W. H. Co.
Price Bros. & Co.
Scott, Draper & Co.
Snowball Co., J. B.
Terry & Gordon

TIMBER BROKERS
Bradley, R. R.
Cant & Kemp
Farnworth & Jardine
Smith & Tyre, Limited
Wright, Graham & Co.

TIMBER CRUISERS AND ESTIMATORS
Sewall, James W.

TIMBER LANDS
Department of Lands & Forests, Ont.

TIME RECORDERS
International Business Machine Co.

TOWING MACHINES
Corbet Foundry & Machine Co.
Payette Company, P.

TRACTORS
Hopkins & Company, Ltd., F. H.
Monarch Tractors
Packard Motor Car Co.

TRAILERS
Seagrave, Loughead Company

TRAINING COURSES
Chicago Technical College

TRANSMISSION MACHINERY
Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Grand Rapids Vapor Kiln
Hamilton Company, Wm.
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
Waterous Engine Works Company

TRIMMERS
Green Company. C. Walter
Waterous Engine Works Company

TUGS
West & Peachey

TRUCKS AND CONVEYORS
Beveridge Paper Company
Packard Motor Car Co.

TURBINES
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William

VALVES
Crane Limited

VAPOR KILNS
Grand Rapids Vapor Kiln

VENEERS
Bury & Co., Robt.

VENEER DRYERS
Coe Manufacturing Company
Proctor & Schwartz Inc.

VENEER MACHINERY
Coe Machinery Company
Proctor & Schwartz Inc.

VETERINARY REMEDIES
Dr. Bell Veterinary Wonder Co.
Johnson, A. H.

WATER WHEELS
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William

WELDING
Barton Electric Welding Co.
St. John Welders & Engineers

WHEEL GRINDERS
GeBott Mfg. Co.

WIRE
Canada Metal Co.
Laidlaw Bale Tie Company
Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.

WIRE CLOTH
Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.

WIRE ROPE
Canada Wire & Cable Co.
Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.
Hopkins & Co. ,Ltd., F. H.
Dominion Wire Rope Co.
Greening Wire Co., B.

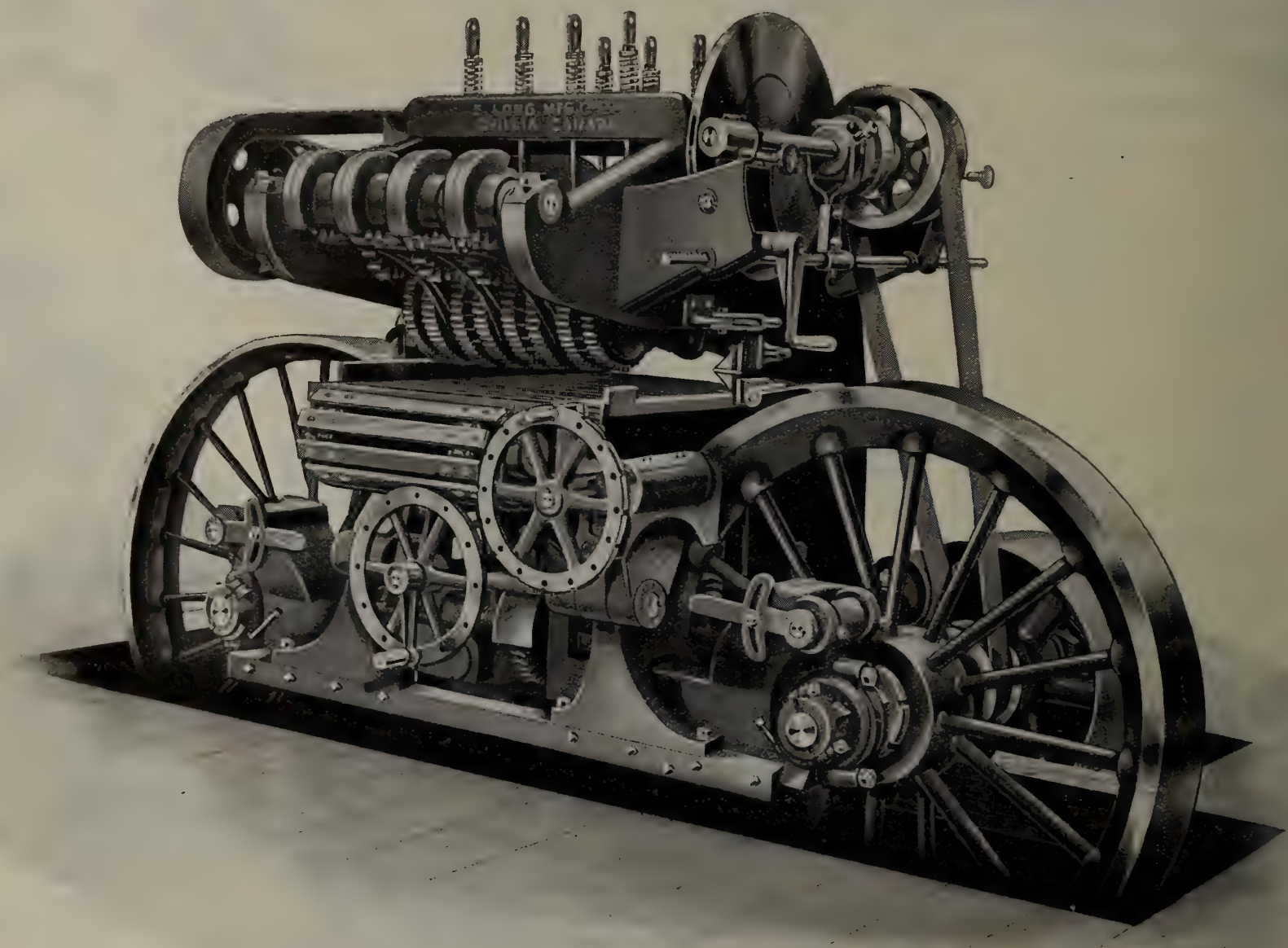
WOODWORKING MACHINERY
Canada Machinery Corporation
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Mershon & Company, W. B.
Waterous Engine Works Company
Yates Machine Company, P. B.

WOOD PRESERVATIVES
Beveridge Paper Company

WOOD PULP
Austin & Nicholson
New Ontario Colonization Co.
River Ouelle Pulp & Lumber Co.

KLIM
POWDERED SEPARATED MILK
FOR ALL USES
WHERE SUCH MILK IS NEEDED
NET WEIGHT AT LEAST 10 POUNDS
CANADIAN MILK PRODUCTS LIMITED
TORONTO
Montreal
St. John
Winnipeg
Down stream or up-in Camp or on the move-Wherever the men are working KLIM is a necessity

DO IT THE RESAW WAY



To make more lumber and less sawdust is a logical economy the future will demand.

This Resaw gives more than this: ACCURATE lumber at a LOW LABOR COST.

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited
Orillia

Robt. Hamilton & Co., Vancouver
Gorman, Clancey & Grindley Ltd., Calgary & Edmonton

Canada

A. R. Williams Machinery Co. of Winnipeg Ltd.
Williams & Wilson Ltd., Montreal

A VERTICAL RE-SAW

For years we have recognized the faults of the horizontal re-saw, such as the excessive space taken up in the mill—the necessity of raising or lowering the bed, or the saw blade itself in order to change the thickness of cut—the difficulty of separating the slab from the lumber at the rear of the machine, and the advisability of having every slab inspected by the sawyer before being passed through the machine. But, until recently we have never been able to perfect a vertical re-saw which would meet in every way the high standard of excellence which every machine bearing the name of WATEROUS must possess .

We are at last, however, able to offer to the Sawmill Men of Canada, a machine that not only overcomes the above faults, but one which combines all the advantages of the horizontal and vertical re-saws.

Here is a machine which will positively cut straight slabs and half logs **regardless of irregularities in material.**

The bed consists of four fluted live rolls which are adjustable and which take the place of the planed table.

There are two press rolls. The first swings on a vertical shaft in a frame which presses firmly against the feed rolls, bent to the saw in a steam actuated saw tooth roll. These two rolls are so arranged as to automatically take care of all variations in the size and shape of the slabs.

The swinging arm roller mounts any slabs immediately and the pressure of the oscillating cylinder aligns the slabs against the first two feed rolls, swinging the tail of the slab immediately in the line of the saw cut, this taking place before the saw enters the cut.

This arrangement prevents the usual thick or thin or scooped ends that are so common in all re-saws carrying the single press rolls and feed rolls.

Waterous

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO, CANADA

MOLSON'S BANK BUILDING, VANCOUVER WINNIPEG, MAN.

Pink's Lumbering Tools

The Standard Tools in every province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, etc.
We manufacture all kinds of lumber tools. Light and Durable.

Long Distance Phone, No. 87

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Sold throughout the Dominion by all Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchants.

The Thomas Pink Company, Limited

Manufacturers of Lumber Tools

PEMBROKE . . . . . ONTARIO

MADE IN CANADA

It's a Pink anyway, you take it, and it's the best Peavey made.

Not altogether what we say, but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

West & Peachey - Simcoe, Ont.

Montreal Toronto Winnipeg

The J. C. McLaren Belting Co. Limited

General Mill Supplies MONTREAL

Our 1921 Standardized Lumbermen's Power Pointer

FULL PARTICULARS ON REQUEST

Rowing Pointers
Power Boats
Motor Tugs
Life Boats
Rowboats
Canoes
Boat Oars
and Fittings of
All Kinds

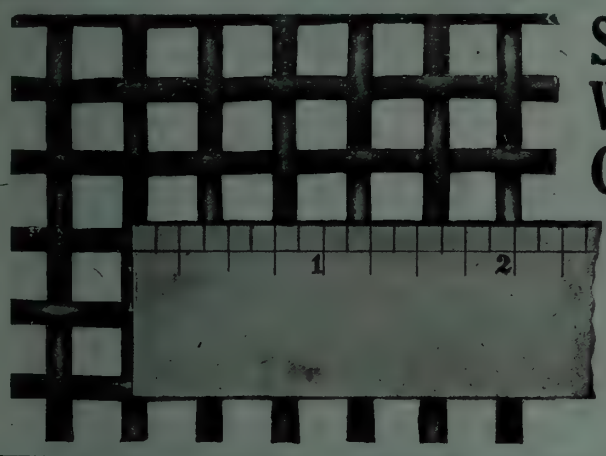
Agents for
Sterling
Kermath
Peerless
and
Frisbie
Marine Motors

GIDLEY BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED - PENETANG, ONT.

Vol. 41 Toronto, June 1, 1921 No. 11

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880



STEEL WIRE CLOTH

For Refuse Burners

Write for Sample and full particulars

The B. GREENING WIRE Co. Ltd.
Hamilton, Ont.

IF YOU CANNOT SOLVE YOUR INSURANCE PROBLEMS—WE CAN SOLVE THEM FOR YOU

E. D. HARDY & CO.

INSURANCE

Specialists in LUMBER and WOODWORKING Plants

HEAD OFFICE: OTTAWA, ONT.

A Fast Feed Matcher Head scientifically designed for matching from 200 to 800 lineal feet per minute.

The SHIMER Fast Feed Expansion Matcher Head

With 12 High Speed Bits

The head is built heavy where the strain is and is devoid of all angles or openings, which lessen the wind resistance and cannot block with shavings.
These advantages, combined with the Shimer expansion feature, make a combination that is hard to equal.
The straight knives are long, assuring length of service, while the circular knives can be set back, and the straight knives jointed; in this manner the whole width of the straight knives can be jointed at the one setting.
The circular cutter is then brought to its proper location.

The Cheapest and Best Head on the Market. WRITE FOR PRICES

Shimer Cutter Head Co. of Canada, Ltd., Galt., Ontario

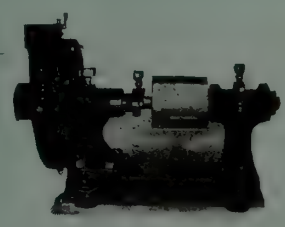
New **RAILS** Relaying

12 to 80 pounds per yard

LOGGING CARS

Jno. J. Gartshore

58 Front St. West, Toronto



Canadian Pumps for Canadian People

We solicit your correspondence when open for anything in Steam or Power

PUMPING MACHINERY

The Smart-Turner Machine Company, Limited
Hamilton, Canada

It Pays to Buy

"MADE IN CANADA"

"DOMINION" WIRE ROPE

Because

Each one must make good the SERVICE reputation of this organization.

THE DOMINION WIRE ROPE CO., LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL Stocks also carried at Toronto and Winnipeg.

Alphabetical Index to Advertisers, Page 84 Quick Action Section, Page 62

"HAMILTON" LATH MACHINES

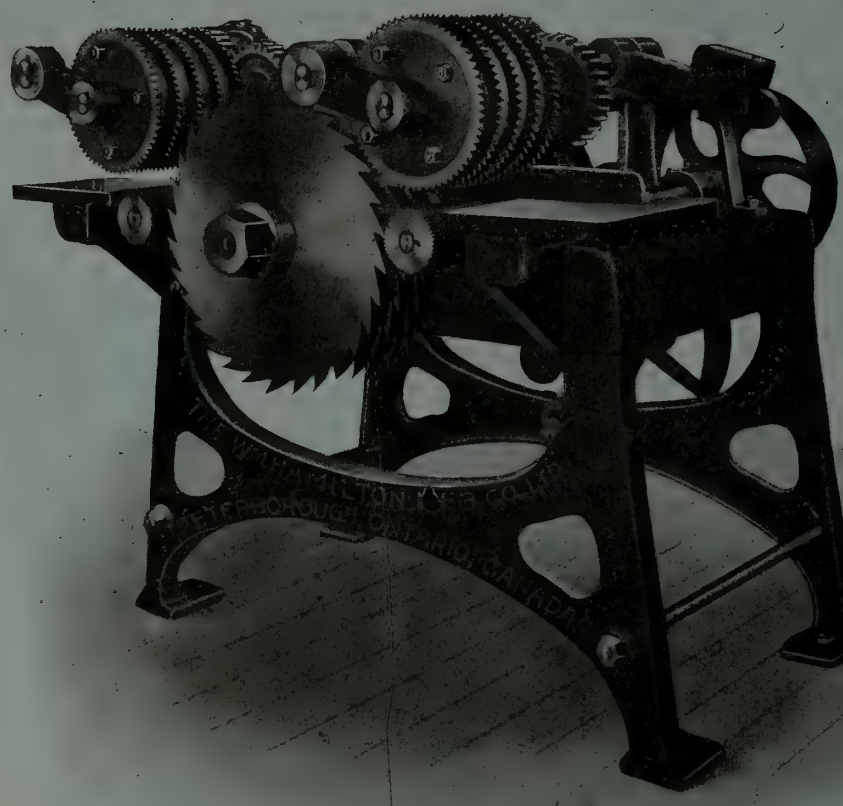
"Hamilton" Lath Mill

All iron frame, exceptionally heavy, rigid and strongly braced, top and bottom rolls power driven. Extra wide table.

Carries six 14″ saws.

Guaranteed capacity 50,000 lath in ten hours.

Get Our Special Catalogue



"Hamilton" Lath Bolter

Extra heavy all iron frame, Feed Rolls driven, top and bottom, fitted with adjustable steel guide.

Carries four 20″ saws. Saws readily changed for filing.

Both of above Machines Carried in Stock

WILLIAM HAMILTON CO., LIMITED, Peterboro, Ontario

Agents:—J. L. Neilson & Co., Winnipeg, Man.

THE BEST IN LUMBER

Our lumber is always carefully selected and of the highest grade. When you order from us you are assured of satisfaction in quality, delivery and price.

May we serve you?

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, Lath, Etc. B.C. Lumber

We carry a large stock of lumber on hand at all times to meet rush orders. We can also supply you with western lumber without loss of time and at moderate prices. Let us quote.

The Fesserton Timber Company, Limited

15 Toronto Street MAIN 795-6 **TORONTO**

Western Office - - Vancouver, B C.

Special Offer

250,000 feet 1 x 12 Select Spruce Shelving, bone dry.
This stock is Dressed 4 sides to 13/16″ x 11¾″.
We want to move this quickly. Wire us your best offers for the whole or part of this lot.

We have cars of Flooring, Ceiling, Timbers, Rough Clears and Finish in transit from British Columbia on which we can make **Very Special Prices.**

If you have any Spruce in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or the Province of Quebec that you want further manufactured we solicit your orders for remanufacturing at our plant at Levis. Can accept up to five cars per day for the next two weeks.

Knox Brothers, Limited

Head Office: 513 Drummond Building MONTREAL

SOUTHERN HARDWOODS Dry Stock at Buffalo for Quick Shipment

WHITE ASH

	1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	675	.....	2,100	1,800
1 in.	8,000	330	1,000	34,000
1¼ in.	120,000	4,500	120,000	22,000
1½ in.	16,900	800	43,000	71,000
2 in.	33,300	500	91,000	96,000
2½ in.	42,500	.....	51,000	37,500
3 in.	64,500	.....	24,500	38,500
4 in.	14,000	.....	14,000	10,500

TENNESSEE SCENTED CEDAR

1 in.	92,700'	No. 1 Com. & Btr.
1¼ in.	5,000'	

CHERRY

	1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	157,500	200	182,200	128,500
1¼ in.	3,500	.....	21,600	2,500
1½ in.	10,000	.....	37,700	26,300
2 in.	7,000	.....	21,200	64,900
2½ in.	6,500	.....	3,700	2,200
3 in.	28,700	.....	3,500	3,300
4 in.	5,900	.....	.....	500

CHESTNUT

	1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	S.W.& No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	1,000	.....	51,000	103,000
1 in.	.....	665	4,300	163,500
1¼ in.	171,800	300	89,200	199,200
1½ in.	51,500	.....	52,000	.....
2 in.	22,200	.....	17,300	126,200
2½ in.	4,000	.....	1,500	500
3 in.	2,100	.....	1,300	500
4 in.	1,500	.....	300	.....

CYPRESS

	1&2	Select	No. 1 Shop
1 in.	.....	.....	.....
1¼ in.	.....	8,800	.....
1½ in.	14,100	2,200	18,000
2 in.	2,000	.....	3,600
2½ in.	8,000	.....	.....
3 in.	69,400	23,100	12,000
4 in.	7,300	.....	.....

PLAIN RED GUM

	1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	25,300	13,000	15,500
1¼ in.	.....	325	.....
1½ in.	.....	4,300	9,500
2 in.	.....	.....	7,500

FIGURED RED GUM

	1&2	No. 1C
1 in.	.....	7,800	700

QUARTERED RED GUM

	1&2	No. 1C	No. 2C
4/4	6,000	20,000	12,100
5/4	5,100	3,800	.....
6/4	3,900	4,500	.....
8/4	19,100	7,500	3,600

SAP GUM

	1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	3,400	6,000	200
1¼ in.	.....	400	.....
1½ in.	2,400	6,000	13,500
2 in.	.....	5,700	10,400
2½ in.	.....	.....	.....

QUARTERED SAP GUM

	1&2	No. 1C	No. 2C
4/4	.....	2,500	12,000
5/4	14,000	.....	.....
8/4	2,000	.....	.....
10/4	350	24,000	3,000

HICKORY

	1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	2,200	2,400	11,600
1¼ in.	500	1,500	2,050
1½ in.	3,600	9,300	25,000
2 in.	.....	20,200	16,200
2½ in.	7,000	13,000	5,700
3 in.	3,500	8,580	7,200
4 in.	600	400	375

PLAIN WHITE OAK

	1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
⅝ in.	10,150	.....	500	16,900
¾ in.	142,900	.....	251,000	83,000
1 in.	16,300	1,700	129,000	85,200
1¼ in.	28,300	.....	4,500	5,000
1½ in.	111,500	.....	72,000	18,000
2 in.	94,000	.....	131,000	65,000
2½ in.	176,800	.....	56,500	3,000
3 in.	106,800	.....	65,800	14,400
3½ in.	5,500	.....	3,000	1,500
4 in.	77,000	.....	22,500	6,000

PLAIN RED OAK

	1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
⅜ in.	24,200	.....	.....	.....
¾ in.	104,000	.....	124,000	33,200
⅝ in.	.....	.....	84,000	53,600
1 in.	95,200	3,550	133,000	142,400
1¼ in.	90,700	2,400	13,000	.....
1½ in.	168,900	4,300	68,200	40,000
2 in.	148,100	.....	180,800	71,000
2½ in	78,100	.....	24,000	3,700
3 in.	28,800	.....	20,500	7,000
4 in.	18,600	.....	8,900	.....

QUARTERED RED OAK

	1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
¾ in.	1,700	.....	9,700	400
1 in.	24,200	5,400	10,500	1,400
1¼ in.	3,000	.....	3,000	500
1½ in.	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 in.	1,000	.....	7,400	.....

QUARTERED WHITE OAK

	1&2	Clear Strips	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
½ in.	6,500	.....	.....	.....
¾ in.	550	300	23,600	9,000
⅝ in.	2,800	.....	5,500	800
1 in.	57,400	18,000	61,400	27,000
1¼ in.	700	.....	300	.....
1½ in.	3,500	.....	400	.....
2 in.	.....	.....	25,100	5,700
2½ in.	1,000	.....	.....	.....

POPLAR

	1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	Bright Sap
⅝ in.	10,800	41,300	600	20,800
1 in.	42,000	208,900	127,000	23,200
1¼ in.	4,300	700	30,000	4,000
1½ in.	.....	17,000	20,500	.....
2 in.	6,600	5,500	24,500	1,800
2½ in.	4,800	.....	.....	.....
3 in.	30,900	12,000	47,000	3,600
4 in.	.....	.....	450	.....

BLACK WALNUT

	1&2	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1 in.	1,200	.....	14,400
1¼ in.	2,200	21,300	1,200
1½ in.	125	200	100
2 in.	100	4,500	1,900
2½ in.	.....	145	45
3 in.	110	50	250
4 in.	.....	500	1,200

Also large stock of Brown Ash, Basswood, Beech, Birch, Elm and Maple.

THE ATLANTIC LUMBER CO. Inc.

310 MANNING CHAMBERS
TORONTO

MANUFACTURERS SOUTHERN HARDWOOD LUMBER

Head Office: BOSTON, MASS. Yards: BUFFALO, N.Y. Mills: KNOXVILLE, TENN., FONDE, KENTUCKY

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ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS

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Head Office.
The Price House, Quebec.

SAW MILLS
on North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence and The Sanguenay

Geo. Gordon & Co.

Limited

CACHE BAY - ONTARIO

White and Norway Pine

WRITE US FOR PRICES

HARDWOOD LUMBER

THIRTEEN BAND MILLS
SIX PLANING MILLS
FIFTEEN FLOORING UNITS
NINE DIMENSION MILLS

ANNUAL CAPACITY:
130,000,000 feet.

On this page in a preceding issue, we declared the truism that

The Way to Resume is to Resume.

That resumption of activities is under way in gratifying fashion is evidenced by orders for certain of our production beyond our capacity to fill.

Demand for our HARDWOOD FLOORING has increased to such extent that we have been compelled to decline to accept many orders.

True this almost unprecedented demand is accounted for largely by the superiority of our flooring; but it is fair to assume that it is in part accounted for by greater activity in building construction.

"Ritter" Brand Flooring should be demanded where the "last word" in perfect flooring is required.

Our flooring because of its superior intrinsic quality and the excellence of our manufacture is the standard for comparison.

Our service is efficient and our desire always to please.

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Canadian Representative: JOHN HALL, 160 Huron Street, Post Office Box 32, Toronto

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The British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Co. Ltd.
Vancouver, B. C.

Representatives in Eastern Canada
Nicola Pine Mills, Limited
Merritt, B. C.

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We are now in a position to fill your every need, quickly, and to your entire satisfaction. Though the demand is keeping up, our stock is large and our grading exceedingly liberal. The prices too, are very reasonable and will go no lower. Let us quote on your requirements. Just write, wire or 'phone Main 3158.

HOCKEN LUMBER CO. LTD.
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We will quote attractive prices on white pine culls.

All the following are 1920 cut, well manufactured, band sawn, and ***dry***.

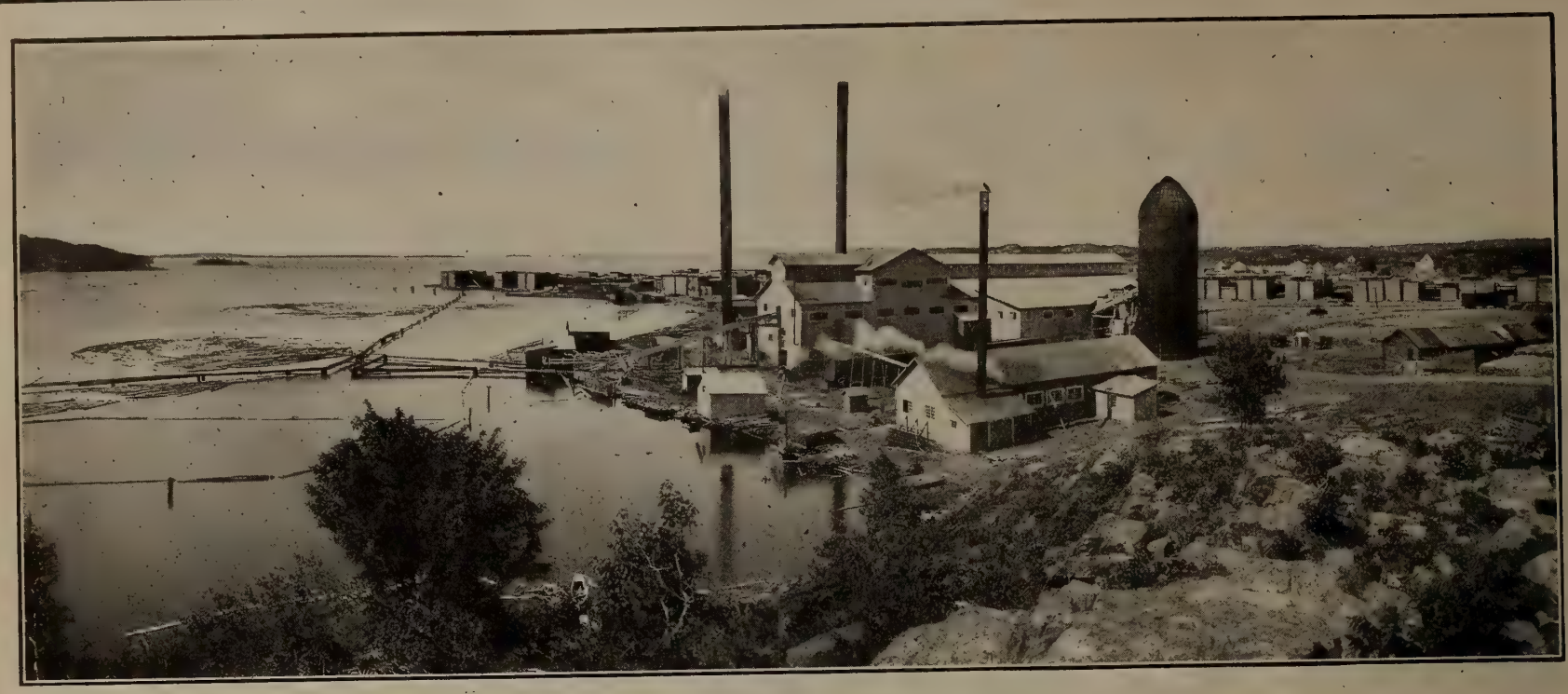
1 x 4/up	6/16	No. 1 Mill Culls
1 x 12	10/16	No. 1 "
1 x 4/up	6/16	No. 2 "
1 x 10/12	10/16	No. 2 "
1 x 4/up	6/16	No. 3 "
5/4 x 4/up	6/16	No. 1 "
5/4 x 4/up	6/16	No. 2 "
5/4 x 10/12	10/16	No. 2 "
2 x 4/up	6/16	No. 1 & 2 "

This is well graded stock.

UNION LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED

701 DOMINION BANK BUILDING

TORONTO CANADA



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NORWAY PINE,
HEMLOCK

Shipments by Rail or Water

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

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WHITE PINE——NORWAY PINE

Shevlin-Clarke Company Limited

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When you are in need of hardwood and softwood lumber the wise thing is to "get our quotation first." More than likely we can save you money, because we do a large trade both for local and export market and we always have large stocks on hand.

OUR SPECIALTY IS QUEBEC SPRUCE.

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Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

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Hardwood

—when you need it

—as quick as you need it

FROM our Logansport, Indiana, Service Yard (near South Bend) we are able to make hardwood delivery in half the time usually required because we have exceptional car facilities.

Our capacity at this yard is 5,000,000 feet—consisting chiefly of Ash, Elm, Maple, Oak, Poplar and Hickory. Delivery of any of these items—all of the highest quality— can be made just as you want them.

And by that we mean that we will fill your order to satisfy you absolutely—you to be the judge of satisfaction.

John I. Shafer Hardwood Co.

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SPECIALIZING IN

B. C. LUMBER, TIMBERS AND SHINGLES, HARDWOODS, YELLOW PINE, PINE—RED AND WHITE, SPRUCE

FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

1 Car Merchantable Spruce. Containing—
2" x 8". 43/16, 11/18, 1/20. 1,208'
2" x 10". 6/10, 126/12, 167/14, 361/16, 62/18, 19/20. 18,637' 19,845' at

$65.00 per M. Ft. B. M. F.O.B. Cars OTTAWA, ONT.

1 Car Merchantable Spruce. Containing—
2" x 6". DIS & 2E. & Chamford. Dressing 1/8" off only.
1/5, 1/6, 5/7, 1/8, 3/9, 2/10.
4/11, 8/12, 3/13, 5/14, 4/15.
71/16, 25/17, 503/18, 367/20.
9/22. 18,563' B.M. at

$65.00 per M. Ft. B.M. FOB Cars MONTREAL, QUE.
Both of these carloads are of very fine quality and well manufactured and are in DRY condition.

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White Pine Red Pine Jack Pine
Spruce Hemlock
AT WHOLESALE

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Correspondence solicited.

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A Well Equipped Mill

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Special Mill Work Prompt Service

J. R. Eaton & Sons, Limited

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30 carloads 2 x 3, 3 x 3, 2 x 4, 3 x 4. Can be resawn to crating stock or furring.
25 carloads 2 x 5 and 3 x 5 and up. Can be milled to order.
5 carloads of Lath. 10 carloads Hemlock Bark.

Write for further particulars.

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Rideau Club Building
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We are always in the market to buy Soft Elm, Maple, Birch and other Hardwoods. Also Spruce, Pine, Poplar or Balm for crating.

Established Twenty Years

Liberal Prices Fair Inspection
Prompt Payment

We have a good Stationary Saw Mill complete with power for sale, capacity 15 to 20 M. per day. Write us for particulars

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ALL our remaining timber lands and town property situated in the town of Parry Sound are offered for sale by us. The special prices at which these are being sold makes early enquiries advisable.
Good bargains are still obtainable in the Townships of Christie, Allen, Secord, Falconbridge and Street. May we send you full particulars?

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LIMITED

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Dry Stock For Quick Shipment

800,000 ft. Merchantable Hemlock, sorted widths and lengths.
100,000 ft. 1x4 & up No. 2 Hemlock.
600,000 ft. Mill Run Spruce and Jack Pine, width sorted.

Mills are now sawing, we can cut sizes to order.

Millmen:—What have you to offer in Jack Pine, and White Pine, Spruce and Hemlock? Advances made during operations.

ARTHUR N. DUDLEY
Manufacturer and Wholesaler

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KEENAN BROTHERS, Ltd.
OWEN SOUND

Dry well-selected stock of

Hardwood Lumber
Hemlock and Pine

Owen Sound Mill now running. Can saw to order anything required.

INQUIRIES WILL BE APPRECIATED

C. A. Larkin Company

WHOLESALE LUMBER MERCHANTS

630 Confederation Life Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

are CASH BUYERS of

Stocks of White Pine, Spruce, Jack Pine and Hemlock Lumber, also 1½ in. x 4 ft. No. 1, 2 & 3 Lath.

SAWMILL-MEN having any of the above for sale, please send Stock List and quote lowest prices.

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(Late of Hart and McDonagh)

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Largest Producers of **Railroad Ties** ***In the Dominion***

Pine and Spruce—Lumber—Lath—Piling
Railroad Ties—Pulpwood

FIRST CLASS PLANING-MILL EQUIPMENT

Facilities for delivering Pulpwood to Michipicoten Harbour, Lake Superior

Splendid facilities for Dressing and Matching in straight car lots, one or more widths

Mills at NICHOLSON, ONTARIO, Main Line C.P.R.

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Spruce - Jack Pine - White Pine

Send List Showing Widths and Lengths
Quoting Lowest Cash Prices

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is guaranteed to meet specifications of

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and receives the highest classification of the American Bureau of Shipping and of Lloyds Register of Shipping.

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WHOLESALE LUMBER
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Doors, Windows, Architraves and all kinds of Mill Work, done by experts.
Ask for our prices and services of our architect
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QUALICUM QUALITY LUMBER
Rough Fir Timbers
Any size up to 60 feet long
Select Grades a Specialty
Market wanted for Rough Cedar Timbers
Inquire for prices
Pacific Building, Vancouver, B.C.

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Wholesale Lumber Dealer
350 Confederation Life Building,
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PINE, SPRUCE or HARDWOOD LUMBER
To the Mill Man—I'm always in the market for Lumber, Shingles and Lath.
Please mail lists of your stock

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Veterinary Wonder Remedies
50,000 one dollar ($1.00) bottles Free to horsemen who give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 25c for Mailing Package, etc. Agents wanted. Write your address plainly. DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

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White Pine

Bone Dry Stock
Well Manufactured
Mill Run

4 Cars 1 x 7—9—11"—10/16'
3 Cars 2 x 10"—10/16'
2 Cars 8 x 8"—10/16'

We are anxious to move these lots in order to provide room for new cut: will make price right for prompt shipping orders.

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RUBBER and LEATHER
We have on hand for immediate delivery a large stock of new and second hand rubber belting, second hand leather belting, garden and steam hose, rubber packing, wire cable, vises, chain blocks and all other mill supplies at sacrifice prices. Send us your requirements and get our quotations.
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1x6, 7, 8, Merchantable Spruce, T. & G. & D. 4 S. Thickness ⅞. No. 1 & 2 White Pine Lath, to be well manufactured, 4 x 1½, ⅜.

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That is where
White Pine
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It will out-live them several times over and for that reason is cheapest in the end.

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Bleached Sulphite Pulp Mill. Saw Mills (all Band Saw Mills). Shingle Mill

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Glendyne, Que	C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Sully, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.
Baker Brook, N. B.	C.N.Ry., Temiscouata Ry.
Blaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
Fredericton, N. B.	C.P.Ry and C.N.Ry.
Nelson, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
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White and Red Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Lath, Shingles.

Shall be glad to quote on your requirements. **Planing Mill, Ottawa and Rockland**

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Manufacturers and Wholesalers

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40,000 feet 6/4 Basswood 2 Com. & Better
20,000 " 4/4 Basswood 3 Com. & Better
20,000 " 4/4 Ash 3 Com. & Better
6,000 " 16/4 Elm 1 Com. & Better
15,000 " 4/4 Elm 3 Com. & Better
16,000 " Hardwood Crating Lumber
200,000 " 2-inch Hemlock

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We sell only recognized wholesale accounts.

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WHY NOT?

Let Us Ship You a MIXED Car of

Western Soft Pine, Fir, Larch and Lath

We can sort up your yard in one car

TRY US

British Columbia Stock always in Transit

FOR SALE

3 Million ft. Spruce 1, 2 and 3 inch, merchantable fourths and culls.

150 M. 1 in. merchantable pine 4 in. & up.

350 M. 2 in. " " 4 in. & up. 8 ft. & up. 75% 6 in. & up. Average length 12 ft.

200 M. 3 in. merchantable pine 3 x 7 & up. Average length 12 ft., average width 11 in.

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Head Office Chatham, N.B.

Mill - - Inkerman, N.B

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150,000′	4/4	No. 3	Com.
50,000′	5/4	No. 2	C.&B.
75,000′	6/4	No. 2	C.&B.
250,000′	8/4	No. 1	C.&B.
90,000′	8/4	No. 2	Com.
185,000′	10/4	No. 1	C.&B.
25,000′	10/4	No. 2	Com.
250,000′	12/4	No. 1	C.&B.
170,000′	16/4	No. 1	C.&B.

BASSWOOD

150,000′	4/4	No. 1	C.&B.
200,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3	Com.
75,000′	6/4	No. 1	C.&B.
50,000′	6/4	No. 2 & No. 3	Com.
30,000′	8/4	No. 1	C.&B.

MAPLE

100,000′	4/4	No. 1	C.&B.
75,000′	4/4	No. 2	C.&B.

MAPLE—Continued

90,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3	Com.

WHITE ASH

11,000′	4/4	No. 2	C.&B.

BROWN ASH

75,000′	4/4	No. 1	C.&B.
50,000′	4/4	No. 2	C.&B.
40,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3	Com.
10,000′	6/4	No. 1	C.&B.
9,000′	8/4	No. 1	C.&B.

SOFT ELM

75,000′	4/4	No. 1	C.&B.
50,000′	4/4	No. 2	C.&B.
25,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3	Com.
12,000′	6/4	No. 1	C.&B.
8,000′	8/4	No. 1	C.&B.

BEECH

65,000′	4/4	Log Run	

We shall be pleased to quote on any of the above stock

UNDER NATIONAL RULES

WE WANT TO SELL

Yellow Pine, Oak, Spruce, Basswood, Hemlock

Immediate Shipment

Russell Harris Lumber Company

34 Victoria Street, Toronto. Telephone Main 4700

John Harrison & Sons Co.

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OWEN SOUND, ONT.

Timber Ties — Posts Shingles — Hardwood Pine — Hemlock Cedar

Interior Finish, Sash, Doors, Etc.

Oak, Maple and Birch Flooring.

At greatly reduced prices

Try Us Once—Satisfaction Guaranteed

A. K. Hansen & Co.
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Mills: Laterriere, Que., and Charlevoix Dist., Que.

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CABLE ADDRESS: "LUMBEROLL"

Codes: A B C 5th EDITION ZEBRA CODE 3rd EDITION

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LIMITED

62 St. James St.
Montreal, Que.

Export and Domestic

White Pine and Spruce

OAK
WANEY PINE
BIRCH ELM
WHITE PINE AND
RED PINE DEALS
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Limited

ESTABLISHED 1818

Head Office: Union Bank Building, Quebec
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HARDWOOD for JUNE DELIVERY

1920 CUT.

1 Car 6/4" Beech No. 2 C & B
2 " 12/4" Maple No. 2 C & B, 10% No. 2
6 " 8/4" " No. 2 C & B, 20% No. 2
5 " 6/4" " No. 2 C & B, 20% No. 2
1 " 5/4" " No. 1 C & B
2 " 4/4" " No. 2 C & B, 35% No. 2
1 " 6&8/4" R. Elm No. 2 C & B

1921 Cut

1 Car 16/4" Maple No. 1 C & B
12 " 12/4" " No. 1 C & B
20 " 8/4" " No. 2 C & B
4/4, 5/4, 6/4 & 8/4" Basswood in all grades

2 Cars 12/4" S. Elm No. 2 C & B, 10% No. 2
6 " 8/4" S. Elm No. 2 C & B, 20% No. 2
1 " 4/4" S. Elm No. 2 C & B
2 " 12/4" S. Maple No. 2 C & B, 20% No. 2
2 " 4/4" S Maple No. 2 C & B, 35% No. 2
1 " 8/4" Can. Oak No. 1 C & B
1 " 4/4" Can.. Oak No. 2 & 3 Common

5 Cars 10/4" S. Elm No. 1 C & B
10 " 6/4" " " No. 1 C & B
20 " 4/4" " " No. 2 C & B
10 " 4/4" " " No. 2 & 3 Common
Crating in all sizes.

WE SOLICIT YOUR ENQUIRIES.

PROMPT SHIPMENT.

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Trade Mark.

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White Pine, Red Pine and Birch

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SPRUCE and CYPRESS

ALWAYS ON HAND

A large quantity of every description

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4,000,000 Feet

SPRUCE

4,000,000 Feet

P. Beauchemin Fils, Amos, Quebec.

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Our Dry Kilns have a capacity for drying 200,000 feet per month. We will dry your transit cars.

All Canadian and American Hardwoods

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WALNUT
AND
TROPICAL WOODS

THIS WEEK'S SPECIALS

Carload 2" B.C. Clear Spruce
" ¼" 3-ply Fir Panels
" ⅝" to 4" FAS Mahogany
" 1" to 4" FAS Walnut
" 1" to 2" FAS Qtd. White Oak
" 1" to 4" FAS Plain White Oak

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Rotary Cut, Sawed and Sliced all woods

THREE PLY FIR, BIRCH AND COTTONWOOD, THREE AND FIVE PLY MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND OAK

We Specialize in Mixed Shipments of Dry Hardwoods, Veeners and Panels

This is a good time to conserve your capital by making your purchases in this manner

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Sales Offices—CINCINNATI, OHIO

Manufacturers and Wholesalers

White and Red Oak, Oak Timbers and Planking, Yellow Poplar, Chestnut and Beech, Yellow Pine, White Pine and Hemlock

If you do not receive our lists, write to Cincinnati Office.

Mills: Louvain, Tenn.
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Fassett, Quebec

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LUMBER & TIMBER
TORONTO CANADA

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All forest products, from our stocks in the mill yards, all kinds, all grades, all thicknesses, Dry Beech, Birch, Maple, Basswood, Ash and Elm, Dry Pine, Spruce and Hemlock.

WRITE, PHONE OR WIRE. *STRAIGHT OR MIXED CARS*

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our mill will re-open for summer cutting operations.

During the past winter some of the finest timber ever seen in this district has been cut and we can promise real satisfaction to buyers. Let us know your requirements.

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Pulpwood, Lumber, Spoolwood, Ties and Shingles

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Mills: JACKSONBORO, ONT.
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2 cars 1 x 7 & up 10/16 Panel Boards White Pine
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145M Ft. 2" Scant x 4 & up x 18 Mill Run Norway
40M Ft. 6/4 x 4 & up x 6/16 Log Run Poplar
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300M Ft. 3/8 x 6/4 x 48" No. 2 Spruce Lath
1 car 6 x 6 to 10 x 10 Red Oak Squares

Also Birch, Spruce and Hemlock Lumber

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Branch Office: 30 St. John Street, Montreal, Que.

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Canadian Hardwoods and White Pine

Write us today for prices.

OUR SLOGAN: Service and quality a reality, not a promise

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ALABAMA HEWN OAK TIMBER:—
HARDWOOD LOGS:—

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THE S. K. TAYLOR LUMBER COMPANY
Exporters **Mobile, Alabama, U.S.A.** Cables "Taylor, Mobile"

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High Grade
Nicely Manufactured
Soft Textured
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We manufacture band sawn hardwoods, from logs taken from our own timber lands. Our specialty is

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which contains a large percentage of red in 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4 & 4" mostly No. 1 Com. & Btr. with National Inspection Rules of Grading. We also saw some basswood, ash & maple. Have ready for prompt shipment 1" & 2" dry

SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK

in all widths. Send us your inquiries for pulpwood, railway ties and car timbers. Good car supply and dressing facilities here.

The Rat Portage Lumber Co., Limited, Vancouver

MANUFACTURERS OF

Douglas Fir, Spruce, Cedar and Hemlock Lumber

Rough Timbers, Dimension, Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Interior and Exterior Finish of all kinds including Mouldings. Fir, Spruce and Cedar Lath

Prompt shipment of Fir timbers in all sizes and up to 100 feet in length

AIR DRIED CEDAR SHINGLES We specialize in supplying air dried Cedar Shingles, these cost more than kiln dried Shingles but make a better roof and last much longer

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FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

3000	Ft. 4/4x10" & up, Qtd. White Oak FAS	12000	" 4/4x3" Tennessee Red Cedar No. 1 C&B
12000	" 4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak FAS	25000	" 4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
15000	" 4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak No. 1 Com.	2000	" 5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
2680	" 3/4x13/17" Sap Gum, FAS	32000	" 6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
4700	" 3/4x3/.12 Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	5000	" 4/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
400	" 5/4x6" Plain Red Gum, FAS	10000	" 5/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
4000	" 4/4x6" up Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	10000	" 6/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
5000	" 8/4x6" up Qtd. Red Gum, C&B	43000	" 4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 C&B
8000	" 5/4x6" Plain White Oak, FAS	1000	" 4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 Com.
2000	" 6/4x4" Plain White Oak, No. 1 C.	12000	" 8/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
15000	" 6/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	15000	" 12/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
10000	" 8/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	5285	" 12/4 Oak No. 2 C&B
25000	" 8/4x4" Plain Red Oak, No. 1 C.	6000	" 12/4 Oak No. 2 & 3 Com.
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All Grades in White Pine Lath A Specialty

Milling in Connection

E. J. MOORES, Jr.

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Soft, Dry Stock, Finest Grades—
All Thicknesses— 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4, 10/4, 12/4

Yellow Pine Finish

Kiln Dried, Soft, Short Leaf Kind

Stock Widths 4/4, 5/4, 6/4, 8/4 by 4", 6", 8", 10", 12"

Also OAK, ASH, POPLAR, GUM

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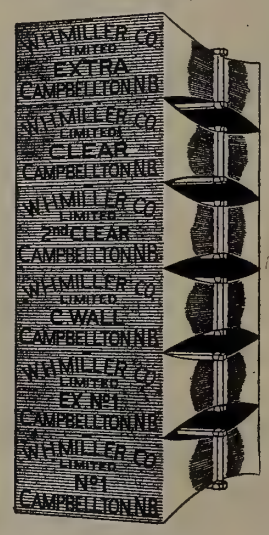

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New Brunswick White Cedar Shingles

We also manufacture

Spruce and Pine Lumber, Lath, Cedar Ties, etc.

Shipments by Rail and Water.

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Campbellton, N. B.

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Manufacturers of

SPRUCE

Lumber Lath Pulpwood

Head Office and Mills at :

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If You want the Best Value in Lumber Obtainable in the Mountains, Your Choice Should be

Golden Spruce

GOLDEN AIR-DRIED SPRUCE is unequalled for your requirements in Boards, Shiplap, Shelving, Flooring and Siding, and you can rely upon getting DEPENDABLE GRADES.

EASTERN RETAIL DEALERS will find 1 x 8 GOLDEN EXTRA SELECT SPRUCE BOARDS an exceptionally good seller. Can be worked to any pattern desired. Supplied either 3/4 or 25/32" thickness. Try some.

We also manufacture Fir and Cedar.
Spruce, Fir and Cedar Lath.

Just another reminder. Our stock always comes to you bright, clean, and newly milled, being run through the planing mill at time of shipment.

With a daily nine-hour cutting capacity of 180,000 feet, and a stock of 10 to 20 million feet at all times, we are in position to give prompt shipment. Urgent orders given special attention.

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Columbia River Lumber Co., Ltd., Golden, B. C.

affiliated with and represented jointly by salesmen of

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OUR SPECIALTIES:

Long Fir Timber Planking Decking

Cutting orders for 2″ in long lengths either Common or Clear (obtained as side cut).

Planer capacity 6″ x 30″. We do not operate dry kiln, but can arrange to air-dry in our yard to requirements.

Our Mill is on Canadian Pacific Railway with Rail Connection (Five Miles) to Tidewater on Alberni Canal, Navigable for all Vessels.

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Our new planing mill recently completed.

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For fir yard stock, B. C. or Hemlock Shiplap and Boards, timbers any size and length up to 90 feet.

We also specialize in mixed cars of high-grade fir uppers and mouldings and are also manufacturers of fir doors.

Robertson & Hackett Sawmills, Ltd.

Established 1888

Mills and Office: FALSE CREEK, VANCOUVER, B.C.

British Columbia Forest Products

Fir Western Hemlock Spruce

With modern equipment and shipping facilities we are in a position to handle your orders in a satisfactory manner.

Our stock undergoes careful supervision to ensure QUALITY LUMBER.

Daily Capacity 135,000 ft.

Canadian Puget Sound Lumber & Timber Co.

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Heaps & Sons

Limited

SHINGLES

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Wire us for quick action

METROPOLITAN BUILDING

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Ivan D. Smith Lumber Co.

Wholesale

Pacific Coast Timber Products

FINISH, FLOORING, CEILING, ROUGH CLEARS TIMBERS, DIMENSION, SHIPLAP, BOARDS,

RED CEDAR SHINGLES

Dependable Grades ***Efficient Service***

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BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER & SHINGLES
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"Mix 'Em Up"

Fir Flooring---Ceiling---Finish
Cedar Siding and Shingles
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Prompt Shipment Dependable Grades

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We offer you

Extra Good Service

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Timbers
Heavy Joists
Plank

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Yard Dimension

Any size, up to 100′ long.
S4S up to 16″ x 20″.

Timberland Lumber Co., Limited
New Westminster, B. C.
Mills: South Westminster—Logging Camps: Ladysmith, Vancouver Island.
Shipments over all railways.

GENOA

Fir Lumber and Timbers, Lath, Cedar Shingles
Kiln Dried Flooring, Ceiling and Finish

Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

Write for prices.

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Dry Western Hemlock Boards and Shiplap

Also 4/4 K. D. Hemlock Clears, Rough

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

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Cedar Bevel Siding, Finish, V-Joint and Mouldings

Our Shingles are all Packed by the "Thousand"

Straight or mixed cars with XXX and XXXXX Shingles. Stocks carried at Lindsay, Ont., for quick shipment

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For Beauty and Serviceability

The superiority of BRITISH COLUMBIA WESTERN HEMLOCK over many other woods is surely beginning to make itself apparent.

For years its many merits were overlooked because its name was confused with that of a less valuable timber. Now all that is changing and BRITISH COLUMBIA HEMLOCK is gaining its righteous place as one of the lumber world's greatest and most important assets.

Its light weight, great strength, ease of working, beautiful grain and enduring qualities are manifesting themselves now from one end of the continent to the other. It is destined to replace many of the woods that are rapidly passing out.

There's plenty of it to last for years and years. The importance of that factor is obvious to all lumbermen.

We'll send BRITISH COLUMBIA WESTERN HEMLOCK in mixed carloads with our other BIG CHIEF Brand Specialties —British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles, and Cedar and Fir lumber in all sizes known to high-class manufacture.

Vancouver Lumber Co., Ltd.

Vancouver, B. C.

Sales Offices at:—Winnipeg, Man, Toronto, Ont. Chicago, Ill.

Timms Phillips
DOUGLAS FIR LUMBER
RED CEDAR SHINGLES

Let us Prove

THAT we can give you a definite service in your demands for British Columbia Lumber and Shingles.

Our affiliation with Coast mills enables us to look after "special cut" orders promptly and with ultimate satisfaction to the purchaser.

It will be to your advantage to get in touch with our nearest Eastern office regarding

Douglas Fir
and
Red Cedar Shingles

Timms, Phillips & Co., Limited
Yorkshire Building, Vancouver, B.C.

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Phone Adel. 6490

MONTREAL OFFICE: 23 Marconi Bldg.
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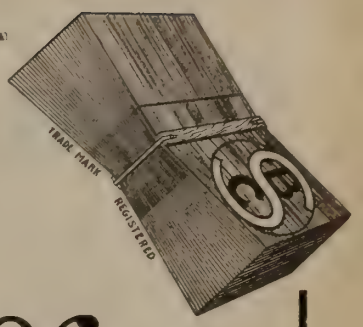

BUY BRITISH COLUMBIA Red Cedar Shingles

There is a sentiment connected with Red Cedar Shingles which is often overlooked in the every day matter of fact business transactions. They are a nature product with centuries of age behind them. On the practical side there are many outstanding features and selling points connected with Red Cedar Shingles that are also often overlooked.

It is the intention in this column to monthly present some of the outstanding features connected with British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles. With a view to placing prominently before retail lumbermen some of these talking points which will enable them to successfully sell 40 year roofs there are many outstanding examples in every district on the continent of shingle roofs which still afford perfect roof protection after 25, 30 and even 40 years, in many cases without repair.

A few years ago it was the endeavor of shingle manufacturers to secure quantity production. This resulted in an out-turn of a low grade shingle which did not possess the longlife necessary to a proper roof. This idea has been changed and the present endeavor is to better the grade and quality of shingle manufacturing. The present edge grain, thick shingle when properly laid with proper weather exposure and zinc-coated nails enables the retail lumberman or building expert to guarantee to his customers roofing protection for many years more than any other manufactured roofing covering.

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Manufacturers and Wholesalers
Red Cedar Shingles
3x-5x- Perfections, Royals, Imperials
Red Cedar Bevel Siding

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Manufacturers
XXX—XXXXX CEDAR SHINGLES
(Rite Grade Inspected)
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Eastern Sales Office Toronto, Ont.

Westminster Mill Co.
LIMITED
New Westminster, B.C.
Red Cedar Shingles
Cedar Bevel Siding

Dominion Timber Products Ltd.
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Vancouver
Largest Manufacturers of
Perfection Brand Shingles
in Canada

Underhill Lumber Co., Ltd.
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RED CEDAR SHINGLES
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VANCOUVER
Red Cedar Shingles
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Red Cedar Shingles
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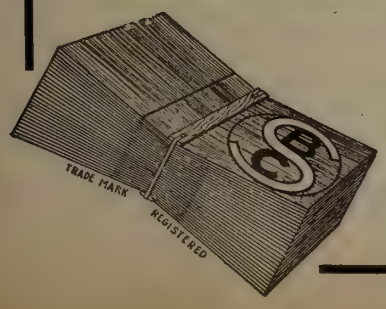

Dominion Lumber Sales Limited

Sole selling agents for two Saw Mills
also two Shingle Mills

Fir Timbers a Specialty. Heavy construction material in any size and long lengths, rough or sized to requirements.

Long Fir Joisting Rough or Sized

No. 1 or No. 2 common Fir Cedar or Spruce Boards, rough or dressed to B.C. Standard or Eastern Requirements.

Cars of Cedar, Fir, Shiplap and Boards always in transit

We have at our mills approximately two million feet of fir and cedar lumber made up as follows:—Boards, Shiplap, 2x4″ to 12″ Dimension, 8x8″ to 12x12″ Timber, also Shingles. We have about twelve cars in transit at present—inquire about this stock—it may be to your advantage.

Ontario Sales Office: **167 Yonge Street, Toronto** ***Telephone Main 285***

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Cameron Lumber Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

DOUGLAS FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE *and* CEDAR LUMBER

RAIL SHIPMENTS TO ALL PARTS OF CANADA AND UNITED STATES

OFFICE AND MILLS - - VICTORIA, B. C.

Apex Lumber Company, Limited

VANCOUVER, B. C.

RELIABLE QUALITY TRADE MARK SERVICE

Sort up your Yard Stock:—

Mixed Cars B.C. Lumber

Siding Flooring Finish Shingles

Montreal Representative
R. B. PALMER
WINDSOR, ONT.

Ontario Representatives
ELLIOT & ELLIOT
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FRASER BRYSON LUMBER CO., Limited

Office: Castle Building,
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Wholesale Lumber Dealers and Selling Agents for

FRASER & CO.

Mills at Deschenes, Quebec

White Pine
Red Pine, Spruce
Lumber *and* Lath

B.C. Forest Products

We solicit your enquiries for following in all grades and thicknesses—

Fir and Cedar Lumber
Red Cedar Shingles

Drywood Lumber Company, Limited

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1921 Output.

British Columbia Forest Products

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Information furnished as to the qualities, weights, strengths and uses of all woods.

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Samples of all British Columbia woods and literature for distribution.

CALL AND SEE OUR EXHIBIT

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PHONE MAIN 6872. NOTE—We do not quote prices.

Jos. A. Likely, Limited

Lumber and Timber Merchants

British Columbia Fir Lumber and Timber, and Oregon Spars

850 Hastings St. W. VANCOUVER, B. C.

In Transit

C.P. 146928, Shipped May 10th.
10,000′ 1 x 3 No. 1 & 2 edge Grain Fir Flooring.
5,000′ 1 x 8, 10 & 12 No. 1 & 2 Clr. Rgh. K. D. Fir
5,000′ 6/4x 8, 10 & 12 No. 1 & 2 Clr. Rgh. K. D. Fir
5,000′ 8/4x 8, 10 & 12 No. 1 & 2 Clr. Rgh. K. D. Fir

G.N. 121854, Shipped April 22nd, close to Sarnia.
20,214′ 2 x 4-8/20′ No. 2 Common Fir S1S1E 1-⅝
4,962′ 2 x 6 "

C.P. 206140, Shipped May 10th.
10,000′ 2 x 4-8/20′ No. 2 Common Fir S1S1E 1-5″
10,000′ 1 x 8 & 10 No. 2 Common Fir Shiplap
800′ 1 x 6 "
4,000′ 1 x 10 "
3,000′ 1 x 12 No. 2 Common Fir Bds. S1S ¾

R. G. CHESBRO Lumber Manufacturers' Agent
PHONE MAIN 5345
Bank of Hamilton Bldg., TORONTO

COMPLETE STOCKS of
Red Pine and Spruce Dimensions
(2 x 4 and wider)

White Pine Lumber Box and Crating Stock
Lath and Shooks

Keewatin Lumber Co., Ltd., Keewatin, Ont.
Two complete Saw and Planing Mills Box Factories and Lath Mill at Keewatin and Kenora, Ont.

For Immediate Shipment

75,000′ 1″ No. 3 Com. Birch & Maple.
50,000′ 2″ & 3″ No. 3 Com. Birch & Maple.
200,000′ 1″ Birch & Maple No. 3 Com. & Btr.
35,000′ 1½″ Birch & Maple No. 3 Com. & Btr.
175,000′ 2″ Birch & Maple No. 3 Com. & Btr.
30,000′ 2″ Birch No. 2 Com. & Btr.
30,000′ 2″ Maple No. 2 Com. & Btr.
15,000′ 2½″ Birch No. 2 Com. & Btr.
40,000′ 1″ Elm No. 3 Com. & Btr.
12,000′ 1″ Beech No. 3 Com. & Btr.
30,000′ 1″ Poplar No. 3 Com. & Btr.
15,000′ 1″ Basswood No. 3 Com. & Btr.
15,000′ 2″ Basswood No. 3 Com. & Btr.
40,000′ 1″ Brown Ash No. 3 Com. & Btr.
One car 2″ Birch 1st & 2nds.
75,000′ 6x6 to 12x12, 12/16 Spruce & Hemlock.
15,000′ 2x5 to 9″ Hemlock.
40,000′ 2x5 to 10″ Spruce.

All this stock has been sawn a year ago. Our prices will interest you. Write for particulars.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS of the REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA, Central America, invites public bids within two months for the cutting and extracting of MAHOGANY and CEDAR lumber in the District of EL PETEN. Any information about these bids may be obtained from the CONSUL OF GUATEMALA, 50 Broad Street, Room 1408, NEW YORK CITY, N.Y., U.S.A.

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Sound Wormy Jack Pine 2x4 in 10-12-14 or 16 ft.
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200,000 Ft. Basswood.

The above stock is all in the log, is offered for sale, and will cut to specifications required."

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The new firm now has better facilities than ever for supplying their customers with high grade Hardwoods, Spruce, Hemlock and Pine. Just let us know your requirements and your order will be filled exactly as specified and shipped to you promptly. Quotations gladly forwarded.

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Red & White Pine **LUMBER** In Any Quantities

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Mills at: - SPRAGGE, ONT. & BLIND RIVER, ONT.

"What are you doing to meet the situation?"

WITH building and construction work now in full swing, plenty of business is in store for the merchant who is ready to handle it. Right in your own district there is building of all kinds in progress. As the local merchant, you should be the one to supply the building material. To do so, however, your yard will have to be right up to the mark at all times. It isn't hard if you will let GRIER help you.

A trial order—say a mixed carload—is the best way to be convinced.

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HEMLOCK
HARDWOODS
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The Following Dry Stock

1 x 4	White Pine	6/4 x 4 White Pine	1 x 4 & up Norway
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1 x 8		2 x 4	2 x 8
1 x 10		2 x 6	2 x 10
5/4 x 4		2 x 8	3 x 7 & up
5/4 x 5		2 x 10	3 x 8
5/4 x 6		3 x 8	3 x 10
5/4 x 8		3 x 10	
5/4 x 10		3 x 12	
5/4 x 12			

Also No. 1 and No. 2 Culls
No. 1 White Pine 4 ft. Lath.
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We have in our Toronto yard.

20,000 ft. 6/4" No. 3 Common & Better Basswood.
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We can give American shipments with 24 hours' notice.

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Wanted at Once

100 to 200 M ft. of 2 x 4 to 2 x 12-10/20 ft. merchantable hemlock—Also the same quantity of good mill run Jack pine. Mill culls out in 2", 3" and 4" thicknesses. State lowest prices and full particulars as to quantity, sizes and if trimmed or not.

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Midland Wood Products, Limited
MIDLAND - ONTARIO

WE WANT
Spruce and Hemlock

Let us have your list of stock and prices.

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Bank of Toronto Building - HAMILTON, Ontario

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For Consideration

To a LUMBERMAN in Placing his INSURANCE is the Certainty of Prompt
LOSS SETTLEMENT
In the event of a FIRE. The ALLIANCE has Paid the LUMBERMEN In the PAST
$5,470,626.97
It has, Ready to Take Care of Future Losses, a Net Surplus of
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Quebec, Canada, January 3, 1921.

Gentlemen:

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your cheque covering your share of the loss on our plant destroyed by fire on the 5th of December last.

We wish to express our sincere thanks and deep appreciation for the prompt and satisfactory way in which you have settled our loss. The fact that you had sixty days to settle the matter, and that your cheque was sent barely three weeks after our loss, has been noted and very much appreciated by the Bank of Montreal and ourselves.

Hoping for better luck for both of us in the future and the continuation of very agreeable business relations, as in the past, we remain,

Yours very truly,
CANADA LUMBER & BOX CO., LTD.
G. Garneau, Secy.-treas.

ANY Company suffering loss under policies of the LUMBERMEN'S UNDERWRITING ALLIANCE may expect the same kind of settlement as outlined in this letter. Particulars regarding our service may be obtained by addressing the

U.S. Epperson Underwriting Company Kansas City, Mo.

H. R. Goodday
AND COMPANY

EXPORTERS OF

SPRUCE AND PINE

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for Immediate Shipment

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Lath

Few cars: 1¼" x ⅜"—4'—No. 1
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Also well-assorted
Ottawa Valley Stock.

For personal service, close prices and prompt shipments
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JACKSON BLDG., - OTTAWA

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Some items on hand in our Toronto Yards for Immediate shipment.

Ash	9870 ft.	Hickory	500 ft.
Basswood	49854 "	Maple, Birds-eye	1288 "
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Chestnut	70813 "	Oak, Plain	62099 "
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Gum, Red	38089 "	Walnut, Circassian	3646 "
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We can **KILN DRY** if desired.

Our Dry Kilns are operating night and day to full capacity.

The Gall Lumber Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1875

Foot of Spadina Ave. TORONTO

Northern Lumber Mills
North Cobalt - ONTARIO

Have on hand in both Dry and Green Stock, Jack Pine and Spruce, As Follows:—

100 M.	1 x 4 & 5"	8/16'	Mill Run	Strips	
100 M.	1 x 4 & 5"	"	"	"	Crating Stock
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200 M.	2 x 4	"	"	"	
50 M.	4 x 4	"	"	"	
200 M.	2 x 5	"	"	"	
400 M.	2 x 6	"	"	"	
350 M.	2 x 8	"	"	"	
250 M.	2 x 4 & Up	"	"	"	Sound Wormy
15 M.	4 x 6	10/16	"	"	Strong to 16 Ft.
30 M.	6 x 6	"	"	"	" "
15 M.	6 x 8	"	"	"	" "
30 M.	8 x 8	"	"	"	" "
15 M.	8 x 10 & 10 x 10	"	"	"	"

100 M. 1 x 4 & Up No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average.

100 M 2 x 4-10 No. 2 M. C. & Btr. White Pine Wide average

Wire, Write or 'Phone us for Quotations.

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" LET BUFFALO DO IT "

Do you want prompt shipment? We can give you service. Buffalo dealers have 60,000,000 to 75,000,000 feet of dry hardwoods of all kinds and thicknesses.

Immediate shipments and deliveries can be made on any of the 25 railroads entering the city. Buy Hardwoods in Buffalo.

FRANK T. SULLIVAN
Specialties:
CHERRY, WALNUT and
PACIFIC COAST WOODS
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T. Sullivan & Company
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and
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Atlantic Lumber Company
HARDWOODS
WEST VIRGINIA SOFT RED AND WHITE OAK
Our Specialty: West Virginia and Pennsylvania Cherry
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Miller, Sturm & Miller
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Hardwoods of All Kinds

Yeager Lumber Co., Inc.
SPECIALTIES
Oak, Poplar, Ash, Maple
932 Elk Street

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Hardwoods
Prompt Shipment { From Buffalo Yards or from Mill direct to you
8 MILLION FEET DRY STOCK ON HAND
1333 Clinton St.

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Estableshed 1881
All Kinds of Hardwood Lumber
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Careful attention to mixed car orders.

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A stock of 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet of hardwoods carried at all times at our two big Buffalo Yards
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A Complete Stock of Seasoned Hardwoods
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MANUFACTURERS

Lumber and Millwork

Doors and Columns

WEST
THE BUYER'S DOOR *and*
MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED
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Will continue to manufacture the same high grade of goods with prompt delivery.

All goods manufactured at our factory.

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Our insurance policy is not only a guarantee of prompt payment of fire loss, but it also carries with it a service that includes a regular fire prevention inspection on your property.

A thorough fire prevention inspection may save your property from destruction, and it will also assist a great deal in accumulating larger savings which will result in better insurance for less money.

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LEE BLAKEMORE, Inc. **McCormick Bldg., CHICAGO**

Licensed in Canada—Legal Everywhere.

Cedar Shingles—All Grades

Can Ship Promptly in Following Brands:

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Wire or Write for Quotations

CEDAR PRODUCTS, LTD.

Selling Agents

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for the Lumber Camp

A suitable change in the menu of your men is to give them fresh Pork Sausage. Davies' fresh Pork Sausage is made up specially to suit your requirements. Packed in tubs and larded, or frozen if necessary.

ALSO TRY

"Peerless" Shortening

Excellent for baking or for frying. Has real shortening properties, and is sure to give satisfaction.

"Peerless" Shortening	"Sunset" Brand Bacon	Barrelled Pork
Davies' Pure Lard	Davies' Mince Meat	Barrelled Beef
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Write or wire us (collect) for prices, and be sure to ask about our Beef

THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO

MONTREAL SYDNEY, N.S. HAMILTON

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

The National Lumber Journal for Forty Years

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MacLEAN PUBLICATIONS, Limited

THOS. S. YOUNG, Managing Director

HEAD OFFICE - - - - 347 Adelaide Street, West, TORONTO

VANCOUVER - - - - - - - - Winch Building
MONTREAL - - - - - 119 Board of Trade Bldg.
WINNIPEG - - - - - Electric Railway Chambers
NEW YORK - - - - - - - 296 Broadway
CHICAGO - - - - Room 803, 63 E. Adams St.
LONDON, ENG. - - - 16 Regent Street, S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Canada, United States and Great Britain, $3.00 per year, in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $4.00.

Single copies, 20 cents.

"The Canada Lumberman" is published in the interest of, and reaches regularly, persons engaged in the lumber, woodworking and allied industries in every part of Canada. It aims at giving full and timely information on all subjects touching these interests, and invites free discussion by its readers.

Advertisers will receive careful attention and liberal treatment. For manufacturing and supply firms wishing to bring their goods to the attention of owners and operators of saw and planing mills, woodworking factories, pulp mills, etc., "The Canada Lumberman" is undoubtedly the most direct and profitable advertising medium. Special attention is directed to the "Wanted" and "For Sale" advertisements.

Authorized by the Postmaster-General for Canada, for transmission as second-class matter.

Vol. 41 Toronto, June 1, 1921 No. 11

Rising Costs and Diminishing Prices

In the last edition of the "Canada Lumberman" two instructive addresses were presented, one by a leading retailer of Detroit and another by a representative manufacturer of Sarnia. The latter gave figures to show how the cost of producing lumber had grown rapidly during the past four or five years, and it is only now that the manufacturer is beginning to realize a reduction in costs which during the year 1920 reached their apex.

The rate of wages paid labor and the schedule of outlays for supplies are decreasing but it is a long time before the lumberman can cash in on waning expenses. In other industries when costs of raw material go down, the product being usually the output of only a few days' or weeks' work at the most, can be lessened in the figure at which it is sold to the public. The producer thus quickly reaps the benefits of any decreases.

With the lumber manufacturer, however, as has been pointed out in these columns from time to time, (and this is a matter to which the retail dealers might well give serious thought and attention), it takes a long time to reap advantages of any economic readjustment. The lumber operator has to buy supplies many weeks in advance, and, by the very nature of his vocation has to gamble with the future. The speculative character of his calling requires this. The logs taken out last winter, will, in many cases, not reach the retail yards in the shape of dry lumber until 1922, so it is evident that the operator has to look ahead a mighty long way.

In this issue of the "Canada Lumberman" there is presented on other pages some first-hand facts from lumber manufacturers regarding costs of doing business in 1913 and 1920 which should prove enlightening and interesting to all concerned in the production, sale or distribution of forest products.

In an address to retailers recently, a Detroit merchant pointed out that he, too, had to take a loss of several dollars a thousand. A small volume of trade, such as has been experienced during the past few months, makes the cost per thousand of handling lumber much more than when a heavy volume is done. This is due to overhead expenses which cannot be cut down materially if an efficient organization is to be held together. Sales, yard and office staffs, who work in unity and harmony and with the highest interest of the business at heart, cannot be built up in a day. The only permanent remedy for reducing overhead charges is increased turn-over and augmented activity in building.

The main thing to consider is percentage of cost to sales, and it is difficult to make the percentage low during a period of depression. Doing a lesser volume at an increased rate of expense means a less margin of profit. It is interesting to note that in a tabulation of several cities, it was shown that the cost of handling lumber per thousand ran from $12.75 up to $19.50, and the percentage of the costs of doing business ranged from 10% to 31%.

A lower turn-over results in greater cost of operation, for the simple reason that there are certain fixed charges which cannot be altered. A certain volume of business up to a normal amount or mark tends to reduce the overhead and make things move along easily and smoothly. When the amount aimed at is not reached then the expense barometer mounts rapidly and unless one preserves a cool head, a stout heart and a firm step, snags are likely to be encountered, or disaster loom up at some sudden bend in the road.

Destructive Agencies in Canadian Timber

Various tree diseases are responsible annually for enormous losses in the forests from which our supplies of timber are taken. This work of destruction goes on silently but surely and does not attract the attention that wasteful methods of lumbering or forest fires do, says A. W. McCallum, plant pathologist of Ottawa.

Dead and dying trees scattered through the forest have come to be taken as a matter of course, but, if they could all be brought together, their number would be surprising even to those most familiar with forest conditions. It is very probable that the yearly loss due to fungi, insects and fires combined constitutes a much greater amount than that utilized for commercial purposes and that the loss occasioned by the first two exceeds that caused by the latter.

The most important group of fungi which cause disease in living trees is that known as the wood-destroying fungi. These forms attack the roots and trunks of trees, bringing about changes in the wood which either partially or completely destroy it. They are parasites, and their food consists of the chemical constituents of the wood which they are enabled to utilize by means of dissolving substances or enzymes. These are the so-called "bracket fungi" with which everyone is more or less familiar. The sporophore or reproductive body of these fungi is formed during the summer. It appears on the trunk of its host as a bracket of hard, woody substance so closely attached to the trees as to appear to form part of it. Some of these sporophores last for but a single season, when they are replaced by fresh bodies, while others are perennial, growing for many years. In either case the spores are discharged into the air in immense numbers through fine tubes on the lower surface of the fruiting body and are carried by the wind for long distances. Of these many spores, a small number lodge in wounds on the trunks or exposed roots of trees and here, if condtions are favorable, they germinate, the resulting mycelium growing into the interior of the trees, decaying the wood as it advances. After decay has progressed sufficiently to allow the fungus to accumulate a store of food, a further body is produced, which usually appears at the point of original infection. During this period, from infection to sporophore production, which usually takes a number of years, there are no external symptoms of decay.

These fungi are rarely directly responsible for the death of trees, but these hosts become so weakened as a result of their attacks that they fall easy prey to insects or other fungus diseases. Also, when once a tree becomes decayed, it is very liable to windthrow. When such a tree is cut in logging operations, if it is taken at all, a large part of the most valuable portion of it must be culled.

There is another group of fungi which are frequently directly responsible for the death of trees. These are forms which inhabit the bark and cambium, causing cankers. The two most important diseases of this class are the chestnut blight and the larch canker. The former was brought into the United States from China on

nursery stock about 1904 and since then has spread rapidly throughout the Eastern States, destroying every chestnut tree within its range. It has proved to be the most destructive and rapidly spreading tree disease yet known. So far as is known, it is not present in Canada and can never become of great economic importance here since the chestnut grows naturally only in a limited portion of southern Ontario. Larch canker is a very serious disease in Europe, but as yet it is not known to occur in this country.

Finally, there are the rusts which attack trees. These are similar in nature to the well-known wheat rust and the most important is the white pine blister rust. This is a European disease, which was brought to this country on nursery stock about 1906. In Europe it has proved very destructive to the native white pine, but whether it will act similarly here remains to be seen. Certainly, the extremely pessimistic views which have been expressed about it here, which have resulted in the curtailment of the planting of white pine nursery stock, seem scarcely to be justified.

An Aggressive Policy on Forest Protection

It is announced that the forest fires which have been raging in various parts of Ontario have been subdued and that all danger for the present is practically over. The past spring has been an unusually dry one in the north, although rains fell in generous quantities in other portions of the province. The Ontario clay belt suffered until the middle of May from what almost might be described as a vernal drought. There was imminent danger at various points of not only valuable timber been swept away, but heavy losses in pulpwood, lumber and even sawmills. A representative of the "Canada Lumberman," who took a trip over the Canadian Government lines recently, a distance of some 200 miles west of Sudbury, was amazed at the number of fires which could be seen in all directions and particularly at night when the lurid flames lit up the heavens. Once more a kind of Providence has sent a timely downpour to help the Department of Lands and Forests out of a serious situation.

It is announced that the Ontario Government is adopting a more aggressive forest policy, particularly in the matter of safe-guarding its timber wealth from the ravages of the fire fiend. Such a step has not been taken any too soon as it is a well known fact that the system has needed strengthening and improving for many years. Ontario has been lagging behind other provinces in the matter of a far-seeing and efficient fire protection and reforestation programme. New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia have led the "banner province" both in enterprise and initiative in these matters. It is, however, gratifying to learn that Ontario has at last come to a realization of what should be done in this direction. It is stated that the number of fire rangers will be increased to over 1000, several new look-out towers built, telephone lines extended and other effective means taken to locate forest fires.

It is only those living in the northern part of the province and who have seen and experienced the danger, terror and destruction of the arch enemy of the forest, who know the urgent necessity and clamorous call for a more rigid inspection and protective system. Persons living in the southern portion of Ontario, whch is practically immune from any such disaster and holocausts as have visited the north from time to time, are, possibly, indifferent regarding the necessity of conserving and perpetuating the timber resources of the hinterland. Until these complacent and self-satisfied persons waken up and take a keen, alert interest in forestry and other matters, it is believed that Ontario will not go as far as it should in the way of an aggressive policy. The rising tide of sentiment and conviction should sweep aside all barriers in safeguarding our timber wealth, not only for the peace and prosperity of the present generation but of those in the years to come.

The Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, has been informed that practical tests of British Columbia timbers—Douglas fir, B.C. spruce and Western hemlock—by H. M. Board of Works, London, on behalf of the Advisory Committee on Timbers of the Imperial Institute, have proved quite satisfactory and that as a result these woods will be included in the official specifications of that department as alternatives to European joinery timbers.

Probable Strike of the Printing Trades

Readers of this publication should know the facts in connection with the strike of the allied printing trades which will take place in Toronto June 1st unless a settlement is reached within the next few days. The situation is almost without precedent, the Unions having demanded what is equivalent to an increase of more than 36 per cent.

A year ago (although the wages agreement at that time had over a year to run) the Toronto publishers and master printers voluntarily gave their employees a 10 per cent. advance in wages, making the minimum wage $35.20 for a 48-hour week. This was given in recognition of the fact that living costs had advanced. Notwithstanding that the cost of living, according to statistics, has declined from 15 to 20 per cent. since March, 1920, the printers have now asked for a 44-hour week and a wage of $44.00 ($1.00 an hour).

The orders for a 44-hour week were issued from the International Headquarters of the Typographical Union at Indianapolis, U.S.A. It has been said that the local union representatives have no power even to negotiate on the question of hours. It is an international movement for less production per day, which, in the light of existing world-wide conditions, is economically wrong.

The demand for an increased hour-wage of 36 per cent. has brought forth condemnation from all quarters. It is impossible to advance one sound argument to justify the increase, and unless the better type of printing craftsmen are able to secure control of the situation, the employers will be morally compelled to face a strike June 1st.

May we say to our readers that we are counting on your support and co-operation? You do not know how soon you may have the same problem at your own door. It is the intention of the directors of the Hugh C. MacLean Publications to put forth every effort to publish as usual. How far we shall succeed remains to be seen. If there is any break in publication, or any interruption in the service, it will be because we are fighting what are believed to be unreasonable demands.

Some Editorial Short Lengths

Sixty miles of Ontario provincial highways have already this spring been bordered with trees, or, as the enthusiast might call it, arboreal adornment. Most of them are maples and elms obtained from the respective neighborhoods in which such worthy work has been carried on. If the planting is continued each season, the provincial highways will be much improved because the trees are not only ornamental but act as wind-breaks, sunshades and conservers of moisture. The planting operation by the Ontario Provincial Highway Department began last October on the Kingston Road between Toronto and Port Hope and ultimately the avenue of trees is expected to reach the Quebec border. From Hamilton east to Queenston also planting has been done, and as the various sections are finished, will be made complete. Much practical benefit comes from this striving for landscape beauty, and Ontario with its tree-bordered rural thoroughfares should prove very attractive to motorists and others. Good roads are not only a delight to tourists but beautiful verdure along the routes adds immensely to the pleasure and satisfaction of any automobile outing.

"Canada cannot afford forest fires. Make yourself a 'deputy fire ranger' whether in the woods this year for business or for pleasure and help to check the fire waste. Three-quarters of a billion dollars' timber loss since Confederation!" So runs the slogan on a blotter recently issued for general distribution by a leading financial institution. Such publicity is effective and striking at all times of the year, but particularly so during the camping and outing season. More power to such movements and propaganda.

The McDonagh Lumber Co., of Toronto, are new members of the National Hardwood Lumber Association of Chicago. The annual convention of the Association will be held at the Stratford-Bellevue hotel, Philadelphia, on Thursday and Friday, June 9 and 10.

How Manufacturing Costs Have Increased

Steady Advances in All Lines During Past Seven Years—Representative Firms Furnish Comparative Figures Showing Way Expenditures Have Mounted

The manufacturer of lumber, whether hard or softwoods, has been faced with constantly increasing costs for a number of years. The figures have annually been ascending until in 1920 they reached their apex. Advances have been along every line and particularly in the matter of wages and freight while, up to the latter part of 1920, labor grew steadily more independent and inefficient, until it took on the average three men to do the work which two easily performed prior to the war.

In many districts the cost of turning out a thousand feet of manufactured lumber went up from one hundred to two hundred per cent., and even more. It is the general opinion of those most conversant with production, sales and distribution, that, with the exception of the first six months of last year when there was a feverish market and a runaway demand with fictitious, speculative values, that the price obtained for the finished article has not annually kept pace with the enhanced outlay for production.

With a view to furnishing first hand information for the benefit of the trade—facts based on efficient cost systems and not mere hearsay or rumors,—the "Canada Lumberman" has obtained some timely and reliable data from representative manufacturers in divers parts of the Dominion and under various heads of expenditure.

It is manifestly impossible to give a flat cost per thousand feet of production that will apply to every part of Canada, for the simple reason that stumpage is higher in some provinces than in others, logging difficulties are greater and there exists a wide difference in the character and thickness of the bush. Again, there are sorting, rafting, driving and towing conditions to be considered, the distances to be covered, mill facilities, local labor situation, and many other items.

The statements which are appended are furnished with no idea of bolstering up or defending any special unit or interest of the lumber industry but are for the diffusion of timely and useful information, and to correct misapprehensions and unfounded rumors that have prevailed.

The questions submitted cover comparisons of years 1913 and 1920 in regard to logging and sawing operations, per thousand feet of lumber, b. m., under the following heads: 1, stumpage, ground rent and crown dues; 2, logging: from felling the trees to bringing logs to foot of jack ladder; 3, sawing, piling and loading; 4, general advances in freight; 5, overhead costs, distribution, etc.

The Situation in the East

A large manufacturer of spruce in Eastern Quebec writes:—The following will give you part of the information requested. You will note that question one we leave out altogether as cost mentioned in question two includes ground rent and crown dues. Regarding the charge for stumpage; as lands in Quebec are sold on a different basis to other provinces you can hardly figure this in making up a memorandum of this kind. To arrive at a stumpage value you would have to take a property purchased in 1913 as against one purchased in 1920; otherwise, for a statement of this kind, you might use an arbitrary figure of say $4.00 per M. In 1913 the government dues were $1.05 per M ft. Quebec Rule and in 1920 they were $1.60 per M Quebec Rule. Ground rent in 1913 was $4.00 and in 1920 was $6.50.

	1913	1920
2. Logging	$7.50	$15.82
3. Sawing, etc.	2.55	4.22
4. As we sell all our product f.o.b. mills we do not figure on a delivered price		
5. Overhead, etc.	2.58	5.24
	$12.63	$25.28

How Log Costs Have Aviated

A large company operating in New Brunswick manufacturing pine and spruce say:—We enclose you comparative statement covering cost for the last ten years, which should be plain to you. Prior to 1916 we did not keep the yard costs separate from the milling costs, so that we cannot give you the yard and milling costs separate for 1913. We do not just know what you mean by Crown dues as apart from stumpage. Here on the Restigouche there is no private stumpage obtainable and we all use Crown lands, for which we pay an annual rental and a stumpage on the quantity of logs we cut, we holding lands in both New Brunswick and Quebec.

The rates we have been paying are as follows, viz.:—

New Brunswick	1913	1920-21
Spruce and pine, per M S ft.	$1.25	$5.00
Fir, per M S ft.	.80	4.50
Cedar, per M S ft.	1.25	5.00
Crown Land per square mile	8.00	8.00
Quebec—		
Spruce, per M S ft.	1.05	1.60
Pine per M S ft.	2.00	2.60
Fir per M S ft.	1.05	1.60
Cedar	1.05	1.40
Crown land per square mile	5.00	6.50

The only cost of logs we can give you is delivered at the mill, as per statement herewith.

Over the logging season of 1912-13 we were paying $7.00 to $8.00 per M ft.for logs in brows on bank of the river, according to distance from town, while for the winter just past we paid $16.00 to $17.00. Sorting and rafting which cost us 60c in 1913, cost us $2.00 in 1920.

The increase in rail rates has been very high, as they were to

	1913	1920
Montreal	.13	.25½
Toronto	.18	.34
Boston	.18	.35
New York	.21	.40

Memorandum of costs from 1910 to 1920:—

These amounts are included in the gross costs

Year	Logs including Culls	Logs excluding Culls	Sawing & Shipping	Piling & Shipping	Laths	Shingles Wood	Shingles Sawing
1910	10.94	11.64	2.42	These amounts are included in the gross cost.	.60	1.18	
1911	10.73	11.30	3.10		.60	1.11	.69
1912	10.33	10.92	3.31		.65	1.05	.78
1913	12.11	12.94	3.18		.70	1.20	.78
1914	12.04	13.15	3.53		.75	1.25	.76
1915	11.11	12.08	3.32		.75	1.07	.68
1916	11.10	12.00	3.76	.80	.75	1.02	.76
1917	13.56	14.70	4.67	1.10	.95	1.38	.96
1918	18.13	19.93	6.51	1.62	1.56	1.70	1.25
1919	24.52	27.40	7.88	2.20	1.40	2.34	1.42
1920	27.62	31.10	9.87	3.43	2.29	2.72	2.08

Note:—No charges are included in the above costs for:—
Interest,
Depletion of timber lands,
Use of mills, plant or equipment.

Glad to See Question Taken Up

A manufacturing firm in the Georgian Bay district turning out white and Norway pine and hemlock say:—We have pleasure in sending you the following and are glad to see you take up this important matter:

	1913 Per M	1920 Per M
1. Stumpage, Ground Rent, Crown Dues	$4.25	$4.45
2. Logging; from felling trees to bringing logs to foot of jack ladder	8.13	22.40
3. Sawing, piling and loading	4.73	13.55
5. Overhead costs, etc.	3.23	7.53
	$20.54	$47.93

As you know, we are only manufacturers and sell our product at the mills, and are, therefore, not particularly interested in freight charges. In the item of Overhead Costs, distribution does not enter with us, but is made up of management, upkeep, insurance, etc., in connection with both logging and sawing. We would also like to explain that these figures are made up on the total output of the lumber from the log.

The Highest Figure You Know

Another organization turning out white pine in Northern Ontario remarks:—Regarding comparison of costs between 1913 and 1920, in the lumbering and sawmilling industry, we would say that as we were not operating a sawmill in 1913, we are not in a position to give you any information as to sawmill costs for that year. So far as we can remember, the logging cost for 1913 was about $11.00 per M, as compared with $30.00 for 1920. The costs were higher this year than

ever with us, and all other lumbermen we have been talking to tell us the same thing. As for the Stumpage, Ground Rent, Crown Dues, Freight, etc., these will affect us in the same proportion as they have other lumbermen in the province. While this information is not as complete as you requested, we trust it will enable you to make the comparisons desired.

Getting Dearer All the While

In western Quebec a firm specializing principally in hardwoods, along with hemlock and spruce, sum up the matter of costs as follows:—It would be hard for us to give you a comparison for the year 1913, as our plant was destroyed by fire that year and we only ran a few months. However, we are taking the years 1914 and 1920, and giving you the average cost of each department, the same as we figure it for ourselves. This report does not include stumpage, as most of the timber we saw out is cut on our own lands, and the stumpage charged has been fixed some years ago, and has not been changed.

	1913-14	1919-20
Cost of logging	6.586	16.697
Cost of delivery to mill	2.039	5.237
Cost of sawing and supplies	1.753	3.955
Cost of piling and grading	.449	.977
Administration and general exp.	1.142	3.245
Insurance and taxes	.555	1.116
	$12.524	$31.227

Another Statement of Interest

An Ottawa Valley firm which specializes in pine observes:—We herewith submit comparisons between the years 1913 and 1920 as to the cost of our logging and sawing operations as follows:—

	1913 Per M	1920 Per M
1. Stumpage	.08	.13
Ground rent		
Crown dues	1.90	2.27
2. Logging; from felling trees to bringing logs to foot of jack ladder	9.87	26.70
3. Sawing, piling and loading	5.34	10.66
	1913 Rate	1920 Rate
4. Freight	4½c	13½c

With the exception of the freight rate we have given you the figures at so much per thousand, as you request.

Some More Striking Figures

From one well known Ontario company operating in white and red pine the following has been received:—We have much pleasure in complying with your inquiry in regard to the comparative costs of producing lumber in the years 1913 and 1920. So far as the general advances in freight rates are concerned we cannot give you definite figures, but we would believe they have doubled within the last seven years. In reference to overhead costs and distribution we have not taken into consideration commissions on sales and, if these were included, the figure appended would have to be increased from two to three dollars per thousand to cover this item.

	1913 Per M	1920 Per M
1. Stumpage		
Ground rent		
Crown Dues	$3.75	$5.50
2. Logging; from felling trees to bringing logs to foot of jack-ladder	11.50	34.00
3. Sawing, piling and loading	5.50	10.75
4. General advances in freight	Double	
5. Overhead costs,distribution,etc.	3.00	4.00
Total	$23.75	$54.25

Another Evidence of Advances

A leading concern in the Ottawa Valley manufacturing spruce say:—We have pleasure in enclosing the following with respect to comparative costs of production. We are unable to give you any information regarding general advances in freight, as you are no doubt as well posted on the increases which have taken place in the last few years as we are ourselves. The figures we submit to you show that the costs have more than doubled.

	1913 Per M	1920 Per M
1. Stumpage		
Ground rent		
Crown dues	$7.00	$12.00
2. Logging; from felling trees to bringing logs to foot of jack-ladder	14.25	30.00
3. Sawing, piling and loading	4.16	8.97
4. General advances in freight	Sell all f.o.b. cars	
5. Overhead costs, distribution, etc.	2.50	6.50
Total	$27.91	$57.47

Log Cost and Lumber Cost Summarized

Another well-established operating company in Northern Ontario have also gone into the matter of costs quite extensively and say:—"You will find attached hereto a statement showing what the cost of producing lumber was in 1913 and in 1920 on the thousand feet, board measure, basis. We wish to call your attention to some of the figures in the statement. You will notice that the total log cost is summarized and also the lumber cost. We did this because you may be unable to reconcile the two costs. You will also observe that we have totalled the lumber costs from the jack ladder to the car and have put down the total cost of the lumber scale which also gives you that comparison.

	1913 Per M	1920 Per M	
1. Stumpage	4.88	8.88	Log Scale
Ground rent, Inc.			
Crown dues	2.00	2.50	
2. Logging; from felling trees to bringing logs to foot of jack-ladder	11.11	21.88	
	17.99	33.26	
3. Sawing, piling and loading	3.44	9.39	Lumber Scale
4. General advances in freight	2.24	4.31	
5. Overhead costs, distribution, etc.	1.76	4.94	
Total	7.44	18.64	
Total based on lumber scale	$17.00	$33.00	

Lumber Contracts Awarded at St. John

The city council of St. John, N.B., recently awarded contracts for the supply of material for the harbor department as follows:—

J. A. Gregory, Protection St. W. E.—153,000 f.b.m. merchantable spruce, at $28.00 per M. 20,000 8 in. x 8 in. merchantable spruce at $34.00 per M.

J. A. Likely, Rothesay Ave.—45,000 f.b.m. 12 in. x 12 in., No. 1 Common Douglas fir at $55.75 per M. 250 pieces 8 in. x 8 in. x 12 ft. 0 in., No. 1 Common Douglas fir, at $58.75 per M.

J. E. Moore, Dock St.—80,000 f.b.m. 12 in. x 12 in., merchantable hemlock, at $35.00 per M.

J. S. Gregory, Portland Point—250 pieces piling 20, 25, 30 and 35 feet long, at 7½c per ft.

No Further Steps in Wholesale Price Plan

In connection with the proposal advanced some time ago whereby John R. Booth, Limited, of Ottawa, was to supply food staples to its employees at cost or wholesale prices, no further steps have yet been taken in the matter which is still under consideration. During the latter part of May Mr. Jackson Booth was in attendance at a meeting of representative citizens for the establishment of a co-operation chain of shops. When asked by the "Canada Lumberman" if his attendance had anything to do with the previous project, Mr. Booth said that it had no relation to it.

The Booth sawmill is not likely to open until around the middle of June.

Turning to Other Classes of Work

Another instance of the adaptability of Canadian industries is seen in the case of the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., which, following the course of events in the work for which the company was organized, has turned to other products, mainly in the form of pulp and paper machinery and digesters. In the last annual statement of the company, covering the year ended June 30, 1920, President James Whalen stated that: "In view of the present situation in regard to vessel construction, your directors have deemed it advisable to authorize the company to enter upon other work than shipbuilding, to which your plant is adaptable. Work has already been commenced upon a contract for twenty compressed air mine shovels for one company, and negotiations with other companies requiring this class of machine have advanced to a point where other contracts seem assured. The undertaking of other suitable work, including the manufacture of pulp machinery and digesters, is also contemplated."

Producers Selling Lumber Much Below Cost

Hardwood Manufacturers Show Reverse of Over Seven Dollars on Every Thousand Feet Disposed of at Present Prices—Expense Accounts Harmonize Closely

It is always interesting and instructive to study systems of costs. Many times of late it has been stated that lumber is being sold in Canada to-day at a considerably less figure than the actual outlay to manufacture it. Such an assertion rolls glibly from the tongue, but recent investigation proves the truth of the utterance "below cost." Much timely information in the way of a comparison of producing cost to selling price has been prepared and a careful analysis made by the Michigan Hardwood Lumber Manufacturers' Association, in which state conditions are analogous to what they are in Ontario or Quebec, shows a loss of $7.15 on every thousand feet sold at the quotations which prevail to-day.

The following statement which has just been issued by the Michigan Association, will amply repay perusal and close study:

In the press during the last few months a great deal has been said about the high cost of lumber and its influence upon building, etc. With this thought in mind the Michigan Hardwood Manufacturers' Association started a campaign to ascertain actual cost of producing lumber by sending out a questionnaire to its membership listing under separate heads the various costs that should pertain to the department in question, and from seventeen representative manufacturing firms, representing a cut of a little better than one hundred fifty millions, we received a very comprehensive idea. After obtaining the costs it was then necessary to ascertain the percentage of the various species of timber that the forests produced and also the percentage of grades that each specie produced in lumber. After obtaining this information we applied a test of 100,000 feet of lumber at values now being quoted by representative manufacturers, and this result shows that lumber is being offered to the trade to-day at $7.15 per thousand less than cost of production.

The following tables will show the cost of production, percentage of species and percentage of grades as ascertained in this questionnaire, and it was surprising to us to see how closely the various expense accounts harmonized:—

Production Costs as of May 1, 1921

	Per M ft.
Logging (from stump to and on car)	$11.11
From car to sawmill	4.96
Sawing	5.95
Yarding	1.92
Shipping and marketing	2.71
Miscellaneous (taxes and other overheads not included in above items)	4.29
Stumpage value	10.63
*Interest at 6 per cent. on timber, railroad and plant investment	8.13
	$49.70

*Computed on average of ten-year timber life.

Average Michigan Log Run Product
Species

	Per cent.
Maple	46
Beech	10
Hemlock	33
Elm	4
Basswood	4
Ash	1
Birch	2
	100

Grades

	Maple %	Beech %	Hemlock %	Elm %	Basswood %	Ash %	Birch %
Firsts and seconds	18	15	..	25	20	15	20
Selects	6	5	..	10	12	12	10
No. 1 Common	23	22	..	22	21	20	16
No. 2 Common	20	23	..	18	22	20	19
No. 3 Common	33	35	..	25	25	33	35
Merchantable	..	..	45	..	..	..	..
Culls	..	..	55	..	..	..	..
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Test on 100,000 Feet at Current Average Values

Maple				
Fas	8,280	ft. @	$105.00	$869.40
Selects	2,760		85.00	234.60
No. 1	10,580		60.00	634.80
No. 2	9,200		40.00	368.00
No. 3	15,180		21.00	318,78
Total	46,000	ft.		$2,425.58
Beech				
Fas	1,500	ft. @	$90.00	$135.00
Selects	500		80.00	40.00
No. 1	2,200		55.00	121.00
No. 2	2,300		35.00	80.50
No. 3	3,500		23.00	80.50
Total	10,000	ft.		$457.00
Hemlock				
Merchantable	14,850	ft. ¼	$26.00	$386.10
Cull	18,150		19.00	344.85
Total	33,000	ft.		$730.95
Elm				
Fas	1,000	ft. @	$105.00	$105.00
Selects	400		85.00	34,00
No. 1	880		60.00	52.80
No. 2	720		40.00	28.80
No. 3	1,000		28.00	28.00
Total	4,000	ft.		$258.00
Basswood				
Fas	800	ft. ¼	$100.00	$80.00
Selects	480		80.00	38.40
No. 1	840		60.00	54.40
No. 2	880		35.00	30.80
No. 3	1,000		28.00	28.00
Total	4,000	ft.		$277.60
Ash				
Fas	150	ft. @	$105.00	$15.75
Selects	120		85.00	10.20
No. 1	200		60.00	12.00
No. 2	200		37.00	7.40
No. 3	330		28.00	9.24
Total	1,000	ft.		$54.59
Birch				
Fas	400	ft. ¼	$110.00	$44.00
Selects	200		90.00	18.00
No. 1	320		60.00	19.20
No. 2	380		35.00	13.30
No. 3	700		23.00	16.10
Total	2,000	ft.		$110.60

Totals

Maple	$2,425.58
Beech	457.00
Hemlock	730.95
Elm	248.60
Basswood	227.60
Ash	54.59
Birch	110.60
Total	$4,254.92
Cost	$4,970.00
Result of above values	4.254.92
Loss	$715.08 or $7.15 per M ft.

Are Now Operating the Davison Plants

Fleming & Macleay are handling lumber and logs formerly owned by the Davison Lumber & Mfg. Co., Limited, Bridgewater, N.S., and are operating a sawmill at Springfield for about 2½ months. Fleming & Macleay are also running the LaHave mill at Bridgewater and are having some logs sawn at Eel Lake by a portable outfit. The working day consists of ten hours and there has been a reduction of about 20% to 25% in wages.

It is stated that the demand for lumber in Bridgewater district is not brisk and the general theme seems to be that those who can are holding off for better service. The production will not be large.

Queen Mary's Interest in Wood Work

Her Majesty Queen Mary was visiting the Building Exhibition in London and on passing one of the stands, remarked on the very finely figured panels that were shown. The attendant informed her Majesty that these were productions from nature—indeed, "Nature's picture book" which had simply been manipulated. "Yes," she replied, "but with clever hands."

Her Majesty showed great interest in these finely figured woods, and also samples of the various timber shown.

The attendant reminded her Majesty of the fact that at one of the previous Exhibitions, when she came on to the stand—observing a fine piece of carving, she exclaimed: "Look, what a beautiful piece of carving. How splendidly undercut."

Logging Bridge Timber by High Wheel Method

How One Million Feet of Bill Stuff is Being Taken Out for Canadian Government Railways by Eastern Lands Department at Foleyet, Ont., in "Pothole" Bush

To receive a Government order for 1,000,000 feet of bill stuff; to be cut, sawn and delivered within three months, is no small contract for any organization to carry out within the allotted period, and more particularly when the hauling season is over, the camps have closed and the lumber-jacks departed for pastures new or engaged in other pursuits. When the latter conditions are taken into consideration the heavy character of the undertaking will be all the more appreciated and rightly understood by those lumbermen who have had anything to do with production. The material for this huge undertaking has not only to be felled, hauled to the stream, and either driven or towed to the mill, but also to be cut in specified widths and thicknesses and delivered where designated, all within three months.

This is the large contract which the Eastern Lands Department of the Canadian National Railways is carrying out at the present time, and that department is going to make good on the job through the co-operation of its officials and staff and the spirited way in which the bushmen engaged in getting out the timber are working at camps No. 6 and No. 7, located within ten miles of Foleyet, Ontario. The latter is a flourishing lumber and divisional point 170 miles west of Sudbury and about 450 miles from Toronto. For the past five years it has been the scene of activity and one of the main factors of its expansion is the busy lumber and tie mill which the Eastern Lands Department built and equipped. But that is another story which will be referred to later. The topic in hand is the handling of the million feet contract of bridge timber, all of which has to be cut from red pine.

The specifications sent out by L. Lavoie, general purchasing agent of the Canadian National Railways, to Cyril T. Young, manager of the Eastern Lands Department, and Angus Prentice, purchasing agent and lumber sales manager for the same department, were that this bridge timber was to range in thickness and width from 3" x 10" to 8" x 18", and none of the sticks was to be less than 10 feet long, while 30 feet was the longest stipulated. The order also set forth the fact that 50,000 feet of piling, ranging from 25 feet to 65 feet in length,

A close-up view of high wheels used for logging near Foleyet, Ont.

had to be gotten out within the same period. The specifications governing the bridge timber meant that no trees of less than 12 inch diameter at the top could be used.

When an order is given to the Eastern Lands Department it goes without saying that it will be filled if it is humanly possible. The seven camps of the Canadian National Railways in the vicinity of Foleyet, had all been closed for the season, but when the edict went forth on April 1st to produce 1,000,000 feet of timber, two operations were reopened, those at Camp 6, of which Walter Bigelow is foreman, and at Camp 7, some two miles away, over which Patrick McDonald presides. All the camps are under the direction of John Jessup, of Foleyet, a veteran bush superintendent who has been with the Eastern Lands Department for several years and is still very much on the job. Both these camps are located on Opishkanogama Lake, and the timber is cut in the township of Ivanhoe. Foleyet is beyond the height of land and all the water runs to the north in the James Bay direction. The logs are floated to the mill by means of the Opishkanogama River, the Muskego and Midway Rivers.

Camps are Model in Every Respect

Before entering upon a detailed description of the operation, it may be stated that the camps built by the Eastern Lands Department are generally conceded to be among the finest, most comfortable and

Dumping the logs on shores of Lake Opishkanogama

up-to-date of any erected in the province. The sleeping quarters at the mills are electric-lighted and equipped with hot and cold shower baths. Each man has a private room and lies to rest at night on an iron bed fitted with springs and mattress and ample woollen blankets. The camps are also steam-heated and in point of sanitation and convenience nothing has been overlooked.

In the various camps on the logging operations the buildings erected represent the last word. After the studding is put up, they are sheeted on the outside and then covered with felt paper, after which tongue and groove siding is used to complete the walls, thus making the habitations of the woodsmen not only wind and damp proof but affording every protection from the cold winter of the north. Each man in the logging camps, like those in the sleep camps at Foleyet, has a single steel bed, mattress and springs. The housing arrangements are admirable and the cooking department is well managed and abundantly provided with good things.

About the only undertaking which the Eastern Lands Department of the Canadian National Railways do not carry out is the feeding of the men which is contracted for by a large company catering particularly to camp requirements and fare.

Railway Put Down for the Haul

At Camp No. 6, in order to expedite the getting out of the timber and have the logs placed in the lake and on their way to the mill as soon as possible, a standard gauge railway of nearly three-quarters of a mile in length was laid down on the top of jack pine ties and the 22-pound rails quickly spiked. Then several tram cars were secured and men, engaged in the work of felling the trees, started with enthusiasm under the direction of Foreman Bigelow. The country at this point is rugged and hilly, or what the lumberman calls a "pot hole" territory owing to the numerous depressions and ravines. As a consequence, the horses have to do some heavy hauling in drawing the large trees up and down hill to the various dumps from which the timber is skidded on to the tram cars. However, the work is admirably arranged and so systematically carried out that no time is lost and the railway put to most effective use. The lower portion of the railway is on an incline, and the cars, after the hauling horse is detached, travel a considerable distance by their own momentum, and are halted by means of a stop-log at the end of the track. Here the

logs are rolled off on to a sandy beach and, by cross-cut saws, cut into the required lengths before being dumped into the lake. The lengths of the logs before reaching the shore average the full length of each tree.

At Camp No. 7 under Foreman McDonald everything moved along with precision, the cutting, hauling and dumping being carried out without loss of time. For the first time probably in a "pot hole" country, the high-wheel method of hauling logs is followed. It is true that American high wheels from 10 feet to 15 feet in diameter have been used on a few operations in Canada, but mostly where the ground is level and the eccentric axle of the vehicle has been able to bear the load and prevent the timber from dragging.

High Wheels Used to Advantage

To institute the use of high wheels of 10 feet in diameter in such an uneven surfaced bush as the one at Camp 7, was a bold move undertaken by Mr. Young, the manager of the Eastern Lands Department, but successfully engineered by the workers. Some of the hills are very steep and the inclines such as to make most any kind of log-hauling dangerous. The huge cylindrical conveyors which were made by S. C. Overpack of Manistee, Mich., when moving along carrying three or four huge trees, look to the uninitiated something like a mammoth circus chariot or spectacular vehicle.

The operation, however, is simple. The wheels are drawn up the hillsides by means of a team of horses attached to an under-slung whippletree, located about mid-length of what might be termed the heavy tongue of the vehicle. After reaching the top of the hill, the wheels are swung around and straddle the logs numbering anywhere from three to five, which lay upon skids ready to be lifted. The horses are detached from the tongue. By means of a cant-hook the axle is turned and the tongue brought to an upright or perpendicular position. In order that the heavy pole may not fall to the ground on the opposite side, the driver's swing-board seat serves as a prop or a support.

A heavy logging chain is then run under the trees or sticks of timber from one end of the axle to the other and caught on an eccentric grab-hook attached to the axle. The raised upright tongue is then drawn by the horses over to the front of the vehicle, and this causes the draught chain which runs through a ring on the point of the tongue to elevate the logs so that only one end of them drags upon the ground, thus materially lightening the draught. In going down steep hills a log is hitched behind and dragged part way to the dump.

The comfortable sleeping quarters of the bushmen, each man having a single iron bedstead.

This rear log acts as a break and prevents the gigantic wheels with their load from descending too rapidly or running wild in any direction.

Sticks Dumped on Sandy Beach

As soon as the wheels have arrived at the foot of the hill, the anchoring log is detached and another team of horses attached. The two teams draw the load some 200 yards to the shores of the lake where the sticks are quickly unloaded by means of loosening the eccentric grab-hook. Then they are cut in the desired length by expert cross-cut sawmen and sent down the incline bank into the Opishkanogama waters.

This timber is now being cut to the required sizes in the sawmill at Foleyet, which, by the way, has undergone a number of improvements during the last year. A new 10-inch, gunshot feed, 42-foot long carriage, equipped with steam set works, has been installed, and is giving splendid satisfaction. It was made by the E. Long Mfg. Co., Orillia, and will add 10% to the output of the plant, which is capable of turning out 80,000 feet a day, including the railway ties (computing 30 feet to a tie). During the past winter the Eastern Lands Department took out 230,000 axe-made ties and expect to cut from 2,000 to 3,000 more daily in the mill during the present season. All told, the Eastern Lands Department will supply the road during 1921 with about 500,000 No. 1 and No. 2 ties, along with a small proportion of No. 3.

Sawmill Has Been Improved

It may be stated that the timber which is being taken out is for bridges, stations, braces, trestles, water tanks, coal chutes and platforms, and the million feet will represent some 12,000 pieces,

The lumberjacks at dinner in one of the C.N.R. model camps.

according to an estimate furnished the "Canada Lumberman" by Angus Prentice. The superintendent of the sawmill is C. W. Britton.

At the top of the jack ladder, there is a double set of steam kickers. Logs which are suitable for ties are kicked off the ladder to the left and carried by means of a trough conveyor to the twin slabber. The ties are then carried by live rolls and transfer tables to the tie trimmer and then delivered on to an endless chain running the full length of the mill and back to the river. Slides and rollers next take the ties to the water where they float down stream to be loaded in box cars by means of a tie loader. A large amount of work is automatically performed which, under former conditions, required several men to carry out.

The mill is equipped with a circular saw, those in use running from 48 inches to 72 inches in diameter. The principal kind employed, however, is the solid tooth, although the inserted tooth is now and then brought into use. Logs which make No. 1 and No. 2 ties are also sawed on the circular. The ties made are jack pine and the average life of a jack pine tie is estimated to be about six years.

The lumber sorting shed of the mill has also been considerably extended and now covers nine stalls from which the lumber is loaded on to high cars and distributed throughout the yards by means of a dinkey engine of forty tons capacity. There are nearly four miles of standard gauge track throughout the yards.

Several logs, cants and boards from the circular saw are transferred to a Morey double or bull edger. One side is a gang of ten saws, each of 26 inches diameter and capable of cutting 8 inches in width. The other half of the edger is used for edging the boards coming from the saw. The mill is also well equipped with trimmers, transfer tables, conveyors and hoppers, not forgetting the "hog." In the busy lath department Payette bolter and lath machines are used. The output is about 60,000 laths a day and at different times shingles are made. Logs, suitable for making shingles, are sent along live rolls to a butting saw at the east end of the mill where they are cut into 16-inch shingle blocks and conveyed to the basement. These blocks are placed in a "Clipper" shingle machine and from that go to the saw jointer. The shingles are then sorted and packed.

The Power Plant and Planing Mill

The mill is run in three different units and power is supplied the engines from three 150 H.P. Goldie-McCulloch boilers, which carry 150 lbs. of steam and are equipped with Dutch ovens. A 250 H.P. straight line engine operates the circular saw, carriage and twin slabber. A 150 H.P. Waterous engine runs the edgers, trimmers,

slash tables and all conveyors, while another 75 H.P. Waterous engine furnishes the necessary energy for the lath department.

During the past year a burner of 16 feet, inside diameter and 80 feet high, was built. The inside is lined with fire brick up to 65 feet, and here all surplus sawdust, mill refuse and other debris is consumed. The smoke stack is 7 feet in diameter, 130 feet high and has a 10 foot screen and iron ladder leading up to a walk surrounding the stack. Another item, which might be mentioned, is the installation of a roller stamp which automatically stamps all timber and ties with "Foleyet Mills" as the product passes over it.

A new planing mill has also been built which is equipped with a 14-inch Yates matcher, a 12-inch, 4-sided sticker, a circular resaw, a power feed rip saw, etc. Lumber from the yard is conveyed to the planer by overhead carriers, which deliver the load right in front of each machine.

It is the intention in the near future to install electric motors for individual drive in the planing mill. At present power is supplied by steam from the power house across the River Muskego, where the electric light plant of the company is also located. A 100 H.P. generator is driven by a Robb-Armstrong engine of 125 H.P., and light is furnished not only for the village and C.N.R. station, but also for the mill, yards, cookery and camps. The exhaust steam is employed for heating the sleeping quarters, the railway coach which the heads of the Eastern Lands Department use as an office, the cookery, the village jail (a real old-fashioned box car) and other buildings. A 16-inch diameter blower pipe system is installed and by means of a fan conveys all the shavings from the planing mill to the power house, thus supplying fuel for the power plant.

The Fire Protecting Arrangements

Many other improvements might also be referred to showing the progress which has been made, not only in equipment but in the varied lines of products during the past two or three years. It is not possible, however, to close without mentioning the well-equipped machine shop which now has a Butler lathe with a 16-foot bed, iron planer, power drill and other machinery which enables the Eastern Lands Department to carry out most anything in the way of repairs as well as do a certain amount of work for the C.N.R. roundhouse.

There is good fire protection throughout the mill, a Worthington fire pump with 6-inch suction and 5-inch discharge, while pipes extend all through the mill. Throughout the yards there are hose and pipes as well as two boiler-feed duplex pumps and an injector, thus assuring a constant supply of water to the boilers.

Foleyet has made great progress within the last two years and there is a splendid prospect of establishing a pulp mill at this thriving divisional point, while several new workmen's houses will go up. There is an abundance of poplar, jack pine and other wood available for a pulp plant, and with the rapid growth of the north, no reason exists why it should not enjoy a thriving connection.

So far as logging and sawmill operations of the Eastern Lands Department of the Canadian National Railways is concerned, there is certainly every evidence shown of foresight and enterprise, characterized by capable management and a firm faith in the expansion and development of the splendid and varied natural assests of the great clay belt in Northern Ontario.

R. B. Palmer, who comes to Montreal as representative of the Apex Lumber Co., Ltd., of Vancouver, and who will for a time make his headquarters at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal. Mr. Palmer is a brother of J. D. Palmer, President of the Hartt Boot & Shoe Company of Fredericton, N.B.

The Latest on New Lumber Sales Tax

As the "Canada Lumberman" goes to press word is received from Ottawa that a change has been made in the sales tax so far as it applies to lumber. The decision of Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, is that there will be only one tax and that on the manufactured product. The tax has been reduced from 3% to 2% and no further federal charges will be made on forest products other than those outlined.

It is said the change has been made with the object of removing obstacles in the way of structural operations and to encourage building.

An official notice from the headquarters of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Ottawa, Frank Hawkins, secretary, gives the latest interpretation of the tax and is as follows:—

> An amendment to the changes in the Sales Tax, so far as lumber is concerned, which came into operation midnight May 9-10, 1921, reduces the amount of the tax from 3% to 2%.
>
> The effective date of the present resolution dates back to May 10th, 1921, on and after which date the manufacturer will be called upon to pay to the Government 2% on the amount of his sale.
>
> The manufacturer must furnish the purchaser with a written invoice of the sale, which invoice shall state separately the amount of the tax to at least the extent of 1½%. (This means that the manufacturer may absorb not more than one-half of 1% of the tax.) He must not include in his invoice price any portion of the tax.
>
> It is specifically provided in the Resolution that the tax shall be payable by the purchaser to the manufacturer at the time of such sale. This means that the tax will be payable when the goods are shipped and invoiced to the buyer. (See separate paragraph regarding pro formas). After the payment of the tax payable by the manufacturer there is no further tax payable on resale.

What the Term Lumber Takes In

The term "lumber" includes the product of logs either rough sawn or dressed, flooring, siding, ceiling, and products of like nature wherein the essential character of the product is not changed into the whole or part of some specific article of remanufacture, such as furniture, waggons, sash, doors, etc.

Lath, shingles and pickets are considered as lumber.

Box shooks of rough or planed lumber cut to various lengths and widths come under the heading of lumber.

Poles, pulpwood and posts are in the nature of logs and round timber and are exempt from taxation.

Shavings and sawdust being waste products are classed as fuel of all kinds and are exempt from taxation.

With regard to lumber, etc., paid for on pro forma invoice prior to May 19th, 1920, and stored in the manufacturer's yard at the risk of the buyer no tax is to be paid.

On sales of lumber paid for on pro forma invoice commencing May 19th, 1920, and up to and including midnight of May 9th, 1921, but not shipped until on or after May 10th, 1921, if stored in the manufacturer's yard at buyer's risk, there is no tax of any kind.

On any sales, commencing midnight, May 9-10, 1921, the tax of 2% is to be paid by the manufacturer and he must charge not less than 1½% of this tax on his invoice, as above stated, and collect same from purchaser.

No Further Tax on Resale

In the case of a sawmill having a planing mill in connection therewith or even if the planing mill is situated at a considerable distance from the sawmill, where the lumber is simply transferred from one department to another the tax applies on the invoice value of the lumber, (product of such planing mill) as sold and shipped. That is to say, there is no sale of the lumber to the planing mill and consequently the price of the finished lumber is the criterion on which to base the sales tax.

As there is no further tax on resale after leaving the manufacturer's hands, it is only necessary for the manufacturer in respect of lumber to take out a license.

The above information cancels all previous circulars issued by this Association and has been confirmed by the authorized officials of the Government and we believe answers all questions which have been addressed to this Association in connection with the sales tax matter and will make same perfectly clear to our members.

New Name for Widely Known Business

The name of Batts, Limited, whose plant is located on Pacific Ave., West Toronto, has been changed to the Buyer's Door & Manufacturing Co., Limited. Messrs. Batt severed their connection with the firm some three years ago and the business of the Buyer's Door & Manufacturing Co., Limited, will be under the same manager, John S. Bond, who has been associated with the firm for the last eighteen years. He was formerly superintendent and for a long time has been manager. His brother, Thomas G. Bond, who has been superintendent of the plant since 1918, will continue in that capacity. He has been identified with the organization for some fifteen years.

John S. Bond, the vice-president and managing-director of the newly-named company, comes of a well-known family, which has been

J. S. Bond, Toronto

associated with the lumber and timber business for three generations. He himself has had an active, practical acquaintance with the industry for a quarter of a century, while his brother, Thomas G. Bond, has had fifteen years' insight in the trade.

The Buyer's Door & Manufacturing Co., Limited, are large makers of veneered and pine doors, which have found a market in all parts of Canada, and during the past year the capacity of this department was greatly increased. They are also manufacturers of staved columns, newel posts, frames, sash, flooring, interior fittings, mouldings, stairs, panelling, etc. Their mill and yards are thoroughly well-equipped and in connection with their office, they have spacious and inviting display quarters.

Mr. Bond announces that the high standard of goods, which have been favorably known to the trade for many years, will be maintained by the Buyer's Door & Manufacturing Co., and that the established trade mark of "B. L." has been retained.

Some Sidlights on Retail Lumber Advertising

The next time, Mr. Lumberman, you sit down to prepare some advertising on home building to appear in your local newspaper, just pause a minute and consider one or two important items which may either make or mar your copy. Your announcement should stand out as something distinctly human, arousing the dormant desire of the young husband and wife to own their own home. Retail lumber advertising has made great headway and some suggestions, culled from the opinions of people who have studied the art of stirring up interest on any subject through the medium of the printer's ink, should be welcomed, in the effort to place the "home idea" in the minds of the public. Before there is created a desire for any commodity on the market there must first be an interest, so that by advertising square plans, through halls, casement windows, coves, solariums, piazzas, and other attractions that would assuredly appeal to a definite prospective builder, it is obvious that this publicity would never appeal to a person not concerned in building a home, irrespective of how good such an investment might prove. There must be the implanted wish to possess a home of their own, which is the first step and, incidentally the foundation, to work on in your newspaper advertising.

Every thrifty family has a certain amount of surplus funds to spend, whether it goes in extravagant luxuries or worthy investments, and it is incumbent on the wide-awake lumber merchant to secure some of that available cash. How many retail lumber dealers to-day believe their chief competitors are owners of lumber yards? The majority of the dispensers of wood products are devoting the larger portion of their advertising appropriation, endeavoring to "outshut" their fellow dealers on values and bargains while the automobile agents are displaying educative advertising, appealing solely to the sense of comfort and other human propensities. They are selling motor cars right under the noses of the home building trade which industry should be using that powerful weapon — "owning your home." Surely such attraction as the pride in owning and furnishing a cosy nook can be exploited to a greater degree than it is at present. It is encountering stiff competition, of course, when it is human nature to enjoy and spend surplus cash on immediate pleasures, instead of making permanent outlays for the future. The people, who sell washing machines, or vaccum cleaners, have succeeded in their advertising and it was only by continued appeals to that desire for easier labor, and other such psychological arguments, which finally put the new ideas and creations across to the benefit of all concerned.

When you sit down to prepare an advertisement think of the human side of things, the way that the furniture men quote actual instances where homes were made happy again and the young peoples' interest bound up in the domestic life once more, instead of seeking outside pleasures and becoming indifferent to their own home solely because of the old-fashioned domicile and its surroundings. What is to prevent similar human advertising in the retail lumber trade, instead of blindly fighting over small matters and letting the big issue slip through one's fingers into the ready hands of outside competition. How many families are witnessing discord, with high rents and domineering landlords knocking persistently at the door of the dingy dwelling, when by means of the application of a little enterprise, the dollars, that were expended wantonly on needless luxuries, could be employed to turn the wheels of industry and make that dream of "our home" come true.

The purpose of the British banker's present visit to Canada is to arrange the development of a tract of 450 square miles of timber land in the Revelstoke district, British Columbia.

Mr. Benson, when interviewed, stated that already ten million dollars has been spent on the tract and that eighty million more is to be appropriated for the work. Mills and factories for finishing off the timber into various wood products will be constructed; some of them are already in operation.

Mr. Benson stated that while timber, like other raw products, was now a drug on the market, that five years from now it will afford a rich return to those who have the courage and foresight and capital to invest in it at the present time.

British Interests Will Develop B.C. Limits

Mr. Frederick J. Benson, head of the banking firm of Frederick Benson & Co., of London, England, was in Toronto recently, accompanied by Sir Connop Guthrie, former representative in the United States of the British Ministry of Shipping, and Sir Lionel Fletcher, who has recently been in British Columbia inspecting the vast timber limits which Mr. Benson is preparing to develop. Mr. Benson and his party spent the greater part of the morning in conference with Toronto bankers, and proceeded to Chicago.

The well-equipped saw mill of Graves, Bigwood & Co. at Byng Inlet, Ont., which will be visited at the end of July by the Ontario lumber retailers on their annual midsummer trip when they will be the guests of the company and will afterwards spend some two or three days camping at the mouth of the Magnetawan River where it enters Georgian Bay some five miles from the mill. The retailers will be provided with tents, blankets and a cook by Graves, Bigwood & Co.

Col. Loggie's Golden Jubilee of Service

When Lieut.-Col. T. G. Loggie, I.S.O., Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, reached his office in the departmental buildings, Fredericton, N.B., on a recent morning, he found a monster bouquet of fifty carnations in a basket upon his desk. They had been presented by the department of lands and mines, including the forest service, and marked his completion of half a century in the provincial service. On

T. G. Loggie, Fredericton, N.B.
Deputy Minister of Lands & Mines.

May 11, 1871, Col. Loggie became a draftsman in the Crown Lands office under the late Hon. Benjamin R. Stevenson, then surveyor general. He had previously resided at Chatham, N.B.

About twelve years ago, Col. Loggie succeeded the late W. P. Flewelling as deputy minister, and in 1917 the Imperial Service Order was conferred upon him, the medal being presented by the late Lieutenant Governor Ganong. Congratulations poured in upon Col. Loggie from all parts of the province.

Dry Spring Halts Logs on Way to Mill

D. H. Haight, of Haight & Dickson Lumber Co., Limited, Sudbury, in a letter to the "Canada Lumberman," says that the cut was light around the Sudbury district last winter and a number of firms are having trouble in getting out what logs they cut as there has been a very dry spring. He adds that there is not enough lumber on hand nor will there be enough cut to satisfy the demand if building starts, and declares that the ear-marks are plentiful that structural activities will soon begin. "To give you an idea," he says, "there is one order for immediate shipment out now which if placed in this vicinity, would take every foot of last year's cut of 2 x 4 common jack pine, red pine and spruce along the Canadian Northern north of Sudbury to fill."

The bush fires, which have been raging along the Canadian National Railways north and west of Sudbury, have all been put out and no great damage to standing timber was done.

Lack of Interest in Wooden Houses

Harrison Watson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, London, Eng., in writing the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, gives an interesting account of the recent Building Trades Exhibition in the Old Country and declares there is a lack of interest in wooden houses. The public is giving way to concrete and other material. Mr. Watson says:—

The outstanding feature of the Building Trades Exhibition at Olympia, London, is the large number of displays (somewhere about fifty) associated with the concrete industry.

These embrace a variety of old and new methods of concrete and reinforced concrete construction, and include machinery, appliances and accessories. In several cases demonstrations of the manufacture of blocks, etc., are given at regular intervals.

It is stated that some of these systems have been employed in the various housing schemes which have been carried on in different parts of the United Kingdom, and a casual inspection of housing developments in various parts of the south of England at least shows that concrete has largely supplanted brick and stone, a result which is probably due to a certain degree to labor considerations.

Little more than a year has elapsed since a determined effort was made to popularize the erection of the wooden house in England, and at the last Housing Exhibition which the writer attended a large variety of wooden houses were actually displayed and attracted much attention.

It would appear, however, that the view expressed at the time by recognized authorities in building that, owing to the conservative nature of the masses, there was little likelihood of wood replacing the dwellings to which they are accustomed, is certainly confirmed at the present exhibition, where there was apparently only one display connected with wooden houses, namely, that made by Messrs. Boulton & Paul, Limited, of Norwich, of a standard permanent wooden house, the price of which ranges from $3,722 to $4,194, depending upon plans.

It is to be feared that such prospects of a more general adoption of wooden houses as might otherwise have arisen were destroyed by the high price of wood and of transportation which ruled at the time. Indeed the exigencies of the time seem to be causing a decline in the use of wood in many other directions, because metals, concrete, and other materials are at the exhibition extensively substituted in many building supplies of which wood was formerly the chief constituent, and in the same way, concrete and other substances, with beaverboard or similar linings, have been adopted for constructional purposes. The result is that there are a number of exhibits of beaverboard and similar compositions, including that of the Beaverboard Company, Limited. There are also a number of displays of plywood for decorative purposes.

A prominent feature of the present, as in the case of most recent housing exhibitions, is the display of a large variety of labor-saving appliances, a direct result of the recent shortage in the supply of domestic servants. One that has attracted a good deal of attention is what is described as a "kitchen scullery," shown by the British Canadian Export Company, Limited, of Canada, which, 7 feet square, is equipped with the "Barnet Easiwork" kitchen dresser, sink, draining board, plate racks and geyser, and "Barnet" refrigerator.

Duke of Devonshire Visits Hastings Sawmill

His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, who has just recently completed a farewell tour of the Western provinces, paid a visit to the Hastings Sawmill, the plant of The British Columbia Mills Timber & Trading Co., during his stay in Vancouver. In passing it may be mentioned that this was His Excellency's third visit to the mill, which is evidence of the interest he takes in the development of the industries of the country.

His Excellency and party, which consisted of the Marquis of Hartington, Lord Charles Cavendish, Captain Balfour, A.D.C., and Captain Foster, honorary Provincial A.D.C., were received by Mr. E. W. Hamber, the president of the Company, Mr. Arthur J. Hendry, the general superintendent, and Mr. J. Alex. Hendry, the secretary.

The various departments in the mill were visited, in which His Excellency and party showed much interest. Particularly were they interested in what they saw on the log "deck." The ease with which the huge Douglas fir logs were handled by the modern mechanical appliances, and sawn into the familiar H. S. M. brand of timbers, and the way in which these were carried away by the live rolls to the wharves for shipment abroad, much impressed them.

On leaving, His Excellency expressed to Mr. Hamber his pleasure at having had another opportunity of visiting the mill, and Mr. Hamber offered him on behalf of the directors of the Company his best wishes on his approaching return to the Old Country, expressing also the hope that His Excellency would find time again to visit Western Canada.

Car Stake Allowance is Continued

The Transportation Bureau of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association in February, called attention to a proposal docketed for consideration by the Western Trunk Line Committee to cancel certain rules, which provide for a car stake allowance of 500 lb., on lumber shipments, and to substitute a rule providing that in order to obtain a car stake allowance the actual weight of stakes must be specified on shipping order and that such actual weight would be allowed when less than 500 lbs., and only 500 lbs., when actual weight was in excess of 500 lbs.

Members of the Association have now been informed that this proposal has been dropped at least for the present. Through the Railroad and Transportation Committee many members submitted statistics which were helpful in opposing the proposal.

It will be recalled that the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association instituted the old car stake proceedings some fifteen years ago, and which resulted in securing the 500 lb. allowance. This is a reasonable allowance and should be continued and the Association has assured its members that it will keep in touch with the situation if any effort is made to change or abolish the allowance.

Standardization of Dimension Stock Discussed

Certain Outstanding Features which Particularly Concern Lumbering Interests—Viewing Problem from Right Angle of Approach—Dimension Stock Specialty

By Wm. A. Babbitt, South Bend, Ind., Chairman of Committee on Standardization, Association of Wood Using Industries.

The first paper on the subject of Standardization of Dimension Stock for Wood Using Industries endeavored to set forth the preliminary steps necessary to be taken before the standardization project could be properly launched. After showing that the origin of the present movement goes back to the efforts of wood users to establish a sound basis for cost accounting (which basis will always be one of the principal benefits of standardization), figures were quoted showing the great importance of standardization from the viewpoint of lumber conservation. The paper then proceeded to indicate and briefly discuss some of the more obvious reasons which prevented the general turn of wood using industries from lumber to dimension; and which prevented lumbermen from widely undertaking so obvious and effectual method of salvaging waste and getting a better return for low grade lumber.

It is not the purpose of this paper to discuss manufacturers' problems involved in the production of Standardized Dimension. We wish to present certain outstanding features of the standardization program which particularly concern the lumbering interests. This paper is an effort to view and attack this problem from the right angle of approach.

Importance of Appreciating Consumers' Viewpoint

One might easily and safely hazard the opinion that the lumberman who is not willing to take the time and trouble to get the woodusers' point of view had better stay out of the dimensions program altogether. In fact, the writer believes that in no other way can a lumberman get a proper sense of the importance of small things in present day lumbering more easily and accurately than to look at his business from a woodusers' standpoint. The wooduser is daily brought face to face with these "small things" in lumber. He knows how tremendously they effect his whole production problem. These "small things" the lumberman is apt to overlook, but the wooduser cannot do so.

We will assume, for the sake of illustration, that a lumberman has gone into the production of dimension for some large manufacturer of turned wood products. This customer wants his stock sawed in steps of one-eighth of an inch, throughout a certain range of sizes. Such a specification might strike a lumberman as unreasonable, especially if his customer should refuse oversize squares. Let us say that the customer wants 1" x 1" squares, while the lumberman only has 1⅛" x 1⅛" squares. Why be fussy about so small a matter as ⅛" oversize?

But the customer is not unreasonable, and he can easily show the reasonableness of his position. D'd you ever figure the difference in volume between an 1" x 1" square and a square that is ⅛" larger? Probably not. But the manufacturer of turned wood products knows —or ought to know—that if a certain job requires five thousand feet b.m. of 1" x 1" squares, he will have to pay for 6.250 feet, providing he listens to the lumberman who wants him to buy for this job, squares only one-eighth of an inch oversize.

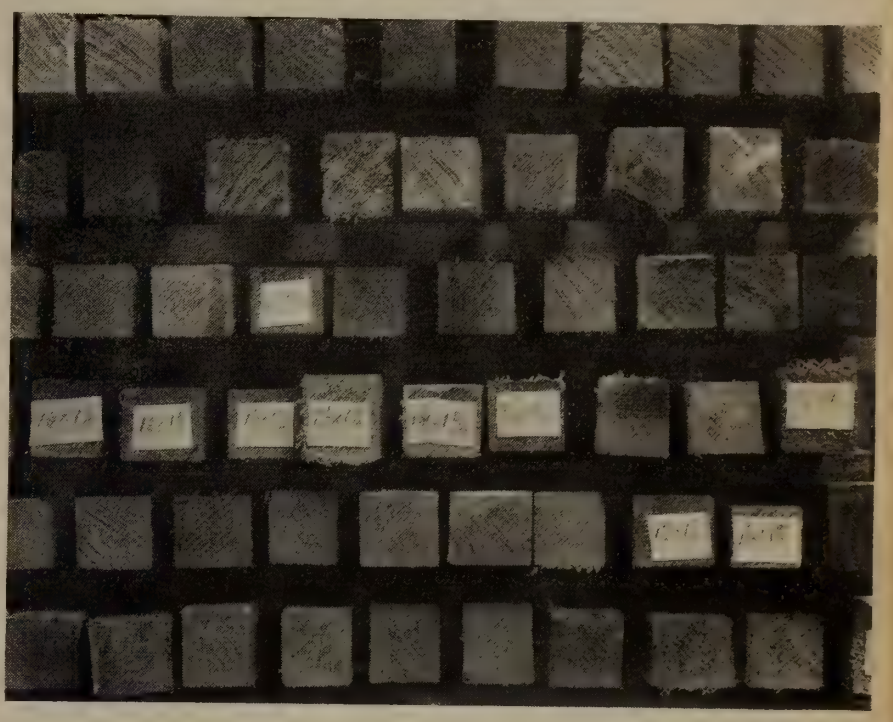
1;250 f.t of this stock will be thrown into shavings, at an extra cost of $125.00 for material plus the cost of manufacturing that 1,300 feet of lumber into shavings plus the cost of slowed production, due to the excessive turn-off, on account of unnecessary oversize. This ⅛" oversize square is 25% larger than the required square. It would be very conservative to state that this ⅛" oversize, in this case, would add at least 50% to the cost of raw material for the job. The point is that the woodusers' attitude is not always stupid or unreasonable. Sometimes there is a very valuable grain of sense and gleam of intelligence therein.

The Reverse Side of the Illustration

The reverse side is naturally the lumberman's side. Let us suppose the lumberman had said to his customer: "I haven't the one inch squares, but I will give you the inch and one-eighth at the same price, as there is very little difference." The customer accepts. How does the lumberman come out? He sells his inch and one-eighth squares at a discount of over 20%, assuming that he was selling both sizes on a 100.00 per M base.

Further, this illustration sheds new light on the importance of proper equipment for sawing. The writer's somewhat extensive observation would tend to confirm the opinion frequently expressed that most dimension outfits are equipped with saws that produce one inch squares from stock which with proper saws would produce inch and one-eight squares. In which case, 200 board feet or more are converted into saw dust, for every thousand feet of merchantable dimension stock produced—board feet which ought to be sold for real money. On an average dimension mill run of 7500 ft. a day, some 1500 feet of merchantable stock daily "goes up the flue." The point is that the question of saw kerf is much more important in manufacturing dimension stock than in manufacturing plank. It is as many times more important as the average number of rippings per board.

Could there be any school of economy for lumbermen, more suggestive and profitable than to operate a dimension mill with persistent and intelligent reference to saw kerf and net footage in terms of dimension stock?



Illustrating a lot of so-called "squares"

The writer has ventured to extend his illustration to this great length in order to bring home the vital point that it is all important for lumberman to see this dimension problem from the view point of their customer. Furthermore, we wish to make plain that there is no step in the dimension program which is not characterized by similar mutual advantages.

Dimension Stock Must be a Specialty

One of the vivid and still fascinating memories of my childhood is the visit of the family doctor of—well a good many years ago. What a wonderful medicine case he carried! The very smell had healing virtue. And what wonderful cures he compounded! Ten to fifteen drugs for a tumbler of dosage were common, along with half a dozen kinds of pills. In desperate cases he loaded his shot with nearly his whole line. So we grew up strong and husky. But now doctors are becoming specialists. They have to be. And incidentally they find it more profitable—or, at all events, it costs their patients more.

There seems to be certain similarity with regard to dimension stock. To succeed, one must specialize. It would be a big undertaking for one mill to cover the standard specifications for, let us say, farm wagons. Very few mills would safely undertake to stock the line of specifications which have been submitted by the National Association of Wood Turners. Careful students see little chance for the mill who imitates the "shotgun dosage" practice of the doctors of the old school. It would seem to be folly for any mill to attempt to cover a tenth part of the furniture manufacturers' requirements.

So this program of standardization evidently requires a lumberman to approach the production problem with reference to a particular field, rather than in a general way. In a word, he will be under necessity to decide, not to manufacture dimension stock, but

to manufacture certain lines that careful surveys show (1) to be easily and readily marketable; and (2) which interlock, so as to use up all stock available for dimension to the best advantage. Furthermore (3) he will install machinery with special reference to his specialized lines.

Clearing the Ground for the Work

If it is safe to say that the lumberman who is unable or unwilling to approach the standardization problem from the wooduser's point of view had better stay out altogether, it is equally safe to say that he also had better stay out unless he is prepared and determined to dismiss a number of long settled and totally mistaken ideas about dimension stock. It will make all the difference in the world whether the lumberman looks down on, or looks up to this program. We've got to respect our job. To mention some of these fundamental opinions which are quite mistaken.

1. That dimension stock is a low grade proposition. It will be essential to success to root out this idea, though frequently it will require a mental stump-puller to turn the trick. This operation would kill some of us.

But the truth is that dimension stock stands out as the sole high grade proposition. Dimension stock is lumber refined to its highest utility and greatest economy. Dimension stock is lumber with the destructive wastes eliminated. Most dimension stock grades higher than any commercial grade, especially in hardwoods. It is true that the bulk of all dimension can be manufactured out of low grade lumber, but the dimension itself is ordinarily top grades.

2. The dimension stock is a low grade manufacturing proposition. This mistaken belief is so firmly fixed in the minds of the production staff that, in many cases, mental stump-pullers will be useless. Nothing short of a funeral, or a flock of funerals, will correct this evil. We are in possession of all the necessary data to prove that the chief reason why most attempts heretofore to salvage the obvious wastes of lumber operations by manufacturing dimension stock have failed is because the producer did not realize that the manufacture of dimension stock is a much higher and more difficult production problem than sawing logs.

When Squares Are Not Square

In order to get this matter vividly before you, we are submitting a photograph of a lot of squares. These were manufactured by a concern that stands second to no other, as producers of accurately manufactured lumber. I know of no mill with better mechanical equipment. Yet study this picture. Can you find a single square in the lot? If you do, most likely the other end would prove to be some other shape. The writer has had most unusual opportunity to investigate this phase of the question, and he wishes the reader to understand that this picture does not represent an unusual case.

3. The third mistaken idea is that the curing of dimension stock involves the same factors and methods as curing plank lumber. In this connection, it is to be said that the Association of Wood Using Industries has secured the assignment of a specialist from the Forest Products Laboratories to give this problem the same attention that has marked their handling of the problem of kiln drying lumber.

4. The fourth mistaken idea is that the problem of properly handling and grading dimension stock is not a basic condition of success. Nor is this a simple problem. One of the main tasks in the program of standardization is to determine how this stock can be handled economically on grades. Many a permanent customer for dimension has been killed off by receiving a car in which grades, sizes and kinds were dumped in one chaotic jumble.

The Requirements for Production

Standardized dimension stock requires the manufacturer to put new meaning into the word "accuracy." The production penalties against inaccurately sawed dimension stock are very much greater than those which apply to mis-sawn lumber. In most cases, mis-sawn dimension has little or no salvage value. Oversize, not infrequently, will be found an objection of considerable importance to the wooduser. It is always a serious loss to the producer.

Years ago, when the new standards of accuracy were coming into vogue, an oldtime machinist came along and watched the writer finishing a set of drawing dies. After a while he remarked, "I reckon that a sixteenth of an inch would make quite a bit of difference on the fit of those dies!" I reckoned so myself. Today there are not a few woodworking plants who work to limits of .001 at a fixed humidity. Relative to general practice in manufacturing plank lumber, a corresponding increase in accuracy is called for in manufacturing dimension stock.

The second requirement is speed. Dimension stock must be handled fast. In some of the oldtime dimension mills, down East, which have specialized on spool bars (from which thread spools are turned) for many years, it is no uncommon case for a gang of nine men to saw and pile eight thousand feet of dimension squares per day, as an average for the season. This includes removing the edgings and waste. There is all needed experience to show that it is possible to produce accurately sawed dimension stock at high production speeds.

The third requirement is economy. Attention has already been directed to this point in the opening paragraphs of this article. The cost of unnecessary kerf, of careless layout of cuttings, of unnecessary oversize, of mis-sawing and of mishandling are enormously greater than corresponding faults in commercial lumber.

Furthermore, to handle dimension economically for both the producer and the consumer, it will probably be necessary to go to some expense to separate grades and lengths and sizes, and to bind these in secure separate bundles. All these precautions and careful methods cost money and must be paid for, with a reasonable profit, by the buyer. But dimension stock is worth more to the buyer than clear lumber in the plank, in nearly all classes and grades. If it is the duty and privilege of the lumber associations to educate and encourage their members to manufacture dimension stock which is as good and as standard as wheat or gold, it is equally the duty of the associations of the wood using industries to educate their members to the economic value to them of standardized dimension stock, so that their buyers will recognize and pay the higher values that lumber in this form represents, as compared with commercial lumber.

The woodusers have had the opportunity of reading this discussion from a lumberman's point of view. The purpose of the next paper is to discuss the same problems from the wooduser's viewpoint. It will then be the privilege of the lumberman to reciprocate.

Bid of Tomiko Company Was Highest

The Tomiko Lumber Co., Bank of Hamilton Building, Toronto, were successful in their bids made recently for the timber-cutting rights of red and white pine in Afton and Sheppard townships. Tenders were called by the Department of Forests and Lands which closed toward the end of April. The following are the bidders and the amounts:

	Bonus	Crown Dues	Total
Tomiko Lumber Company, Toronto			
Red and White Pine Timber.....	$18.00	$2.50	$20.50
Ties (Red and White Pine)	.20	.10	.30
S. L. Lambert, Welland, Ont.			
Red and White Pine Timber.....	$17.45	$2.50	$19.95
Ties (Red and White Pine)	.15	.10	.25
Mageau Lumber Co. Ltd., Field			
Red and White Pine Timber.....	$13.13	$2.50	$15.63
Ties (Red and White Pine)	.19	.10	.29
Gillies Bros. Ltd., Braeside			
Red and White Pine Timber.....	$12.00	$2.50	$14.50
Ties (Red and White Pine)	.25	.10	.35
Geo. Gordon & Co. Ltd., Cache Bay			
Red and White Pine Timber.....	$11.65	$2.50	$14.15
Ties (Red and White Pine)	.22	.10	.32

How Live Concern Lists All Builders

The Wilson & Greene Lumber Co., of Syracuse, N.Y., is steadily amplifying its building service facilities, its latest addition being a list of every contractor, builder and carpenter in Syracuse that forms a sort of building information clearing house. With the name and address of the individual contractor, builder or carpenter there is listed the kind of building he specializes on. Then when the lumber company receives an inquiry from a prospective home builder and is in search of someone to undertake the contract, the man in charge of the building department runs through the list until he finds the contractor who leads, or is in condition to erect the particular style of home or building desired, and then refers this contractor to the prospective home builder.

The company believes that this system will work very well. A great many people after choosing a plan from which to build are totally at a loss as to the selection of someone to do the actual building, and by assisting them the company feels that it is filling a want long felt. The plan service of the company, recently installed, is complete and all prospective builders are supplied with plans free. Furthermore the public is impressed with the fact that the information as to builders or information as to plans does not put anyone under any obligation.

Lumber orders are in excess of output, according to figures compiled by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association at Washington. Production was 9 per cent below shipments in April. For the week of April 23 the cut was 142,063,734 feet and shipments were 157,235,859 feet. For the week ending April 30 the cut was 152,243,341 feet and shipments 171,421,272 feet.

Wholesale Lumbermen Discuss New Sales Tax

Various Features of Measure Reviewed—Resolution Carried in Favor of Levy Being Collected at Origin of Supply—Some Points to be Cleared Up Yet

The new sales tax imposed by the Dominion Government in connection with the sale of lumber has been the subject of much discussion, interviewing and speculation since the Budget was brought down by Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, at Ottawa, a few days ago. Like a great many amendments and clauses, the original draught is subject to various interpretations, and it is expected that a final ruling will be made within a few days on how and whom the tax is to be levied. The matter is now under consideration.

A number of wholesale lumbermen, who believed that an effort was being made to pass part of the tax on to them, have sent protests to Sir Henry Drayton. One representative firm said: "We have been given to understand the final decision in connection with the question of 3 per cent. on lumber sales has not yet been made. We desire to call your attention to the fact that the wholesaler assists the manufacturer in his financing through making advances on stock which he purchases from time to time and is, probably, hit harder than any other branch of the trade at present through depression."

The communication also stated that the wholesaler suffered very serious reverses through having to sell his stock at a loss of from 30% to 50% under costs, and that many of them were taking an average loss of about 30%. "In view of this," stated the firm, "we feel it is but just that the manufacturer should at this opportunity participate in the sales tax which he has up till now completely escaped. In addition, it is very much easier for him to compute the tax on the cost of his lumber and pass it along to us (the wholesalers) than it is to have it shown on the invoice and compel the wholesaler to take a very large proportion of it to himself. Conditions in the lumber trade to-day are abnormal. We have no hesitation in saying that if this is permitted, it will work a very serious hardship to the average wholesale lumberman to the extent of completely eliminating quite a number of them from business."

Wholesalers Protest at Passing it Along

Another leading wholesale firm sent a communication to the effect that they understood the decision regarding adjustment of the 3 per cent. sales tax on lumber between the manufacturer and wholesaler had been deferred, and added: "As strictly wholesalers, we maintain that to permit manufacturers to collect from wholesalers would be decidedly unfair to the latter because the wholesaler is trading on a small margin and now absorbing enormous losses on last year's cut purchased from the manufacturer at high prices. The manufacturers' control their price, which is the first cost to buyer always, and their selling price should include tax; in fact it must include the tax to be personally workable, and if part of the charge is passed on to the wholesaler, it will force many of the latter out of business."

This practically sums up the attitude of the wholesale trade in regard to the newly imposed tax of 3 per cent. on lumber, which commodity under the Budget resolutions is treated differently from other commodities, in a separate schedule providing for a total sales tax of 3 per cent.

Much discussion has arisen as to whether the tax payable by the lumber manufacturer could be passed on to the wholesaler and also whether the tax should be shown separately on the manufacturers invoices or whether it should be included in the price of the product. The Montreal Lumber Association and the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association of Toronto, and other bodies, have discussed the matter at considerable length.

One of the features pointed out was that the sale tax on lumber differs from that of other commodities in that no excise tax is payable on re-sales.

Deputation Saw Finance Minister

A large deputation of lumbermen representing manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, were in Ottawa recently and interviewed Sir Henry Drayton, Minister of Finance, R. W. Breadner, Commissioner of Taxation, and others respecting the application of the tax. There are several points still in doubt, and an interesting report of what took place, as well as lively discussion thereon occurred at the regular monthly meeting of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, held at the Albany Club, Toronto, on May 20th. Among those who gave their version of what took place in the interviews at Ottawa, were Chairman A. E. Eckardt, A. C. Manbert, A. E. Clark and others.

The question was discussed fully for an hour or two and all the points which have been represented to the Finance Minister, were brought out. Mr. Manbert announced that the situation at the present time was largely tentative and the decisions inconclusive. A series of questions was left with the authorities as to who should pay the tax and definite rulings were asked regarding its application.

The following resolution was carried by the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association at its meeting in Toronto, on May 20th:

That this Association goes on record as being in favor of the clause as it now appears with respect to lumber by the addition of the words after the word "collect" of the following: "From the manufacturer and producer," and that a copy of this be sent to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa."

Some Things That Are Yet in Doubt

Some points regarding the tax had been cleared up, and among them are the following:

All manufacturers or producers are required to pay to the Government 3% of the selling value at the time of sale of lumber, lath, shingles and pickets. Firewood is excepted. There is to be no tax on flooring, base, casing, mouldings, etc., but on factory work, such as doors, sash, frames, etc., the tax is 1½% and 3% according to the status of the customer—contractors 1½%, consumers 3%.

On purchases paid for under pro formas previous to May 10th, the mill or producer, as formerly, collects 1% from the purchaser who will add 1½% to invoices on re-sale.

The wholesaler is not required to charge or collect any tax on purchases made after May 10th.

Among the points yet to be cleared up are.

Whether the mill or producer absorbs the tax or on the other hand is compelled to show it on his invoice separately.

Whether the wholesaler or purchaser of stock contracted and paid for previous to May 10th should be required to charge, collect and remit to the Government 1% or 1½% or make no charge at all.

Whether a manufacturer or producer who has in connection with his sawmill a sash and door factory, would be liable for 3% on lumber in the rough and also 3% on the manufactured goods.

Seeking to Have Freight Reduced

Several other matters came up for discussion during the evening, one of which was to the effect that R. L. Sargant, new traffic manager of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Ottawa, had made a request for the firms to send in the present freight rates on shipments to leading points in Ontario, together with a statement of the rates which prevailed in 1914. It is understood that Mr. Sargant has undertaken to secure data with a view to getting the rate reduced, and wants to have all available information before him. A motion was carried that the members forward to Secretary Boultbee a list of their leading shipping points and rates in 1921 and 1914. Mr. Boultbee will see that they are then forwarded to Mr. Sargant.

A communication was read from Theo. A. Sparks of Winnipeg, calling attention to the fact that the emergency tariff bill at Washington was likely to pass and that if it was adopted in its present form, it would impose a duty on Canadian lumber and strike a blow at the export trade in forest products. It was suggested that the members take up this matter and see what could be done to have the proposed tariff set aside. The matter was referred to the executive to deal with.

It was reported also that the membership of the association is now 42, which is the largest on record.

An invitation was received from the Lake Shore Country Club, of which W. F. Oliver is president, to hold their June meeting at the clubhouse of the organization, located some fifteen miles west of Toronto on the Hamilton highway. It was decided to accept the invitation and meet there on June 17th.

Col. R. M. Beckett of Quebec was present and was given a warm welcome. He said wherever he went he found the three chief topics of conversation were the sales tax, business and booze, and upon these three points he made some humorous references which were well received.

Brig. Gen. John A. Gunn, D.S.O., of Gunn's Limited, Toronto, delivered an instructive and timely address on the development of the packing industry in Canada and its close association with the lumber trade. He remarked that industries, like individuals, are improved through suffering, and if this was true he was sure that the lumber and packing industries would be helped in the future.

Increasing Fire-guarding Force of Ontario

E. J. Zavitz, Toronto
Head of Provincial Forestry Dept.

The fire ranging force in Ontario will be considerably augmented this season. The extra staff appointed is composed principally of returned soldiers who have had some insight and experience in the important work in which over 1,000 men will be engaged until the fall months. The Department of Lands and Forests is also extending its system of lookout towers throughout the northern and northwestern part of Ontario. Fifteen new ones will go up in the Timagami Reserve and in the Mississauga country. There had been 84 lookout towers in various sections of the North country up to this year, and the department has found them an economical and efficient means of promptly detecting forest fires during the dry season.

E. J. Zavitz, head of the Forestry Department, says that a man on the lookout tower at Timagami Station can readily detect smoke at Bear Island, 16 miles away to the west, and he is connected by a telephone system to another tower at Bear Island, with other towers strategically placed similarly linked up with the system. Until steel towers are materially reduced in price the department will continue to construct wooden ones.

Owing to the expense involved no airplane fire scouts will be put out this year. It is pointed out at the department that the difficulty in dealing with forest fires has never been that of detection, but rather that of having an efficient local fire fighting unit in the particular neighborhood to deal with it. In addition to the new towers there will be some addition to the "jigger" crews which patrol up and down the Transcontinental.

Fire Destroys Four Million Feet of Lumber

Fire recently destroyed about 4,000,000 feet of white pine lumber which was cut by the Marshay Lumber Co. at their mills at Laforest, Ontario, located some 40 miles west of Sudbury on the Canadian Nationay Railways. About 3,000,000 lath were also consumed. It was only by hard fighting and the most strenuous efforts on the part of the men in the mill and others that the flames did not wipe out the entire plant. The lumber was sold to the Union Lumber Co. of Toronto. The loss is, approximately, $230,000, and is fully covered by insurance. Forest fires were raging in many parts of the country round about Laforest during the middle of May, and it was only the timely arrival of rain that prevented other lumber companies suffering heavy reverses.

Manitoba Forests Were Damaged by Fires

The rain and cold weather of the past few days proved of the greatest value in stamping out a number of forest and prairie fires, that were burning in various parts of Manitoba, officials of the Forest and Fire Rangers' Department of the province say.

Nearly 25,000 acres in the forest reserve at Turtle Mountain suffered fire damage. The fire burned for four days before being brought under control of the fire rangers, who were assisted by nearly all the men in the neighborhood. Damage was mostly to young growth, as there is no big timber in this district.

There were also several small prairie fires reported, especially in the southeastern district, but the wet weather put an end to them.

Hoisting Lumber by Mechanical Means

Lumber manufacturers are interested in the practical demonstration of the portable lumber elevator that is now one of the products of the Vulcan Iron Works, of Vancouver, B.C. John R. Duncan, managing director, has secured the exclusive right for Canada to manufacture and sell the Sky Pile-It elevator. The machine has been tested out in severe, long, practical work and has proven, the makers say, that it will do the work it is built for. It is a light, portable power-driven elevator for piling or unpiling lumber in yards. It is said to cut the cost of piling by 50 per cent. under hand-piling, and it enables two men to pile 36 feet high, with the upper half costing no more than the lower. The lumber is carried up or down by dogs on an endless chain and is built "fool proof" for operation and handling.

High piling of lumber is of especial advantage in yards of restricted area. It is claimed that with the Vulcan machine a yard's storage capacity can be doubled. This means saving of area, of roof boards, and double insurance against warping. It also speeds up in the air-drying, especially if the pile is constructed with a chimney in the centre. The machines can be manufactured cheaply and marketed at a reasonable cost. Many are in use in the United States, but nothing of the kind has yet been introduced in Canada. One machine will pile 150,000,000 in a year. The cost of operation is about one dollar per day. The lumber elevator is known as the "Sky-Pile-It."

Splendid "Toothpicks" from Timberland Lumber Co.

It takes tall timber to turn out sticks which require three 40-foot flat cars to carry them. Such a triple car shipment has just been produced at the Timberland Lumber Co., Ltd., mill on the Fraser River at New Westminster. The sticks are not as long as some that have been shipped in the past, for the mill has turned out timbers 110 feet in length. The longest of these was 85 feet, and the range was from 60 to 85 feet. These timbers were more noteworthy for their general excellence, the entire shipment being of extremely high grade. The close-grained character of the wood, the absence of any but very small tight knots, and the uniform high quality, were outstanding. The sticks were 12 x 12, 12 x 14 and 14 x 14 in dimension, and all were dressed on four sides. The order for these timbers was specially placed by Mr. Geo. McDonald, Vancouver, manager of the McDonald Lumber Co., Ltd., Winnipeg and Vancouver. They are for the heavy framework of a pulp and paper mill to be erected at Kenora, Ont.

Just to give an idea of the work entailed in filling such an order Mr. J. G. Robson, manager of the Timberland Lumber Co., pointed out that the cruisers on the company's limits near Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, had to select the trees, which were brought fifteen miles on the company's logging railway to tidewater at Oyster Harbor. But getting the trees from where they grew to the waterside includes a number of other processes. In ordinary course of logging the logs being taken out are felled and bucked a week ahead. When a special order has to be got out, it means moving a donkey engine and rig into the location where the trees are selected in order to get the timbers to the logging railway. The boom, in which the sticks were made up, had to stand to in Clam Bay for a week before the weather was safe for towing. Even then squally weather caused the tug to make for shelter, but not before the storm almost broke up the boom. Many of the logs were lost entirely, but the special long sticks were swept up on shore and afterwards gathered up. The mishap caused another week's delay before the boom was safely towed into the Fraser River.

Getting the squared timbers out of the logs is an easy matter in the Timberland mills, which is equipped for that work. In fact, the company specialize in timbers and much of their business is special orders of the character of that just shipped. Their timber on the Vancouver Island limits is of high quality in common with the uniform grade of the stand of Douglas fir on the island. To complete the three cars, filling space at the end of the third, some fine joists 3 x 12, 30 feet in length were included in the shipment. Some magnificent timbers 12 x 24 in dimension were recently cut at the Timberland mill for shipment to Ontario. They are to be used in constructing lock gates on the Rideau Canal. With their equipment of rolls the heavy timbers, which are constantly being turned out, are handled with the minimum amount of heavy labor and lifting. As they come from the saw the sticks which are to be dressed are turned off the platform into a dock at one side, close to the planer house. Those which are to be shipped in the rough are dumped off the platform into a dock at the other side, whence they are loaded direct into the car. Not more than four men are required to handle these big timbers, so conveniently is everything arranged.

Southern Pine Adopts Standard Sizes

The Southern Pine Association at their annual meeting last month adopted the recommendations for standard sizes of yard lumber as prepared and submitted by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

Final recommendations for these standards were made by the National after a year of careful research work together with suggestions and corrections made by a number of distributors and consumers.

Avilliard Bedard, Assistant Chief of the Quebec Provincial Forestry Service, said recently that there have been no forest fires this year in the province of Quebec, compared with corresponding periods. This is due, he said, to adequate protection given by the co-operation of the limit holders and the officials of the Department of Lands and Forests.

What is House Rent? — Who Fixes the Rent?

Working Man in Canada Can Reduce His Own Rent by Building More Houses, Which is the Genuine Emergency Task in Which All Classes of People are Concerned—New Points on Housing Problem

Wheresoever two or three Montrealers are gathered they talk rents! What is rent? asks the "Star" of that city in a sane and timely editorial which is well worth perusal. Some think that it is a sum of money paid a grasping gentleman whom they call "a landlord." In many circles the word "landlord" is employed as an epithet. In their more conservative days before the Irish extended their game laws to include all sorts and conditions of unpopular persons, "gunning for landlords" was a national sport in that lively Island.

But rent is much more than the levy of a landlord. It is decent shelter for a growing family; it is healing comfort for sore distressed souls flirting with the mad theories of revolution; it is proper breathing-space for human beings; it is domestic sanitation and defiance to disease; it is opportunity for a woman to reach her highest achievement, the creation of a home; it is healthy children, a contented hearth-stone, a sure anchor against all the squalls and tempests of social unrest.

When rent stands at the door of the home and warns all but the wealthy away, it is a far more savage menace to the economic sanity of the community than a thousand "Red" emissaries. But when rent writes "Welcome" on the doormat, it weaves a spell before the portal which no Bolshevik folly can pass.

Who fixes the rent?

The men who build houses. When there are plenty of houses, rents fall for the same reason that eggs get cheaper in the spring. When building stops, rents go up automatically for the same reason that food does in a beleaguered city. People can no more do without houses than they can without food. If the price of clothing soars too high, we can wear our old clothes; but we can neither re-eat the meals of last year nor house ourselves over again on the rent we paid before the war.

Who are the men who build houses? Mr. J. B. Carswell, of Toronto, told the "Building Industries Parliament" yesterday that eighty per cent. of the cost of building is labor. The rest is profit and material. Mr. Carswell put the actual value of material at five per cent. That is, the building of a home is accomplished by a triple alliance of workers, capitalists and Providence. Of these three, the workers contribute eight parts out of every ten.

Rent is Only Interest on the Cost

We leave the answer to you: Who builds houses? Obviously labor is the house-builder. Labor gets eight dollars out of every ten which is required to build a house. Rent is only interest on the cost, and will fall inevitably as the cost falls. Even if capital and organization took nothing for their services—which they have never showed any disposition to do—still eighty-five per cent. of the cost, and its resultant rent, would remain absolutely untouched—unless labor relented.

What is the position of labor to-day?

Hon. G. D. Robertson, Minister of Labor, stated in his opening address at the Ottawa Conference that on May Day there were approximately 100,000 less men employed in Canada than there were last New Year's. And this in spite of the arrival of the spring. Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, makes the appalling statement that twenty-five per cent. of Canada's workers are idle.

Coincident with this is the cruel fact that these same workingmen, or their brothers, are finding it much harder to get decent homes in which to house their families. Rents are mounting while opportunities to earn the old wages are declining. No wonder that discontent spreads.

What is the cure? Obviously to build more houses. That would give work to the workless, and homes to the homeless. The workingman would earn more; and would also keep more of his earnings, for he would be asked for less of them as rent. His net gain would be very considerable. Of course, the majority of workingmen do not labor at housebuilding; but every intelligent workingman knows that an increased demand for labor of any sort relieves the disquieting pressure of unemployment on all other forms of labor and tends to keep wages up.

Keeping Up the Standard of Living

Mr. John Bruce, a representative of the labor group at the conference, declared that "Labor was opposed not so much to wage reductions as to reductions in the standard of living." This is a highly intelligent attitude. Money is only worth what it will bring in the means of livelihood. It is useless to get nominally high wages if the purchasing power of these high wages is no higher than was that of the previous lower pay. The German is not enriched by stuffing his pay envelope with depreciated marks. In the last analysis, the working man is paid in food, clothes and rent. To reduce his rent is equivalent to raising his pay.

But the glorious situation to-day in Canada is that he can reduce his own rent by building more houses. That is, he can raise his own pay, and "the bosses be blowed!" At present, he is actually reducing his own pay by building conspicuously fewer houses. Mr. J. M. Piggott, of Hamilton, reported to the Conference that "the building industry to-day is practically flat on its back. For March, 1921, contracts let for building totalled only $36,800,000 in Canada, as against $55,700,000 last year. Construction contracts all over Canada in the three months of 1921 were 35 per cent. lower than the same three months last year. The heaviest falling off was during March, when the building outlook should be at its rosiest."

How Long Will High Cost Continue?

"But," the bricklayer, carpenter et al, might conceivably reply, "we are ready to work. It is the contractor and the capitalist who will not undertake to build." Precisely. And why not? Because they believe that the present high cost of building cannot last. They argue, and surely with reason, that if they build while the cost is artificially inflated, they must get an inflated rental to make it pay. But three years hence, some more cautious contractor will build across the street a better house for less money and rent it at a figure which will ruin them. So they feel under compulsion to wait.

Cut the cost now and they will build now. Who can best cut the cost? "Providence" which contributes only five per cent. of it in raw material? The capitalist and the contractor, who get only fifteen per cent. all round, counting the brick works, the cement works, the mills and every industry interested, as well as the actual building? Or the workingman who controls eighty per cent.?

Surely so plain a proposition will appeal to the thinking worker. He can give himself a paying job and at the same time reduce his rent and the cost of everything else into which rent enters, thus keeping up his standard of living which is all he wants, by simply plunging at possible and conceivably permanent wages into the genuinely emergency task of building the homes for which we are all clamoring.

Personal Paragraphs of Interest

R. D. Messier, wholesale lumberman, Montreal, was in Toronto recently calling upon the trade.

J. P. Dupuis, of the Dupuis Lumber Co., Limited, has been elected a member of the committee of the Chambre de Construction de Montreal, a new organization of French Canadian contractors.

J. N. Huff, who operates a well-equipped sawmill at Wilberforce, Ont., on the old I. B. & O. Railway line, and will saw considerable birch and maple this season, was in Toronto recently calling on the trade.

J. L. Campbell of Campbell, Welsh & Paynes, wholesale lumbermen, Toronto, who has been spending the past few weeks on a pleasure trip to the Old Country, has returned home. He thoroughly enjoyed his outing.

L. J. Linton, sales manager of Terry & Gordon, Limited, Toronto, recently spent a few days in Montreal, calling on the trade, with J. E. Green, the Montreal representative of the company. The company now have offices at 308 Coristine Building, Montreal.

Guy H. Long, of the Long Lumber Co., Hamilton, accompanied by Mrs. Long, left on May 30th for New York City, from which port he sailed on the steamer "Cameronia" for Edinburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Long expect to tour the continent and will return about September 1st.

Lieut.-Col. R. M. Beckett, of Dobell, Beckett & Co., Quebec, who recently returned from a business trip to England, spent a few days in Toronto last week, calling upon the trade. Col. Beckett was lumber purchasing agent for the British Government at Washington during the war.

Archibald Yuill, formerly superintendent of the Marshay Lumber Co., has bought John Dickson's interest in the Haight & Dickson Lumber Co., Limited, Sudbury, Ont., and is in charge of their mill at Mile 93, C.N.R., which started operations about a month ago. John Dickson, late of Haight & Dickson, has acquired interest in the planing mill operation of the Empire Coal & Lumber Co. of Sudbury, and is operating the same under the style of "John Dickson & Co."

Another Lumberman Joins Ranks of Benedicts

John Robertson Carter, son of W. W. Carter, president of the Fesserton Timber Co., Limited, wholesale lumbermen, Toronto, has joined the ranks of the Benedicts. He was married to Miss Anne, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver J. Snell, Triller Ave., in Dunn Ave. Methodist Church, Toronto, on May 21st., Rev. Dr. Young performing the ceremony. Mr. Carter and bride left immediately on an extended honeymoon trip to Buffalo, New York and Washington.

Mr. Carter, who is one of the most popular and genial representatives of the younger ranks in the lumber industry, has been for several years credit man with the Fesserton Timber Co., of which organization he is also a director. Previous to his marriage the staff presented him with a set of solid silver candlesticks and an appreciative address. The numerous friends of Mr. Carter will wish him and his bride every happiness, success and prosperity.

The Collection of the Sales Tax

The correspondence on the sales tax between Mr. H. C. Beatty, the Secretary of the Montreal Lumber Association, and Mr. R. W. Breadner, Commissioner of Taxation, is published.

Lumber, under the Budget resolutions, is treated differently from other commodities, the separate schedule providing for a total sales tax of 3 per cent. The question arose as to whether the tax payable by the lumber manufacturer could be passed on to the wholesaler. In some instances the manufacturer has added the tax to the invoice.

The Department, it will be noticed, has given a ruling on this point to the effect that it is a matter of contract. On May 16th, Mr. Beatty wrote to Mr. Breadner as under:

"The following transaction will illustrate the question which this Association wishes to know: supposing "X" a wholesale lumber dealer contracts with "Y," a manufacturer of lumber for one million feet at $40.00 per 1000 ft., and nothing is said or written about the Sales Tax in making the contract. "Y" makes out the invoices to "X" for $40,000 and adds thereto $1,200, being the 3% Sales Tax. Could "Y" legally compel "X" to pay the Sales Tax of $1,200?"

Mr. Breadner's reply was dated May 16—it reads:

"In reply to your letter of the 13th inst. I may state that under the resolutions the Canadian manufacturer of lumber must account for the tax to the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue. As to whether the manufacturer can collect same from the wholesaler is entirely a question of contract between the interested parties."

The subject was discussed at a meeting of the Montreal Lumber Association on May 18. A majority of the speakers expressed satisfaction at the resolution contained in the Budget whereby manufacturers of lumber are charged 3% sales tax, manufacturers having the option of absorbing the charge or of passing it on to wholesalers. It was pointed out that the sales tax on lumber differs from that on other commodities in that no excise tax is payable on re-sales.

Another Veteran Lumberman Crosses Over

Thomas E. Fee, one of the older generation of lumbermen in the province of Quebec, died in Montreal on May 7, after an illness of six weeks. Mr. Fee, who was seventy-two years of age, was born in South Durham, P.Q., where during his earlier business life he carried on business as a lumber manufacturer, in conjunction with the late Mr. C. Church, under the name of Church and Fee. Later this business was known as Church, Mitchell and Fee, and on the death of Mr. C. Church, it was incorporated under the title of Church and Fee, Limited, manufacturers and wholesalers, with an office in Montreal.

The sawmills, limits, etc., were afterwards sold to the Riordon Company, and Mr. Fee started, with his sons, the firm of T. E. Fee and Sons, Montreal. Mr. G. H. Church and Mr. J. E. Church, sons of the late Mr. C. Church, also started business as Church & Church, Limited, Montreal.

The late Mr. Fee made his own way in life, and at one period did a very large trade, particularly in New Brunswick shingles. He was of a very quiet disposition, and did not take any prominent part in public affairs, although he was interested in a number of charitable institutions. Mr. Emerson Fee, one of his sons, is connected with the St. Hyacinthe Lumber Company, and Mr. Elston Fee, the other son, was associated with his father in business. The late Mr. Fee was buried at South Durham.

New Lumber Company Will Start Mill

The McCraney Lumber Co. of Hamilton was recently granted a charter and has secured the township of McCraney, situated east of Scotia Junction on the old Canada Atlantic Railway. The company is arranging to have a mill at Mileage 328, which will be known as "Round Lake." The cut will be principally hardwood, and it is expected that about 2,000,000 feet per year will be taken out. Operations have already commenced for clearing the mill site, which is said to be in the finest birch territory known in Canada.

Guy H. Long is the president of the McCraney Lumber Co.; Peter Duff, vice-president; A. E. Graydon, secretary-treasurer; F. R. Burton and J. McManus, directors. Mr. Duff is an able bush lumberman and Mr. Graydon is a practical sawmill man, while Mr. Long and Mr. Burton are associated with the Long Lumber Co., Hamilton, and are widely known in the wholesale lumber ranks. The capital stock of the new company is $40,000.

May Bring in Coast Stock by Water

The Canadian Deep Waterways and Power Association reports that a scheme is now under way by which British Columbia lumber may be brought to Toronto all the way by water at a cost of $10 per 1,000 feet less than the cost by rail. At the present time one man is bringing two cargoes of lumber from B.C., via the Pacific, Panama Canal and St. Lawrence to Montreal for $20 per 1,000 feet board measure, or several dollars less than the cost if it were brought by rail. This same man estimates that he can bring the lumber to Toronto, if he can secure the necessary barges, at from $10 to $15 per 1,000 feet less than it would cost by rail. If the St. Lawrence were deepened the large ships could come from British Columbia all the way to Toronto.

Interesting Experiment in Making Ties

An experiment in tie-making is being carried out at the saw mills of the Indian Lake Company at Osaquan, near Ignace, Ont., where some fine birch timber has been brought in and has been sawn into ties, which are to be treated with creosote to preserve them from rotting and utilized on the Canadian Pacific railway tracks. This is believed to be the first attempt that has been made to make use of the native birch wood for ties, and J. J. Horn, superintendent of the company at Kenora, is said to be much interested in the outcome of the experiment.

Large Aeroplanes for Forest Protection

The district of Quebec was as usual the scene of spring forest fires in the counties of Beauce, Montmagny, Bellechase, Lake St. John and St. Maurice forest regions, which, however, were got under control by the Forest Protective Association before much damage was done. This association is now well and efficiently organized, and is doing excellent work. The forest branch of the Lands and Forest Department is now engaged in organization and its aeroplane forest protective and survey service will soon be in active operation. New aerodromes are being built at Roberville and the department is acquiring larger and more powerful aeroplanes for the service.

Breezy News From Down East

The much dreaded forest fires have again made an appearance in the valuable timber lands of the province of New Brunswick. The first outbreak took place during an exceptionally dry spell recently. Fires were reported from timber lands nine miles from the Fleming Lumber Company's mills at Glassville, Carleton County; Mount Hope, Penniac; Porter Brook, near Boiestown; along the Nashwaak River; also from Madawaska and Victoria counties. Despite the activities of Chief Forester Prince and his scores of rangers the work of stamping out this menace seems almost beyond human power.

Mr. Prince, provincial forester, recently returned from Plaster Rock where he had been in connection with the establishment of a new lookout tower. It is said that two thousand square miles of timber lands can be viewed from this tower and a number of fires have already been observed from it. Seymour Trafton has been placed in charge of it. There is another lookout tower at Mount Hope, Penniac, which has reported a number of small fires.

Until recent rains, the conditions in this province were very serious. The entire country was very dry. In order to protect the forests an order was issued forbidding the issue of permits for slash burning and this measure has met with no small degree of public approval. The recent heavy rains are said to have extinguished the majority of the fires although there is fear that some of the more serious ones may spring up again.

* * *

A large sale of timber lands in the province of Nova Scotia has been reported within the last few days. The Fraser Company of New Brunswick have disposed of 50,000 acres to the Nova Scotia Timber Land Co., Ltd., in Yarmouth and Digby Counties. Ralph P. Bell, who announced the sale, said that the price involved several hundred thousand dollars. The lands sold were formerly known as the Dickie and McGrath properties.

* * *

The Miramichi Lumber Company, Ltd., was recently incorporated with head office at Boiestown and capital stock of $1,000,000. The company is given power to carry on a general lumbering business in the province.

* * *

The price of pulp wood in this province has taken a surprising slump within the last year. To-day buyers are offering $8 a cord, while last year at this time the demand was quite heavy at $22. It is reported that the majority of the pulp mills are overloaded with pulp wood bought at a high figure and they intend to unload before securing further supplies.

* * *

Reports reaching St. John from points in Maine are to the effect that the lumber situation there is showing a trend toward a return to normal conditions, but the movement is exceedingly slow and the improvement so slight that it cannot be followed from day to day. At the present time, they report, that there is no market for lumber and the tendency is for the companies to tie-up their cuts of logs. This condition is expected to prevail throughout the summer at least. Like New Brunswick, many mills are entirely closed and those in operation are only working about half their usual strength. Labor is reported plentiful, which is also true in New Brunswick. The men on the drives have been forced to accept $3 and $3.50 a day instead of $5 and $6, which was paid last season. Cutters have been reduced from $3 to $2 and in some instances even lower.

New Factory for Sectional House Work

Watt Milling & Feed Co., Limited, Toronto, have just completed a two-storey frame factory, 40 ft. x 110 ft. This was built to take care of the sectional house contract recently entered into with the W. E. Harris Mfg. Co. The material for these houses will be milled in their plant and carried to the new assembling building by an overhead carrier system. Here the different sections will be nailed up in forms, so as to insure uniformity. Several new machines were added in the shape of a horizontal boring machine and a Cowan variety saw, to take care of this work. These were supplied by the A. R. Williams Machinery Co., Toronto. If the demand warrants it, they can turn out 25 houses per week.

"From Tree to Trade"

The recent publication of The Long-Bell Lumber Company, "From Tree to Trade," is meeting with favorable comment among lumbermen and already thousands of copies have been distributed. The book was published to acquaint lumber dealers, architects, engineers, schools and libraries with methods of modern lumber manufacture—and the response so far has indicated an unusual interest in the contents of the book.

The volume is an authoritative, lucid exposition of present-day lumber manufacture on a large scale—of greater importance and interest to the lumberman than to any other reader.

The introduction is a resume of the lumber industry in America, and states that the manufacture of lumber has attained the rank of the second largest manufacturing industry on the American continent because of the importance of forest products in every activity of daily life.

There are 109 illustrations. The evolution of a tree from forest to the finished product is shown in all the intermediate steps. The book is calculated to give the retail lumberman a perspective of the vastness of the industry of which he is a part. Any lumberman desiring a copy of this book should address The Long-Bell Lumber Company, Kansas City, Mo. There is no charge for it.

Late News Jottings in Brief Shape

A new pulp mill will be erected in Prince Rupert, B.C. H. P. Crowell and J. P. Leland of Dayton, Ohio, were recently in that city laying out ground for the industry.

Wireless telephones will be installed on seaplanes used for forestry patrols during the coming summer, according to officials of the British Columbia Provincial Forestry Department.

The shingle mill of the Joseph Chew Lumber Co., Sixth Ave. and Laurel St., Vancouver, was recently damaged by fire to the extent of $25,000. The blaze is believed to have been caused through friction of the main driving belt.

W. E. Harris Mfg. Co., Toronto, manufacturers of sectional houses, have contracted with the Watt Milling & Feed Co. for a steady supply of sectional houses. It is anticipated that this business will resume large proportions.

The wage scale of the Pacific Mills at Ocean Falls has been cut and is now equal to that of eastern mills. L. S. Burden, resident manager, and Wm. Sheahan, superintendent of the plant, have gone on an extended visit to the different paper mills in Canada and the United States and will be absent a couple of months.

$20,000 has been set aside for airplane forestry service in British Columbia. The province will use airplanes to fight forest fires. First of all the planes will be used for locating the exact position of a fire and will then be employed for rushing fire fighters, power pumps and supplies to the scene. The valuable timber belts on Vancouver Island will be among the first to be safe-guarded by aerial patrol.

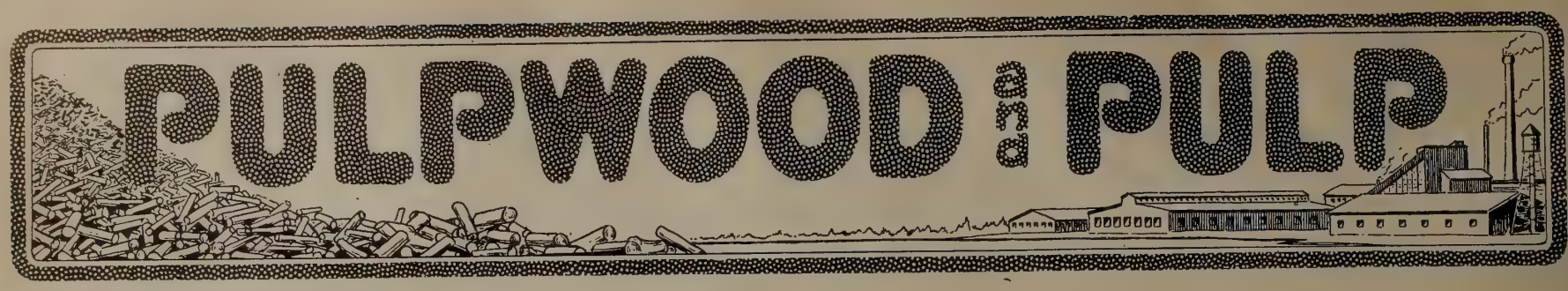
The Shuniah Pulp Co. of Port Arthur has applied for incorporation. This company some time ago acquired the Port Arthur Wagon Works' buildings and site and among those interested in the new organization are John Stirrett, Port Arthur. F. T. Barnett, representing a large financial house in Chicago, was in Port Arthur recently taking a preliminary investigation in regard to what steps in connection with the development of the pulp company would be taken.

Ellwood Wilson, chief forester of the Laurentide Co., Grand Mere, Que., blames the Canadian National Railways for a number of fires that have visited the forests in the vicinity of Proulxville and St. Narcisse, Que. The flames have been raging for some time and threatening the homes of many settlers and farmers. Mr. Wilson states that the fire started owing to sparks from locomotives and also to section men setting fire to grass along the right-of-way and burning old railway ties.

H. R. McMillan Export Co. of Vancouver, have just closed an order for 3,500,000 feet of railway ties for delivery to Nushang, China, in June. The order will go forward on the C.G.M.M. steamer "Canadian Highlander," loading at Vancouver. The vessel has about 1,500,000 feet of lumber to deliver in addition to the ties. It is stated that the export lumber trade of British Columbia is not as bright as producers hope, but there is some activity, and the inquiries indicate good promise for the future.

In the opinion of the Hon. P. J. Paradis, member of the Quebec Legislative Council, who has just returned from Europe, the lumber business in Canada will materially benefit when the German indemnity is paid. There are, he stated, millions of feet of Canadian lumber in England which the French want, but cannot purchase because of lack of funds. The French Government has promised to buy this as soon as the money is forthcoming and the result will be greatly increased orders from this country.

The new pulp plant of the Nipigon Fibre & Paper Co. began operations at Nipigon recently and is running to capacity. It will turn out 100 tons of groundwood daily. James A. Little of Port Arthur is president of the company, and the plant is situated on the famous Nipigon River, and on both the C.N. and C.P. Railways with siding into the mill. The industry is equipped with twelve, 3-pocket grinders, which are operated in tandems of 2 x 1000 h.p. motors for each set, giving plenty of power and steady running. Over 1,500,000 acres of fine spruce pulp land in Ontario is controlled by the company.



Heavy Pulp Cut in Cape Breton

American pulpwood interests will take more pulp from Cape Breton during the present year than ever before, according to reliable information. During the past three months representatives of American Pulpwood companies have secured contracts in Cape Breton for the delivery of large shipments of pulp. Already these companies are operating at Christmas Island and Big Beach. They are preparing to extend the operations to the north side of East Bay and St. Peters. Later they will cut pulpwood on the Bras d'Or Lakes and the Mira River. The pulpwood is being transported to the United States by water, the operators being able to ship by deep water transportation from any point on the Bras d'Or Lakes to the Atlantic ports. The cheapness of water transportation and the high rail freight rates have caused the operators to turn to Cape Breton for pulp this year.

Southern Pine, Red Gum to Make Paper

As the outcome of some intensive research work by the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., the southern forests of loblolly pine and red gum may be called upon to supply the paper needs of the country in the next few years. The former of these woods is excellent for the making of wrapping papers, its long fibre fitting it for the purpose admirably. However, all species of pine are rich in resin, which is very difficult to bleach out. For this reason they have not heretofore been considered as practicable sources of white-paper pulp. The recently evolved process has changed this, and has demonstrated that one cord each of loblolly pine and red gum will produce one ton of good-quality white paper. It is said that the cost will permit the new papers to compete in price with those made of spruce.

Price Bros. Activities Show Big Profit

An interesting statement covering four months from the beginning of November to the end of February has been issued by Price Bros. & Co. of Quebec, showing that large profits were made during that period. The showing cannot, however, be accepted as a criterion of what the company will earn for the rest of their fiscal year, owing to the fact that unusually high prices prevailed in newsprint during December, January and February. The rate was $130.00 a ton, and early this spring a reduction of $110.00 a ton took place. The big price, however, obtained during the months referred to, showed itself in profits which amounted to $1,135,450, against $2,055,782 for the full year ended February 1920. After necessary deductions the balance available for common dividends was $993,458, or equal to 2.32 per cent. for the four mouths and 6.96 for the full year. Since February 28, however, the price of newsprint has been reduced to 5½ cents per pound, or from $130 to $110 per ton. It is not understood, therefore, that the result of the current year will show up as well, unless reductions in cost of operation are correspondingly shown.

The liquid position of the company is strong at $3,780,183. Fixed assets are higher by $28,000,000, inventories are up $400,000, the cash item is unchanged, but an item of $750,000 Victory bonds in the 1920 statement is missing, being replaced by advances of $842,947. Bank loans are reduced; accounts payable are up to 1½ millions.

Big Pulpwood Shipments to Holland

It is understood that a large contract was recently closed for the export of pulpwood from Canada to Holland, and that shipments will be made monthly at the rate of 600,000 cords per annum. It is said the entire contract is for 6,000,000 cords, spread over a number of years.

The Government of Holland has been in the market for some time past for an adequate supply of pulp wood, but it was only a short time ago that negotiations took definite shape. Shipment of the wood, it is stated, will commence in the near future. It is reported that the Holland-America Steamship Company has been closely identified with the negotiation.

Details of the plan are not yet available, the Canadian parties refusing to make any statements concerning the matter, although admitting the veracity of the rumor.

The importance of the contract to Canada, however, must not be under-estimated. It is one of the most interesting developments in the export of pulp wood from the Dominion ever brought about. Heretofore Europe has been able to take care of her own forestry materials. It would now seem that the war has brought about even greater changes in the European situation than most people can imagine.

Sending Shipments of Pulp Overseas

Information received from the Saguenay Pulp & Power Co. indicates a more favorable condition than exists for the majority of pulp producers. While practically all contracts with United States customers for pulp were cancelled, the English mills continue to accept groundwood pulp at the contract price of $62.50 a ton, a proceeding that takes on more meaning when it is recalled that the current price is $35 to $40 a ton. This contract covers about 300 tons a day. The sulphite mill, at Chandler, is not shipping pulp and some thousands of tons have accumulated, awaiting more favorable market conditions.

Preservation of Canadian Pulp Urged

I have recently read remarks by an American Paper Manufacturer, who is, quite naturally, selfishly interested, regarding the proposed Canadian embargo against the export from Canada of pulpwood for the United States Mills. I note that the advocacy of such an embargo by Canada is described as "propaganda of men striving to serve personal ends," and from "selfish interests." But it seems to me that the selfishness is entirely on the other side, when the American mills want to deprive the Canadian pulp and paper manufacturer of his raw material, says F. J. D. Barnjum , of Annapolis Royal, N.S.

If wood were being shipped from the United States to supply the Canadian mills how long do you think it would be before some action would be taken along these same lines?

Canada is in a much worse plight so far as her available supply of standing timber is concerned than is the United States. So far as my own personal ends or selfish interests are oncerned, my mills in Canada have the largest supply of standing wood, based on their capacity, of any pulp mills in the world, all of which land is owned in fee, with the wood now exportable to the United States. Consequently, I cannot be accused of selfish interests in supporting an embargo or export tax of pulpwood.

I am perfectly willing to acknowledge that the situation with regard to a supply of raw material for the mills on both sides of the line is critical, and, as a matter of fact, sulphite pulp, at least, should even now be manufactured out of some annual crop instead of trees, even though the quality would be inferior, and the cost much greater. We need what standing wood supply now remains for the building of homes and uses for which there is no substitute for wood.

I note it is stated that Alaska can furnish perpetually one-third of the print paper consumption in the United States, but when we consider that paper uses only about three per cent. of the total amount of wood consumed annually in the United States, one-third of this would be merely one per cent. of our total consumption, so we might as well forget Alaska. Furthermore, as a matter of fact, when Alaskan wood is used to any extent it will not be reserved for paper alone, but will be used for all other purposes for which wood is required. And, when you consider that the entire supply in the Alaska National Forests would last the United States for all purposes only a matter of about one year, it will be readily seen that we are only raising a false hope in counting upon Alaska for a future paper supply.

Some idea of the enormous consumption of wood and timber in the United States can be gained from the fact that if their entire supply were drawn from Canada alone, the total available Canadian supply would last the United States only about six years.

The present temporary surplus of pulpwood and lumber was simply brought about by the high prices of 1920, which enabled the lumbermen to operate in the remote sections that contain our present remaining supply. As soon as business returns to normal, this apparent surplus will very soon vanish and will not be replaced until prices become sufficiently high so that the lumberman can again pay for the long hauls. In proof of this assertion, lumber is being

sold at the present time at an actual loss of $15 to $20 per thousand feet, and pulpwood in about the same proportion.

This shortage of standing timber is world-wide, so we cannot look to other countries for supplies. As soon as business resumes anything like normal proportions there will be a sad awakening for our pulp and paper mills in so far as their supply of raw material is concerned; and that is why I say these mills should begin even now to use some annual crop as a substitute, at least for their sulphite pulp.

When such authorities as Senator W. C. Edwards of Ottawa, one of the best posted lumbermen of Canada, state that the standing supply in Eastern Canada will be exhausted in about twelve years, and R. W. Hibberson of the well-known timber cruising firm of Hibberson Brothers of Victoria, British Columbia, advises us that even British Columbia will be facing a timber famine within fifteen years, surely the time has arrived for some immediate action towards the retaining of our remaining supply for our home industries.

Good Showing Made by Pulp Concern

The net profits of the Mattagami Pulp and Paper Company for the seven months ending December 31 amounted to $1.091,779, from which the sum of $187,423 has been deducted for interest on bonds, debentures and bank loans. The net earnings after allowing for interest and depreciation amount to $534,421.

Duncan Chisholm, of Toronto, the president, says: "Due to the necessity of carrying on construction at Smooth Rock Falls, Ont., during the year and the handicap of high labor and material costs, your company was unable to participate fully in the extremely profitable markets prevailing during the summer months. The operations for the year, however, have resulted in a substantial profit, and by utilizing same your directors have been able to place your company in a most efficient operating position, with inventories, logging operations, etc., written into the balance sheet at most conservative figures, both as regards quantities and unit costs."

Working Wonders in Quebec Forests

The forestry branch of the Quebec Lands and Forest Department has wrought wonders within the last few years for the protection of Quebec. Mr. A. Bedard, assistant superintendent of this branch, is a tireless worker in the study of means for protection of the provincial forests. These days he is giving a great deal of attention to the fungus that has followed the budworm and creating great havoc among the balsam trees.

Discussing the budworm and other insects that have attacked the forest resources of the entire continent of North America, with the Quebec correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman," Mr. Bedard, referred to the devastation of the spruce and balsam trees by the budworm, and said: "This insect, which first made its appearance in the forests of British Columbia in 1909, and when it was reported the late Gordon Hewitt, Entomologist of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, went to British Columbia to investigate the insect that was destroying all the Douglas fir on Vancouver Island, and then made its way by migration to Eastern Canada. The attention of the department was first called to the insect by Hon. W. C. Edwards, who discovered its presence and attack upon the spruce trees in 1910. It invaded Eastern Canada like a swarm of winged insects, and like the moth, was to be seen fluttering around the street electric lamps until it finally reached the forests to commence its deadly work of destruction. It reached Quebec in 1911 and found its way throughout the entire Lake St. John district and also along the boundaries of Compton and Maine, and attacked both the spruce and the balsam trees. It did not, however, cause as much damage to the spruce as it did to the balsam as the former had a stronger resistence to the attack than the latter and the damage done is incalculable.

At first the budworm attacked the tops of the trees on the summit of the mountains, and in 1911 laid their eggs which next year developed into swarms of the live insect that spread in every direction in their attacks on the forests. This insect only lasted three years, when it was followed by its parasite, a species of fly. In the meantime Dr. Swain, who was following up the pest, came to Quebec, and advocated the burning of all the debris from debilatated trees that had fallen a victim to the insect's attack. The damage done was so extensive among the balsam trees that many limit holders engaged in the cutting of pulpwood started in to cut down the balsam and burn the debris on account of the fungus pest that followed. Price Bros. cut 85 per cent. of balsam against 15 per cent. of spruce.

The debility of the balsam tree made it an easy prey to the fungus which is now spreading rapidly, and the department is fighting it and sending notices to all limit holders to burn without delay all debris from the debilitating trees as quickly as possible to destroy the fungus pest, and the department is carrying on this work in the Crown Lands.

The budworm is analogous to the larch sawfly which some years previously destroyed and killed all the red spruce in Canada. Another disease which has given the forestry department in the United States food for much concern is the white pine blister, which threatens the destruction of all the white pine and other fine-leaved pine trees in the United States. It has attacked the forests in many states and has appeared in Ontario and Quebec.

There is no known cure for it. It kills the white pines infected and spreads steadily.

Has Forged His Way to the Forefront

George M. McKee, Donnacona, Que.

George M. McKee, who is managing-director of the Donnacona Paper Co., Donnacona, is widely known not only in pulp and paper circles but in the lumbering arena as well. Although he has resided in Canada for a comparatively short period, the esteem in which he is held by his confreres was evidenced at the last annual meeting of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, when he was elected vice-president of that important body.

Mr. McKee was born in Lewiston, Pa., in 1871 and was educated at the public schools and the Pennsylvania State College. His first indentification with the paper industry was with the Friend Paper Co. of West Carrollton, Ohio, in 1897 and 98, after which he became general manager of the Hinckley Fibre Co. of Hinckley, N.Y., where he remained for four years. In 1912 he organized the Donnacona Paper Co. and purchased the property of that organization, becoming its managing-director. He has directed the business ably and efficiently. The plant has a newsprint output of 100 tons daily, 60 tons of sulphite and 120 tons of groundwood.

Strike Going on in Pulp and Paper Plants

The strike in the various pulp and paper mills in Canada, which started last month, continues with seemingly no immediate prospect of settlement except in two or three plants.

The strike of the paper makers at the E. B. Eddy Company's mills in Hull, which began three weeks ago and resulted in nearly 400 of the employees being out of work, has come to an end. The paper makers returned to the machines under the same conditions and at the same rates of pay which prevailed prior to May 1st, on the understanding that if a reduction in wages is decided upon by the majority of the big mills in Canada and the United States, the reduction will go into effect in the Eddy mills. The terms are exactly the same as those agreed upon in the paper mills and other departments of the J. R. Booth Co., Ottawa. That company had proposed to put into effect a 20% reduction in wages but this drastic action was found unnecessary. Mr. Booth informed the committee from the union that the company had decided to continue the 1920 wage scale and working conditions. There is a proviso in the settlement, however, that if the conference between the mill owners and international officers of the paper union decide upon a reduced wage scale for the workers, the same conditions will have to prevail at the Booth mills. This was readily admitted by the men, who felt that if a lower scale went into effect in other plants, they could not expect to maintain the present wage.

At Espanola, Sault Ste. Marie and Sturgeon Falls, the pulp and paper mills of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co. closed down some time ago and about 2200 men are out of employment, refusing to take a thirty per cent cut. Espanola will feel the effects of the close-down more than the Soo or Sturgeon Falls, as the town is completely owned and operated by the Spanish River Company.

The plant of the Abitibi Power & Paper Co. at Iroquois Falls is also idle. Six hundred men are unemployed, all members of the International Union for Pulp and Paper makers. The shut-down does not interfere with construction work. It is understood that the Abitibi Company have a large stock of paper on hand as during the last two weeks in April the mills made a record output, the average being about 260 net tons of paper each day.

The mills of Price Bros. & Co., at Jonquiere and Kenogami are also closed down, and Sir Wm. Price declares that they will remain that way until the men accept the terms of the company. He asserts that he will never give in to the unions.

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Wanted

Several cars No. 3 and culls 1" x 4 up. Maple, Birch, Beech, Elm, Spruce, Basswood or Pine. Box 571, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 9-12

Lumber Wanted

I am open to buy spruce box lumber 13/16" thick, P.I.S., 4" up; length, 6 to 16'. Address Box 556, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 6-13

Lath Wanted

Will buy any quantity, White Pine, Spruce or Hemlock. Please quote your best cash price f.o.b. Toronto. C. W. James Jr., 358 Greenwood Ave., Toronto. 6-13.

Pulpwood

We are open to buy a limited quantity of rough and peeled spruce and balsam pulpwood for immediate and future delivery; cash on shipment. Log Export and Import Co., 241 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. 8-11

Lumber Wanted

In carload lots, for immediate shipment, dry clear Basswood, Spruce, Pine or Mixed Squares. 1—⅛" x 1⅛" x 50"; 1¼" x 1¼" x 50". Also for August, September and October shipment. Box 562, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 9-11

Wanted Lath

Prices on Hemlock, White Pine, Jack Pine and Spruce Lath, all grades delivered. Detroit rate.

BREWSTER LOUD LUMBER COMPANY,
1307 Majestic Bldg.,
11-12 Detroit, Mich.

Wanted—Western Spruce

Send us your spruce stock sheets and prices.

Edmund A. Allen Lumber Co.,
812 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.,
9-12 Chicago, Ill.

Lumber For Sale

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

For Sale

300,000 feet Birch in logs ready to start sawing under National rules. Offered as No 3 common and better. Apply P.O. Box 6, Victoriaville, Que. 6-tf.

Ash For Sale

Four cars 4/4 log run Black and Brown Ash for sale, last season's cut, in good shipping condition. For further information write Card Brothers, Mountain Grove, Ontario. 15

For Sale

7,000 cords, 4' peeled pulpwood spruce and balsam which can be shipped to United States, also one million feet dry spruce lumber 1, 2 and 3" merchantable and culls. For further information address Box 590, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11-12

White Pine Lath For Sale

One million each No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Canadian white pine lath 1½ x ⅜"-4 foot. Fine stock. Get our quotations. We also have special prices on hemlock lath dimensions and boards.

BREWSTER LOUD LUMBER COMPANY,
1307 Majestic Bldg.
11 Detroit, Mich.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

For Sale

Cedar ties and posts, also 1" to 2" dry white pine; 2" hemlock; 1" to 3" hard maple; black ash; Basswood; soft elm. Particulars and quotations sent on request.

THE PEARCE CO., LIMITED,
11 Marmora, Ontario.

Machinery For Sale

For Sale—Locomotive

One 28 Ton 3 Cylinder 8 x 10 Standard Gauge Lima Geared. Located in Canada. Box 376, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19tf

For Sale

1—Inserted tooth circular log saw 54" dia.
1—"Bain" log or lumber wagon, steel skeins.

R. N. WILLIAMS,
11-12 Parry Sound, Ont.

One 12 x 12 centre crank engine, 60 h.p.; one centre crank engine with sub-base, 75 h.p.; one centre crank engine, 30 h.p.; one side crank engine, left hand, 20 h.p.; one 27 h.p. portable engine on wheels, also new portables on wheels or skids 24 to 60 h.p. The Robt. Bell Engine & Thresher Co., Ltd., Seaforth, Ont. 6-11.

Boring Machine For Sale

One Bentel & Murgedant steel frame column boring machine. Will bore hole 6 inches diameter and 8 feet long. A bargain for anyone requiring it.

WALKER SONS, LIMITED,
11 Walkerville, Ontario.

For Sale

ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE, Two 36" Gauge. Complete and in good condition.

R. T. GILMAN & COMPANY,
Dept. "L",
211 McGill Street,
9-T.f. Montreal.

For Sale

Fishkill Corliss Engine, 250 h.p., 18 x 42 cylinder, with complete rope drive, including tension carriage, line shaft, sheave hangers and new transmission rope, now running. Condition practically as good as new. Reason for selling changing to electric power.

JOHN FEIST & SONS CO.,
111-115 Ash Street,
10-13 Buffalo, N.Y.

For Sale En-Bloc

Complete Saw Mill Equipment, including one four Block Hamilton Carriage. One pair heavy twin engines feed complete and steam nigger. One three block E. Long carriage with eight inch gunshot feed and steam nigger. One heavy three saw edger, W. Hamilton make. Three 75 H.P. boilers complete with Dutch ovens and stacks. One 90 H.P. engine and fly-wheel complete. One lath and shingle mill. Complete filing equipment. One refuse burner, shafting pulleys, transmission, etc., complete. Apply Box 543, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-12

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam binder rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

For Sale

400 H.P. Polson Compound Corliss.
200 H.P. Murray Simple Corliss.
16" x 24" Frost Slide Valve.
American 30" x 16" Sizer.
48", 54" and 66" Vertical Resaws.
5' and 6' Horizontal Resaws.
No. 140 Fay Egan Double Surfacer.
Several high speed Matchers, etc.

Box 564, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
9-E.o.1-T.f.

For Sale

400 H.P. Cross compound engine.
200 H.P. Simple Corliss.
150 H.P. Frost slide valve.
Horizontal band resaw.
Vertical band resaw.
High speed matcher.
Heavy double surfacer.
Berlin triple drum sander.
Many other machines.

Box 563, Canada Lumberman, Toronto.
E.O.I.-9-15

Second Hand Machinery

We have over $250,000 worth of used machinery of all kinds for sale. Suitable for mines, quarries, railroads, pulp and lumber mills, etc.

Everything carefully overhauled at our shops before shipped.

Send us your inquiries.

R. T. GILMAN & CO.,
19tf Montreal.

Good Values

"SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE"

Timber Sizer and Planer, American 30 x 12 in. 4 side.
Matcher, American No. 229 fast feed hardwood flooring.
Moulder, Hermance, 10 in. 4 side.
Moulder, American 10 in. 4 side.
Moulder, Woods No. 2 10 in. inside.
Belt Sander, Duplex double edge.
Scraper, Baxter D, Whitney 42" in.
Rubbing Machine, Moore and Curtis.
Circular Saw Mill, Hossier Pony.
Band Resaw, Mershon 44".
Band Resaw, Connell & Dengler 60in.
Band Rip Saw, American No. 1 roll feed.
Band Rip Saw, Fay & Egan chain feed.
Jointer, Falls undercut 24 in. power feed.
Lathe, back knife Clement 40 in.
Dowel Machine, E. B. Hayes and Fay & Egan.
Dowel Gluer and Driver, E. B. Hayes.
Carving Machine, Moore 4 spindle.
McKnight No. 26-F double sawing and boring machine for chair work.
Planer, Fay & Egan 30 in. single.
Planer and Matcher, Holmes 15 x 4 in.
Moulder, H. B. Smith 4 side.
Sander, 30 in. Berlin two drum.
Sander, 60 in. Columbia three drum.
Resaw, Circular, Connell & Dengler.
Jointer, 24 in. Buss Machine Works.

Woodworking Machinery Co. of Buffalo,
54 Mechanic St.,
E.O.I.11T.f. Buffalo, N.Y.

For Sale

Box-board printer, 18 x 44", F. X. Hooper two color, Knocker feed, $975.00. All kinds box machinery for sale. Chas. N. Braun Machinery Co., Fort Wayne, Ind. 10-11

Machinery For Sale

1—Goldie McCulloch Engine, 16" x 38" with an 8" shaft, (fly wheel 14' with 22" face, weight 13,500 lbs.). Complete with heater. pipes, oil pump, etc.
1—30 inch Berlin Planer, 2 heads.
1—MacGregor & Gourlay Heavy Power Feed Rip Saw.
1—Ballantyne & Co. 10" Sticker with 4 heads.
1—Berlin 12" sticker with four heads.
1—Ballantyne & Co. 16" Jointers.
1—Dedrick's No. 5 Columbia hand power Baling Press.
1—Westinghouse 40 Horse Power, 550 Volt, 715 RPM. "CCL" Motor complete with bed plate, 16" pulley and H.S. 50 Amp. Circuit Breaker.

All machines are in good condition and can be shipped at once. For particulars write

R. Laidlaw Lumber Co., Ltd., Toronto.
10-13

Situations Wanted

HARDWOOD INSPECTOR—Open for a position. Will go anywhere. References furnished. Box 597, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11

WANTED—Position as mill foreman, right-hand band sawyer or millwright. Would prefer former position. Can furnish the best of references. Box 591, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11

AGGRESSIVE YOUNG MAN, twenty-one, desires position. Five years' lumber offices in Order and Sales departments. Can use typewriter and handle correspondence. Like permanent position where I can advance as my ability warrants it. Excellent credentials. Box 596, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11

Man with 12 years' experience in the Quebec lumber and pulpwood business, speaking both languages, wishes position as superintendent in a better location for a company doing business in pulpwood or lumber. Has thorough knowledge of office work and is competent to take charge of any operation. At present manager of an American company on North Shore, but wishes to make a change. Address replies or enquiries to Box 512, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-t.f.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—Sawyer for circular mill cutting 30 thousand feet. Apply Box 594, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-12

AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN required for Ontario by a Toronto wholesale lumber firm. Liberal salary to man with initiative. State experience. Applications confidential. Box 589, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11

WANTED—An experienced lumber salesman, to handle stock of well assorted Northern Ontario products, principally white pine. Must be well known in Western Ontario territory. Box 598, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11

Business Chances

For Sale

A large timber limit in British Columbia, containing spruce, fir, hemlock and cedar, railways run through the limit and also railway spur. This can be bought at a low price and on easy terms. For full particulars, apply N. L. MacDonald, MacDonald Lumber Company, 34 Victoria Street, Toronto. 8-11

Complete Circular Saw Mill For Sale

Heavy Saw Mandrel, with 3 circular saws 3 block carriage, fitted with P. Payette Patent Dogs Wire Rope feed with independent friction drive complete.
Live rolls (chain driven).
3 saw heavy edger (P. Payette & Co. make) 18 ft. 2 saw trimmers complete.
Friction Nigger with back pressure attachment (same as steam nigger). Log haul chain with sprockets and drive complete. One automatic saw filing machine, shafting, belting, conveyors, pulleys, etc. One 100 H.P. Crocker Wheeler electric motor, 600 R.P.M., *0 cycle, 220 volts, 3 phase, including circuit breaker. fuse box, starting box, and all connections complete. Also two storey mill building with iron roof 28′ x 70′. This mill is running and will be until June 1st—capacity 15 to 25 M per day. Will sell with or without power.

W. J. MARTIN,
Box 357,
10-14 Penetanguishene, Ont.

Department of Lands and Forests

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Leasing of a Water Powers and Timber Limit

Notice is hereby given that on **Wednesday, August 3rd, 1921**, at 10:30 A.M., in the sales room of the Department of Lands and Forests, at Quebec the following will be offered on lease at public auction:

1. A Water Power site in the Outardes River, County of Saguenay of about 50,000 H.P. capacity.
2. A timber limit, 3,000 square miles in area, situated in the Outardes River watershed.

For fuller details and information, please apply to the Department of Lands and Forests, at Quebec.

HONORE MERCIER,
12-13 Minister.

TENDERS FOR PULPWOOD and TIMBER LIMIT

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including the **15th day of June, 1921**, for the right to cut pulpwood and pine timber on a certain area situated on the Nagagami River and other territory adjacent thereto, in the District of Algoma.

Tenderers shall state the amount per cord on pulpwood, and per thousand feet, board measure, on pine, that they are prepared to pay as a bonus in addition to dues of 80 cents per cord for spruce and 40 cents per cord for other pulpwoods, and $2.50 per thousand feet, board measure, for pine, or such other rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for the right to operate a pulp mill and a paper mill on or near the area referred to.

The successful tenderer shall be required to erect a mill or mills on or near the territory and to manufacture the wood into pulp and paper in the Province of Ontario.

Parties making tender will be required to deposit with their tender a marked cheque, payable to the Honourable the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, for fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), which amount will be forfeited in the event of the successful tenderer not entering into agreement to carry out conditions, etc.

The said $50,000 shall remain on deposit until the pulp mill, as provided by terms and conditions of sale, is erected and in operation. Any timber cut in the meantime shall be subject to payment of dues and bonus as accounts for same are rendered. After the said pulp mill is erected and in operation the deposit of $50,000 may be applied on account of bonus dues as they accrue, but the regulation dues, as mentioned above, shall be paid in the usual manner as returns for cutting of wood and timber are received and accounts rendered.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For particulars as to description of territory, capital to be invested, etc., apply to the undersigned.

All tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelope and marked plainly on outside, "Tender for Nagagami Pulp and Timber Limit."

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, January 24th, 1921.

N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. e.o.i.-4-11

Bush For Sale

100 acres heavily timbered in Maple, Black Birch in Lutterworth Twp. on shore of Gull Lake.

R. FLEMING,
41 William St.,
10-13 North Lindsay, Ont.

Charities and Advertising

The Canadian Maunfacturers' Association recently brought to the attention of its members a matter which at first glance does not seem to be of a great deal of importance, but which, nevertheless, is interesting to every owner of a business. Charities and advertising are two subjects to which every retail lumber dealer necessarily has to devote quite an important portion of his time, whether he wishes it or not.

"Fake" advertising devices are amongst the chronic nuisances of modern business. Are you ever favored with a call from the glib-tongued stranger who tells you that he has one of the best propositions in the advertising line that has ever been before the public? Do you ever receive circular letters from an organization with a high sounding name you never heard of before, inviting subscriptions to some worthy object?

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has been operating for three years past what it calls a "Bureau of Advice and Information" for dealing with these problems. Through its chain of branches and wide membership it has exceptional facilities for undertaking this class of work, and through the Bureau of Advice and Information is prepared to report fairly and fearlessly upon anything you may bring to its attention. In the aggregate the Bureau has saved and may save the manufacturers thousands of dollars.

The Association furnishes its members with cards to be hung in the office, notifying solicitors that all requests for advertising, etc., are referred for investigation to the Bureau of Advice and Information, which will save the annoyance of many personal calls by solicitors whose appeals will not bear scrutiny.

Competition of Short Leaf Yellow Pine

Retail lumber dealers who handle short leaf yellow pine are not doing themselves or their customers any good. Much better woods are to be had by retail lumber dealers in Ontario, and, considering the value and service given by these woods, they are infinitely better lines to handle and give greater value to the customer. Short leaf yellow pine is in reality a very poor wood. It will not stand exposure to moisture. It decays very quickly. Considerable quantities of short leaf yellow pine have been brought into Ontario in the past by dealers who did not give the matter the attention which it deserves. It is being offered at very low prices, but at any price it is a poor article and the sooner the retail lumber dealers in Ontario stop using it the better it will be for others and for the public.

Just at present there is an additional reason for leaving short leaf yellow pine alone, namely, the fact that the Canadian dollar is at a discount in the United States. Everybody in Canada to-day is interested in buying goods made in Canada. None of us wants to be offered eighty-five cents for our Canadian dollar. The only way to correct this is to keep our dollar at home. In connection with short leaf yellow pine, the argument is, therefore, doubly strong, because we lose on the exchange, and we offer our customers a wood which we cannot honestly recommend.

Redwood is the Best Tank Material

Dampness, moisture, mud, heat or cold has little effect on redwood. It neither rusts nor rots; there are no knots, no shrinking or swelling.

Logs of redwood that have been under water for 50 years have been found perfectly sound.

Water tanks made of redwood will last longer, painted or unpainted, than tanks constructed from any other material.

Timber From Dead Trees Good as That From Live

The prejudice held by certain builders against the use of lumber from fire or insect-killed trees has been proved groundless by recent experiments of the Forest Products Laboratory. Here it has been found that lumber cut from sound dead trees is in no way distinguishable from any other, except that it may be partly seasoned. If the wood has not been injured subsequently by decay or further insect attack this "dead" lumber is the equal of "live" of the same grade for all structural purposes.

Some of the products of hardwood lumber have not come down in price to a point where the public is willing to buy them. The manufacturers of these products must readjust their prices to a basis of replacement costs. They cannot hope, under present conditions, to get a full profit on goods already manufactured from high-priced materials and with high-priced labor.

SAVAGE & BARTLETT
FOREST ENGINEERS
Timber Estimates, Maps, Topographic and Boundary Surveys
15 State St., BANGOR, MAINE

TIMBERLANDS FOR SALE

We have many attractive properties listed with us, for sale, in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, in both Freehold and Crown lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

NEW BRUNSWICK
Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

NEWFOUNDLAND
More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

ONTARIO
Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

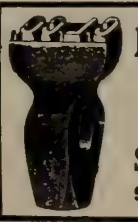
QUEBEC
Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

Cruiser's reports and blue prints, where available, will be sent to Principals or their accredited agents.

R. R. BRADLEY
4 Hospital Street,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

All Kinds of Insurance for
LUMBERMEN
H. B. WARREN Registered
232 St. James St Montreal

Modern Marine Machinery
Automatic Steam Towing Machines, Ship Windlasses, Cargo and Deck Winches, Steam Capstans, Dock Gypsies, Steering Engines, Hydraulic, Freight Hoists, etc. Grey Iron and Brass Castings. Special machinery built to order. The Corbet Foundry & Machine Co., Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.


LOG STAMPS
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93 Church St., Toronto

Timber Estimating
Reports and Maps
Philip T. Coolidge
Forest Engineer
BANGOR - MAINE
Preliminary Reconnaissance
Detailed Surveys

Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario and the East

There is not much change in the general conditions so far as the sale of lumber is concerned. The tone of the market is distinctly quiet, although a better feeling prevails on the part of both wholesalers and retailers than was evidenced some time ago. It is felt that the worst of the depression is now over, and while the stagnant period may remain for some time, still the increasing number of building permits in the larger cities and the various housing schemes that are getting under way give evidence that 1921 will be a fair year in certain centres, and would be much better if it were not for the exactions of labor.

Sawmills in various parts of the country are now operating, although a number have been late in starting, due, it is said, to the fact that no great haste is urgent, as stocks on hand are ample to supply all requirements for some time. There is an abundance of labor and very few protests over the matter of wages. Ordinary unskilled labor around the mill and in the yards now receive from 30c to 35c an hour, whereas last year similar service was rewarded by at least 20 to 30 more.

It is not likely that the cut in any district will be as large as last year unless there should be a radical change in conditions. Wages in the bush are likely to run from $30.00 to $40.00 during the coming season, and one concern, which has been conducting a summer operation in the woods in Northern Ontario has been obtaining all the men required for $30.00 to $40.00 a month and board. Last fall wages were just double this figure.

No large mills have sold their season's cuts as yet, so far as can be learned, whereas in recent years these cuts have all been disposed of by this firm and at an annually increasing figure. A number of manufacturers are not particularly anxious to go ahead under any conditions as they claim that prices now ruling for the finished product are far below the cost of manufacture and they will have to take a loss anywhere from 5% all the way up to 25%.

In hardwoods there is very little demand on the part of woodworking and other factories, although automobile concerns are fairly busy. A number of inquiries are being received but these appear to have been sent-broadcast in the hope of getting holders of stock to bid one against the other. "Even where we do make deliveries," remarked a leading dealer in hardwoods, "our customers are very critical in the matter of grades. We find that a number of concerns have been buying cull ends at a very low figure and are now anxious to piece out what they have in hand with some of the upper ends, so that they can have all their requirements filled. The injustice of the whole thing is that some of these firms, who have been picking up scrap stocks and low ends, expect us to sell No. 1 com., selects, 1sts and 2nds at practically the same figure they paid for the inferior stuff, and are quite put out about it when we fail to do so. We have determined that we will hang on to what we have rather than create a slaughter. To try and force the market at present seems a little out of the way as until the public is convinced that values have reached their bottom, they will not do any extensive buying. This is evidenced by the fact that no "bargain prices" seem to invite closed transactions.

"How soon business will pick up it is not known, but some fellows who enter the market later on for 1st and 2nds and No. 1 Common in birch, maple and elm are going to find themselves sadly disappointed, because stocks in this line, I am creditably informed, are so scarce that with anything like a fair amount of orders, there is going to be a shortage."

Considerable lumber is being sold at the present time but those who are moving any forest products in either a wholesale or retail way declare that on old stock they are either taking a heavy loss or not making any money. Other concerns, which are low in stock, are holding back in their purchases at the present time, apparently waiting for developments that may or may not occur.

The general opinion of the trade is that lumber has reached its lowest price, and as one manufacturer stated this week, he did not think anything except an "economic revolution" could cause it to descend further. Another member of the trade remarked that wholesalers, who have been alarmed because "some weak members of the industry are being forced to unload and are peddling their stocks, are living in a fool's paradise because lumber is bound to go higher in the near future, and that the demand will reassert itself within the next few weeks."

It is of interest to lumbermen to note that the United States Railway Board has announced that prevailing conditions justify to an extent yet to be determined a readjustment downward of the wages paid to the employees of the roads. The announcement, which affects labor on practically every road in the United States, is one that will be welcomed by the lumber trade, who feel that business has been throttled for some months owing to the excessive carriage charges. Readustment is badly needed and it is declared that the employees will fight the proposed reduction.

In presenting their case, the roads pleaded that they were being forced to pay more for labor than they could employ it for in the open market; that reduction in the cost of living justified a similar reduction in wages, that they were being forced to operate in many cases at a loss, and that they wished to reduce their rates for the benefit of the public, but could not do so while forced to pay a wartime scale to labor.

Another gratifying feature of the present situation, so far as Toronto is concerned, is that building permits for the month of May exceeded $3,000,000, which is a gain over last year. The great majority of the permits taken out are for dwellings. In other cities, where no labor trouble exists, the prospects for building seem to be brighter each week.

It is also pleasing to record that the new Live Stock Arena which will be erected on the Canadian National Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, wlil be ready for the big live stock show in November next. The City Council, in awarding the contract to the Anglin-Norcross Co., of Montreal, has finally disposed of a matter which has been long hanging fire. The contract figure is $893,000 and about 1,000,000 feet of lumber and small dimension timber will be required for the flooring, studding, joists, etc.

United States

There is some slight improvement in the general business situation. While it is true that betterment is slow, still the trend is in the right direction. Readjustment is slowly being brought about through wage reduction and a deflation of values, and each move is in the direction of giving permanency to present conditions, removing the artificial and striking the roots of activity in solid soil. The buying disposition and buying public are not, however, such as to effect a return to a seller's market.

The number of inquiries from the various districts is increasing, and, while all inquiries are not translated into orders, they, at least, show an awakened interest in what is going on in the lumber trade.

As soon as the wage problem becomes a little more settled and the general decreases go into effect, there is going to be a more settled state of affairs prevailing. Unions will not be so ready to call strikes, laborers and artisans will not be so ready to walk out and both employer and employee will come to a better understanding.

The industries, as a rule, however, are calling for little forest products. Many of them have collected in moneys due them, paid what they owed to the banks with the expectation that when they desired to resume operations they could borrow it again without any trouble. Those in control of financial interests, however, are still holding tight to the purse strings and refusing accommodations except in the most urgent cases. The agricultural interests still owe large sums of money and show little inclination to pay up. Some of the money which has been contributed by the business world has been reloaned to farmers or semi-agricultural interests.

The railroads are still maintaining a hand to mouth policy so far as purchasing any lumber. Once in a while they send in a hurry-up call for a car of special northern pine stock. Some of the roads are not finding it very easy to purchase even small consignments because of the fact that they are holding back in getting out vouchers for purchases made even before the first of the year.

The retail lumbermen are carefully watching the market and keeping track of where they can get material when needed. Some of them are finding that they made a mistake by not taking on a car or two when it was proffered them because now it is obtainable only in small quantities. Northern pine stocks are far below normal and are getting badly broken each day. The new supply from the saws can only be shipped a short distance unless the buyer wants to pay heavy freight rates on green lumber.

Instead of a consistently downward trend in prices, hardwoods are beginning to show a trend the other way, especially in those items which are in most demand at present and on which the mills are short, notably upper grades in oak. Most items in gum seem to have gone down about as far as they can go, though some mills which have

View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres. F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr. W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

large stocks of common on hand are attempting to move them at prices below the general level of the market. The demand for hardwoods still is far below what it should be, but there appears to be a slight increase each week and less of the inquiry is of a speculative nature. The demand for flooring is good and oak finish is in better demand.

So far as southern pine is concerned, the market is spotty, but on the whole it is contended that conditions are improving. There is a growing shortage in some grades and sizes, shipments have picked up in volume. Production has not been increased very much of late, so that the stocks at the mills are steadily growing less, and it is becoming more difficult to place mixed cars when the retail lumberman enters the market.

There is a fair demand in cypress although the call is not insistent. The season has not been favorable for rapid drying of lumber and stocks ready for shipment have not greatly increased. Output continues about on the basis of the last two or three months, somewhat below normal, but with most of the plants operating. There has been little change in hemlock, aside from some reduction in prices of lath at one or two of the principal markets. In its normal territory hemlock continues in fair demand, but, selling in competition with pine and fir, prices have reached a level that operators say is below cost of replacement. Stocks are not excessive and at some mills are reported badly broken, particularly as to longer lengths in piece stuff.

Great Britain

Business in all lines continues dull and the prospects for an immediate improvement are not very bright so long as the European situation, the coal strike and other disturbing factors remain unsettled.

It is said that prices have not yet touched bottom, and there seems to be no stability in quotations. Leading economic authorities declare that much lower prices for commodities of all sorts are necessary for the revival of business and this applies not only to the timber trade but all other lines. A stable market will result as soon as this basis is arrived at.

There are many other factors taken into consideration among them being banks and credits. The action of the British banks may have a very marked influence on the manner in which wood-importing will be carried on this season. Importers, generally speaking, after they have paid their losses and their contributions to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will have a very much smaller amount of free capital than usual, and it may safely be said that they will have far smaller credit facilities with their bankers. The policy of the banks has lately been to refuse all credits for fresh purchases, unless the goods are actually sold. Thus the importers' opportunities for making contracts will to a great extent be limited by their ability to sell, and this will resolve itself into purchasing not for stock, but to fulfill actual orders, while the quantity of wood purchased to be put into stock must be more limited than usual. Naturally, this will cause British buyers to be extremely careful not to make any contracts until they have a fairly strong probability of selling the greater part of the goods before the time arrives for the documents to be taken up. Now, until fresh goods can be purchased, and imported at such prices as will enable them to be sold at corresponding figures to spot values now ruling, there can be little forward business. Only as the demand expands can imports be increased.

Speaking of general business recently, the "Timber Trades Journal" says that the improvement in business, if such it can be called, has been very small and due to the tremendous reductions in prices which have lately been made. In the hardwood trade, there is heard of a little more business, and quotations for fresh shipments are firmer, owing to the greatly reduced stocks in America. Unfortunately, general trade does not improve, on account of the restriction in export business, and for fifth quality wood and other common shipments from the central European countries prices are lower than ever. Orders are still of the small variety, and there is now and again a little buying for stock purposes, but scarcely any contracts, either on f.o.b. or c.i.f. terms. The general tone of the spot market is such as it was. Prices cannot be said to be any firmer, as there is a growing belief that the Finnish shippers will shortly make substantial reductions in their quotations. 3 x 9 still sell well, especially in the better-class Swedish stocks, but the reduction in the prices of narrow boards is greater than ever, owing to the heavy qualities which are placed on the market.

In the British House of Commons during the past few days, Mr. A. Davies (Clitheroe) asked the Lord Privy Seal whether he is aware that large quantities of spruce lumber in Canada, owned by the British Government, is being gathered up and piled into large lots by the Imperial Lumber Company at the various Atlantic ports for shipment to Europe; that this company is giving out contracts for the assembling of the lumber to private firms, who are hiring men at wages below the prevailing trade union rates; and whether, in view of a complaint to this effect from the American Federation of Labor, action will be taken in accordance with the spirit of the Fair Wages Resolution of this House?

The Prime Minister: So far as I am aware, the answer to the first part of the question is in the negative; the remainder, therefore, does not arise.

In regard to the spruce market, word received recently from Liverpool is to the effect that there is no change. Business continues dull, with a very limited demand. The recent auction sales do not seem to have had the effect of lowering the market to any extent, as was generally expected they would have—in fact, almost the same level of prices still holds good. Several small lots of scantling have been sold lately at better figures than were realized for the same sizes at auction.

Market Correspondence

SPECIAL REPORTS ON CONDITIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD

Conditions in Ottawa Remain Practically Unchanged

General conditions in the Ottawa lumber market as affecting sales showed little or no change during the last two weeks of May as in comparison with the first part of the month. Business on the whole was dull. There were very few sales, and orders and inquiries fell away off and were in volume much below what they were a year ago.

Despite the dullness of the market there was no further falling off in prices, and in some circles it was believed that quotations would hold at their present levels for a month at least. With practically no trading going on it was next to impossible to tell what stocks would bring and all the manufacturers and wholesalers had to guide them were their price lists and the figures they asked. In making quotations the list prices were in some instances reduced, but, on the whole, were generally adhered to.

Business was not completely at a standstill, though it was very close to it, with most firms only a few odd carloads were forwarded in the two weeks' period. Orders and inquiries of all kinds, both domestic and foreign, were particularly slow for lumber, lath, and shingles. The slackness of the period presented a strong contrast to the "good business" period which it was phophesied last fall and early winter, would open up in May.

The outlook for the future of the market, lumbermen on the whole agreed, was doubtful, as there was nothing in the immediate present that they knew of, which would have a strong stimulating effect on the market and cause it a quick pick up.

Lack of building activities and the unsettled labor situation which exists among the members of the unions embraced in the building trades in many cities, were principally blamed for the small demand for lumber, and consequently a reduction in sales. The general opinion of lumbermen and builders at Ottawa was that the building public was continuing to hold off and not undertake new work, with the belief that the cost of lumber and other building materials, together with the cost of labor, would show a further reduction.

The failure of the members of the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Building and Construction Industries Association to reach a settlement with the members of the crafts embraced in the Building Trades Council, and beyond any doubt a very serious effect on the lumber market in the Capital, and resulted in much building either not being undertaken, or curtailed. The members of the Building Trades Council want last year's wages, and the contractors on the other hand have offered them approximately ten cents per hour less, which has been refusesd by the trades. Since the contractors have declared for an open shop they have stated that wages for the different trades in Montreal are less than those demanded at Ottawa, and that they can get all the labor they will need from outside points to take care of building at Ottawa.

The weak state of the market in May will undoubtedly have a very considerable bearing on the sawmill cut of Ottawa companies this year. Manufacturers, in discussing the situation, pointed out that it would be practically useless, if not foolish, for them to go ahead and cut stock, without first knowing what the demand was

TENTS

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going to be or what the building public and the contractors wanted. In other years they usually had a good gauge for such information in January or February. This year the whole order of things has been changed.

Again, it was referred to by manufacturers that it would not be likely be a profitable or a sound business undertaking to cut up logs and convert them into lumber until it could be seen with some degree of certainty what was going to happen in the market. The lumbermen argued this way. What is the use of cutting up the lumber that is in the logs until we know what we are going to do with it. If the lumber is in the log it can be sawn whenever the time comes to do it. Meanwhile while the lumber is in the log there is no high cost of insurance to be borne that one has to pay on sawn lumber."

Some sawmills in the Ottawa Valley operated during the latter part of May. They were. the Pembroke Lumber Company, the Gilmour and Hughson plant of the Gatineau Company, Limited, and the Hawkesbury Lumber Company.

On top of all the other difficulties that the trade had to encounter came the announcement of the imposition of a new set of taxes imposed by the 1921 budget. As affecting lumber it was at first taken that when the manufacturer paid the tax of three per cent., that the whole works was through. Latterly, however, a new phase has set in and it now rests with the Board of the Department of Customs to work out and determine the exact operation of the new tax.

At first it was believed that by the manufacturers paying the three per cent. manufacturing tax that the government would receive less than it did under the one per cent. sales tax, inasmuch, as under the former tax a carload of lumber might be sold five or six times without being unloaded and the sales tax would apply in each case. With the new tax of a straight three per cent. to the manufacturer, it was declared that on the same transaction the government would receive only three per cent. instead of five or six per cent.

Latest information, however, is that the government has still something up its sleeve for the lumbermen. In some circles it was heard that after the three per cent. had been paid by the manufacturer and the lumber had gone all the way down the line to the retailer, that if a woodworking manufacturer or a furniture manufacturer purchased it, that another three per cent. tax would be added on to it, when it was converted into the manufactured product. If this really works out the Government will get more revenue through the new tax than from the old one. Final decision in the matter had not been reached by the federal authorities at the time of writing.

Conditions with the woodworking factories did not show much change and business remained generally dull. All the plants continued to operate. Labor remained plentiful. Rail transportation continued good, and water transportation opened up during the month, but there was little shipment of lumber by the latter route owing to the slackness of the market.

The St. John Market Shows Only Limited Business

Prices remain unchanged and the demand from United States at the present is very limited. Prices for Boston random are $2.00 per M less than two weeks ago, and for narrow stock, such as 2/3, 2/4, 3/4, 2/6 would not leave over $22.00 per M on cars St. John. Cargoes even do not leave any more, as some sales have taken place at $28.00 per M for narrow short stock, delivered New York. This was not new sawn stock but was old Government stock sold to clear up a poor lot. These sales are no criterion of new sawn stock, which cannot be produced for less than $30.00 per M out of the cheapest log.

The English market shows a little demand at Manchester for 2 x 7 and 2½ x 7, which is bringing about $34.00 per M alongside ship St. John, and reasonable amounts can be sold at these figures. Freights remain unchanged both for coastwise and off shore.

Local business is fair and the factories have a normal trade for small orders for repair work. Prices of factory stock are also falling rapidly and are to-day being sold at slaughter prices.

Only two mills are running at St. John, Murray & Gregory, Limited and one of Stetson, Cutler & Co. It is uncertain at present how long these mills will run.

The St. John River Log Driving Co. have just completed their drive and have about fifteen million feet of logs to raft. This is the smallest quantity of logs they have ever had for a season's rafting.

Laths are firm at $5.00 on cars St. John and selling very freely. There are no stocks here. Shingles are also selling in fair quantities and prices are unchanged from two weeks ago.

Quebec Lumbermen Look for Brighter Local Business Soon

The lumber and timber trade in the city and district of Quebec is still in the same position of status quo as mentioned in the previous letter to the "Canada Lumberman." Judging from the outlook and opinions expressed by the experienced members of the Quebec manufacturing and export firms, these conditions are not likely to improve for several months. In regard to business with overseas markets, Mr. John J. Burstall, chief member of the well-known timber export firm of John Burstall & Co., who was the last representative of the Quebec trade to leave England for Canada, and who recently arrived in Quebec by the C.P.O.S. "Empress of Britain," confirms the statements made and previously published in the "Canada Lumberman," by Lieut. Col. R. M. Beckett, of Dobell, Beckett & Co., and Mr. John S. Levie, vice-president of W. & J. Sharples & Co. Reg., that the lumber trade in the old country is practically dead for the present, as far as business with Canada is concerned. Mr. Dobell after relating the sad conditions of the United Kingdom, due to labor troubles, said that even when the coal miners' strike is settled, it will take at least two months before business can be established with public confidence.

In the meantime the dark clouds, which seemed hovering the lumber business in Canada and the United States, appear to be moving slowly to make room for a brighter horizon. This is the opinion of Mr. Gerard Power, president of the firm of W. & J. Sharples & Co., and ex-president of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. Mr. Power added that the trade must bear with patience the crisis that it is passing through. He does not expect to transact any business with the trade in the United Kingdom during the present season, but does feel that business looks brighter in the Canadian and American markets for the lumber trade. The home market is becoming more active and in time things will come out alright.

The British Association of Importers, who purchased from the Imperial Government the wood bought in Canada during the war are evidently endeavoring to unload this wood for $35 per M feet from storage in Canada, estimated at 130,000,000 b.m. feet. The British Importers' Association bought this wood for $35 per M feet from the war ministry, and now is willing to sell the same at a sacrifice. This is judged from the fact that Mr. Henry Peledeau recently bought 17,000,000 feet from the British Importers' Association, for which he paid $20. per M feet, and is now endeavoring to sell the same in Montreal at a margin of profit that is discriminating against the legitimate prices of lumber of the local dealers in that city. This lumber is Nova Scotian spruce and was cut in 1917, and is not comparable in quality with Quebec spruce.

Building in the city of Quebec is beginning to show a sign of more life. Mr. Leon Pinsonnault, city architect, gave out the information lately that from the 1st to the 11th of May permits had been issued for construction in the city aggregating $750,000. He said that before the end of May permits would be issued to represent $1,000,000 for new buildings in Quebec. This will be quite a contrast in comparison with the corresponding month of 1920 when no permits for new buildings were issued. Mr. Pinsonnault said that if hardware and heating installations would only come down in price, the same as painting, glazing and lumber, building in Quebec would begin to hum, but so long as hardware and heating remains at war prices with labor, people will not invest their money.

The demands made by labor in Quebec are designated as the McAdoo curse. Railway conductors and engineers are depositing $400 per month in Quebec savings banks. This is vouched for by a local bank manager to whom a freight train conductor on the C.N.R. admitted he received on an average of $22 per day under the McAdoo scale of wages, which he knew he did not earn.

Montreal Trade Moves Slowly With Fairly Firm Prices

There is a very slight improvement in the Montreal market as regards the amount of stock turned over, but prices show no sign of an upward tendency. In some instances lumber has been sold during the past fortnight at prices which are very low, even for these days. There were exceptional circumstances in these cases, but all the same they indicate that some sellers still find it imperative to liquidate stocks, almost at any price.

Wholesalers who are in a strong financial position are not inclined to sacrifice lumber and to meet the cutting of values. It is recognized that the old prices are out of the question, but the view taken is that it is wiser to hold stocks rather than dispose of them at less than replacement values.

On the whole there is a better feeling. It looks as if we have seen the worst of the depression. If the anticipations of some building contractors are justified, and construction goes ahead at a great pace, there should be a considerable impetus to buying and a rise in values.

Reports from the woodworking factories indicate that they have many orders on hand, and that there will be sufficient work to keep them busy for a very considerable time. The contracts are not large in point of size, but are very numerous.

So far a very small amount of lumber has been shipped to the United Kingdom. This consists of pine and hardwoods. The prospect is that the season will not be busy. The condition of the United

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Kingdom markets do not encourage shipments, especially of spruce.

The Bricklayers' Unions have decided to accept a reduction of 10 per cent., with a view, they state, to stimulate building. As a matter of fact, this lower scale for all building trades has been in effect for several weeks, the principal contractors having agreed on a schedule which was 10 per cent. lower than last year. Although several important buildings are held up, there is a very large number of residences being constructed.

The citizens have decided to revert to the ward and committee plan of government. This has a certain, although indirect, interest for the lumber trade. The ward system proved years ago a prolific source of extravagance and wire-pulling and detrimental to the interests of the city. But the public has a short memory, and will once more try a discredited plan. Good civic government invites the confidence of investors—men who are prepared to spend money on residences and factories, thus directly benefiting the lumber trade. On the other hand, the ward system has been, in the past, productive of useless expenditure and heavy taxation—which are not calculated to inspire the outlay of money on building prospects.

Halifax Lumber Interests Pursuing Policy of Caution

It is difficult to find anyone engaged in the lumber business particularly elated over present conditions of the trade or future prospects. The past six months has been a very trying time for manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers alike, and all connected with the industry still pursue a policy of extreme caution.

The British market has not yet shown any disposition to recover from the apathetic state into which it subsided early last year. Stocks of Lower Port spruce stored at Liverpool and Manchester, are still abnormally high, and can only be liquidated at a very great loss to the owners. This is due in a large measure to the tremendous drop in freight from 300 s. per standard, which was the levy in effect at the time when the great bulk of this stock was shipped, to 100 s. which is the rate asked for liner space at the present time. A further drop in the freight rate will produce a corresponding decrease in the value of stored stocks, other things remaining the same. Shipments during the month of April amounted to less than 1,000 Stds., and there is nothing that would indicate that the volume would be increased during the current month. Recent auction sales at Liverpool and Manchester have been poorly attended and low prices realized. The uncertainty as to the disposition of the Government Stocks still overlying in this country discourages the British importer from buying except for immediate needs. Several cargoes of Government deals were shipped overseas during the Month of April, from New Brunswick Ports, and others are being loaded for May shipment.

The American market is the one that is engaging the attention of shippers more than any other at the present time, because it is felt that this market will influence the trend of near future prices for ordinary Nova Scotia and New Brunswick lumber to a greater extent than any other. Earlier in the year there was some little volume of dry stock that had been carried over the winter, shipped to the United States by rail. The present Railway traffic renders rail shipment prohibitive for green lumber, particularly from Nova Scotia, consequently rail shipments have practically reached the vanishing point, and all are agreed that they can only be resumed when the railways reduce their charges in line with the fall in the price of all other commodities.

Since the beginning of April there has been a decided increase in the volume of cargoes to New England ports. These have been for the most part random spruce. The demand has not been by any means active, nor have prices been attractive, but it is the general opinion that any change in the future will be for the better. Business in general in the United States is improving, the demand for lumber should be very great.

The demand for local consumption is only fair. There is considerable building under way in the city of Halifax and elsewhere throughout the province, but not sufficient to encourage the yards to stock up to any extent.

There has been a substantial reduction in the wages of mill men, and the cost of production has come down though not to the extent that it is generally believed. The Early spring was unfavorable for driving operations and many of the drives were held up for lack of water. The recent heavy rains, it is thought will enable practically all the drives that were stranded to reach the mills.

Emergency Tariff Would Hurt Lumber Sales

Forewarned is forearmed. The lumbermen of the west are rather uneasy about the Emergency Tariff Bill which is before the Ways and Means Committee in the House of Representatives at Washington. In addition to the taxation on agricultural implements, wheat, etc., it is proposed to put a duty on Canadian lumber crossing the border. It is said this levy will be $1.00 on rough lumber, $1.50 on dis and $2.50 further manufactured.

A recent despatch from Victoria says: Ben W. Whitcomb, of Washington, economist and tariff expert of the United States Tariff Commission, arrived here to investigate costs of cutting logs and producing the various grades of lumber, and on what he finds out the tariff commission will base its decision as to whether Canadian lumber should pay a duty on entering the United States. Mr. Whitcomb will submit his data to the Ways and Means Committee at Washington, which is now considering proposals from United States mill men for a tariff against Canadian competition.

Writing to a well-known Toronto firm, a leading lumber concern of Western Canada, says: "We are manufacturers of spruce and have hesitated writing some of the other spruce manufacturers in the East. As several are selling pulpwood in connection with their operations, they might not take kindly to the suggestion of a retaliation on the part of Canada with an export duty on pulpwood cut from private lands in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. While the Fordney bill is a domestic question with the United States, still we do not think that Canadians should sit idly by. The subject is one of sufficient importance to justify action, as the bill, if it finally passes at Washington, will strike a serious blow at the Canadian lumber trade."

Continuing, the writer says: "I have just returned from Washington, and I am firmly of the conviction that there is a real danger of this duty going on lumber unless everything is done in the matter of defeating it. Quick action is necessary as this bill is going to be reported out of the Ways and Means Committee by June 1st."

The western firm in question has also sent to eastern importers of American goods a timely letter, as they believe that if the Fordney measure becomes law, Canada will suffer still more adverse effects in the matter of exchange. It is strongly urged that lumber products be left on the free list. A letter sent to the United States customers and friends is in part as follows: As you are aware the Fordney Bill is before the Ways and Means Committee in the House of Representatives, and in addition to the taxation of the agricultural products, it is proposed to put a tax of $2.50 per thousand on Canadian lumber entering the United States.

Forest products last year were approximately 60 per cent. of our entire exports to the United States, and are a large proportion of the only commodity with which we can partially pay our bills for the enormous amount of goods which we buy from the United States. You can understand further that any curtailing of shipments of lumber will have a disastrous effect in further increasing the high rate of exchange.

While I wish to be candid in saying that I am particularly interested in the proposed duty on lumber from the purely selfish standpoint. I thought possibly, in view of its undoubted effect on the exchange situation, you might feel disposed to write some of the United States people from whom you buy your material, asking them that on this account alone, and the fact Canada buys so much from the United States, that, in the suggestion of taxation for export, they are hitting their second best customer. Your United States connections might be prevailed upon to use their influence with the Ways and Means Committee, in urging that committee to abandon, at least, the tax on forest products, which, as stated, constitutes the major portion of our exports.

In a recent interview, a western lumberman ably sums up the situation, and it must be admitted that he has taken a calm and dispassionate view of the whole matter when he says:—

With the United States market closed to Canadian lumbermen there would also be another door closed to an early adjustment of the exchange rate. Last year Canadians paid $100,000,000 in exchange, which is an indication of the extent of which Canada is a customer of the United States. While forest products make up about 60 per cent. of the goods sold to the United States by Canada, a large portion of this is pulpwood which is allowed to cross the border duty free.

If certain classes of forest products are only to be allowed into the United States after paying a prohibitive duty, the view of the western lumbermen is said to be, that the Canadian Government should see to it that the goods that the U. S. people want to purchase in Canada should be taxed on this side of the line to the benefit of Canadians. An export duty on pulp wood, it is considered, would have a good effect and if Canadian industries must suffer through the Fordney Bill, it is predicted that a movement looking to retaliation of this character will develop.

One decision already has been rendered in connection with the heavyweight championship battle to be fought July 2 at Jersey City, between Jack Dempsey and Georges Carpentier. The winner of the preliminary verdict is the Coastwise Lumber Supply Co., Newark, N.J. The Coastwise company has been awarded the contract for 1.367,000 feet of lumber. The arena will be constructed entirely of shortleaf southern pine.

Let's Be Reasonable

Does any reader of this page believe that **at this time** a re-adjustment of wages and hours in the printing industry involving an increase in labor costs of 36 per cent. is justified? "Well," the reader asks, "What **are** present wages and hours?"

Toronto printers now have a minimum wage scale of $35.20 per week for 48 hours. This is an increase of 10 per cent. over the scale called for in the agreement now expiring and was granted voluntarily by employers a year ago.

Their demands now are for a wage of $44 per week for 44 hours.

This is an increase of $8.80 per week for four hours less work.

It means an increase in labor costs of 36 per cent.

Toronto employing printers feel that they cannot grant these demands, and they believe that the general public will support them in their opposition to an increase of from 73c per hour to $1.00 per hour to printers, pressmen, bookbinders, and mailers, **at the present time** and in view of business conditions **as they now exist.**

It is understood that International Union officials at Indianapolis have issued orders to local unions that the 44-hour week must be the basis of all new agreements.

In this order, employing printers believe that these Indianapolis officials are out of line with the need which is apparent in every industry for lower cost of production.

This is not a time for saddling any industry with an additional 36 per cent. labor cost, and publishers and job printers feel that they are justified—in the interest of the public—in resisting this unreasonable demand from Indianapolis.

The issue will be decided between now and June 1st. If the union demands of an increased wage of $8.80 per week for 4 hours' less service are not withdrawn, a strike seems inevitable.

Pressure, therefore, must be brought to bear upon the officials at Indianapolis. They must be shown by members of the local union (many of whom feel that they are being forced to make unreasonable demands) that the Canadian public which buys the product of the printing craft, either in the form of advertising or subscription, does not look with favor upon any ruling which would add so heavily to the cost of that product.

Publishers and job printers in Toronto want to be fair. This is indicated by their action in voluntarily raising wages a year ago.

They must, however, in justice to themselves and the public they serve, resist these impossible demands.

Let's Be Reasonable

An expression of opinion of readers of this paper on the Unions' proposals involving an increase of 36% in the labor cost of printed matter, is asked. Will you not write a letter to the editor (not for publication) telling him your view of the situation.

This statement is published by and has received the endorsation of the Toronto publishers who are members of the

Canadian National Newspapers and Periodicals Association

including The Hugh C. MacLean Publications

Contract Record and Engineering Review, Electrical News, Footwear in Canada, Canada Lumberman, Canadian Woodworker and Furniture Manufacturer, Western Lumberman, Western Contractor and Builder, Western Coal Review, The Commercial.

Cupid Busy During Timber Investigation

G. C. Hurdman, Ottawa, Ont.

The engagement is announced of G. C. Hurdman, a well-known lumberman and formerly representative for Ottawa West in the Ontario Legislature, to Miss Bird Beley, daughter of Mr. George Beley of Mount Forest, Ont., and for some time private secretary to Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests. The marriage will take place in the near future. Mr. Hurdman, who is a director of the Hurdman Lumber Co. and the Canadian Quarries and Construction Co., will receive the congratulations of his many friends. During the close of the Hearst administration he was chief Liberal whip.

The newspapers have weaved an interesting story concerning the engagement of Mr. Hurdman and Miss Beley, declaring that Little Dan Cupid has been busy around the timber probe. How the miniature conqueror of hearts was able to invade a cabinet minister's private car, and intrigue with such success that an experienced politician succumbed to love's wiles, is an interesting story. The sequel is now that the Hon. Beniah Bowman is now looking for a new secretary.

It all started when the minister for lands and forests made a personal inspection of the timber areas which have been so much in the limelight of provincial politics. Mr. Bowman's party included his private secretary, Miss Bird Beley, a young lady who has won golden opinions from all who have had the good fortune to become acquainted with her. Busily engaged in making private investigations for the government was Mr. Hurdman, of Ottawa, a former member of the legislature. By virtue of his experience in the lumber business he had been asked to devote his services to the province in matters relative to the timber probe.

It happened quite naturally that Mr. Hurdman had occasion to visit Mr. Bowman frequently during the minister's sojourn in the north country. Quite naturally, too, it happened that Mr. Hurdman and Miss Beley were brought together in a business way, and this is where the little god with the bow and arrow got in his fine work. One of the qualifications which made Miss Beley a valuable private secretary was a native ability in making even the most ordinary business dealings radiate pleasantness.

Mr. Hurdman found keen enjoyment in this congenial atmosphere and, finally, the departure of the minister caused him to realize that the author of his enjoyment had become necessary to his continued peace of mind. It was a case of business before pleasure however, and Mr. Hurdman had work to do. Not long ago, his work complete, he had the opportunity to tell Miss Beley what was in his mind.

Interesting Decision in Lumber Suit

Mr. Justice Surveyer, in the Superior Court, Montreal, on May 9 gave judgment in an action brought by the Metropole Lumber Company, Limited, to recover $995.41 from Leguerrier and Baillargeon, jointly and severally, for lumber alleged to have been sold and delivered to the defendants by George W. Faust. The plaintiff based a right of claim on a transfer of the credit from Faust to plaintiff for goods and valid consideration.

Mr. Justice Surveyer dismissed the action. He pointed out that the transaction between Faust and the defendants was a commercial sale, and in the light of that fact plaintiff's action could not be maintained without a writing signed by defendants unless the buyer had accepted or received part of the goods or had given something in earnest to bind the bargain. The obligation of the seller to deliver was satisfied when he put the buyer in actual possession of the thing, or consented to such possession being taken by him, and all hindrances thereto were removed. Plaintiff, however, had produced no writing signed by defendants and had obtained no consent from them.

As to proof of delivery, Justice Surveyer said plaintiff submitted only copies of bills of lading from the Hawkesbury Lumber Company to Faust and exhibited the entries in its own books. But the bills of lading and the entries dated back to 1914, whereas the account on which the action was based was dated 1915. No proof had been validly made that the lumber received from the Hawkesbury Lumber Company was transported to defendants. Hence, the court held that plaintiff had not established the essential allegations of its demand.

Adjudicating on a motion submitted by plaintiff asking leave to amend the motion by reducing it to $251, Judge Surveyer said it could not be allowed, as it would change the nature of the demand. Defendants, he added, acknowledged that they owed the amount in question to Faust as holder of certain notes and cheques, but these effects were not produced, the proof showing that they were rather the property of Molsons Bank than Faust or plaintiff.

Plaintiff in its motion to amend simply alleged that the consideration for the sum of $251 was the lumber sold and delivered; it did not allege that the lumber sold by Faust, nor that the lumber formed part of that the price of which was claimed by the action. A witness could be examined only touching the facts in issue; and defendants formally declared that the notes and cheques mentioned were signed in relation to a purchase of lumber made by a person other than Faust, and that Faust merely became assignee of the said notes. Admissions could not be divided against the party making them. On the whole therefore, Justice Surveyer was of opinion that the plaintiff could not be permitted to make the desired amendment of claim; and, for the reasons above stated, the action was dismissed with costs, the court ordering that defendants be taxed as ordinary witnesses.

Conducting Survey of English River Limits

Capt. Edgecombe of the Forestry Dept. of the Keewatin Lumber Co., Kenora, Ont., left recently to make a general cruise or survey of the forest wealth of the English River Limits, with the object also of preparing plans for its general conservation. He has a staff of 12 young men, some of whom are students from colleges taking up forestry. They will be divided into six parties of two each and will cover as much of the area during the summer season as possible. The limits will be divided into sections and subdivided in such a way that when their work on these sections is finished a complete record of the timber on the area covered will be available from field notes, and ultimately a record of the entire limits. The best methods of getting the timber out will also be noted, and the most desirable points for the location of camps, etc. When the time comes for actual cutting operations, the company will have available in their office all the data which they will require, including the particulars of heavily timbered and scattered areas, the kind of timber, etc.

Ideal Lumber Company Gets Ideal Site

A new retail lumber yard has been opened in Hamilton, known as the "Ideal Lumber & Supply Co." The yard is located on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway from Hamilton to Niagara Falls, being situated on the outskirts of the Ambitious City and right in the thriving district of East Hamilton. The site is 1¼ miles east of any other lumber yard, and it possesses a siding of 800 feet, being at the junction of Parkdale Ave. & Pipe Line. In the near vicinity is a 10 acre park laid out for future beautification of the district. The Ideal Lumber & Supply Co. have erected, on their 5½ acres of land, closed and covered sheds 250 feet long, installed an 800 foot siding and put in permanent roads. The appearance of the buildings is attractive, the color being yellow with black lettering.

This yard will look after the local demand and will also meet the call from Burlington Beach. In connection with the premises there will be a pole yard where a large stock of B.C. timbers will be carried.

There is quite a lot of building in the neighborhood. Although it may be thought the yard is a long way from the centre of Hamilton, it is believed by the company that the situation will be an "ideal" one within the next two or three years and in the centre of considerable activity, as there is much structural activity in the district. Builders' supplies will be carried along with a representative stock of lumber.

The directors of the company are Guy H. Long, (president), F. R. Burton, H. P. Brierley, B. L. Harper, and D. G. Webster, all of Hamilton, and the capital stock is $200,000.

Premier Pays Tribute to Canadian Forester

The lumber industry was once an active one in New Zealand. But a too generous cutting down of the young trees well nigh killed it. New Zealand is, however, taking steps to repair damages.

"Forest regeneration is one of our most active enterprises and has been for the past few years," said Premier W. F. Massey, of New Zealand, when in Vancouver on his way to the Imperial Conference in London. He stated that during the past eight years there had been planted in that Dominion, 40 million young trees. They were first cared for in nurseries, and after that planted in the forests. The Premier spoke also of the good work done by Mr. L. M. Ellis, who was made director of the New Zealand forest service nearly two years ago. Mr. Ellis is a Canadian, a graduate of Toronto University, at one time assistant superintendent to the C.P.R. Forest Service in Calgary, a captain in the Canadian Forestry Service in France and later he was U. S. reforestation committee adviser.

TIMBER BLOCK IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

For Sale

TO close out an estate there is offered for immediate sale, block of standing timber covering an area of some 25 square miles. Contains Spruce, Fir, Tamarack and Pine. Situated about 10 miles from railway station. Block has been carefully cruised. Reports, maps and full particulars on application to

National Trust Company, Limited

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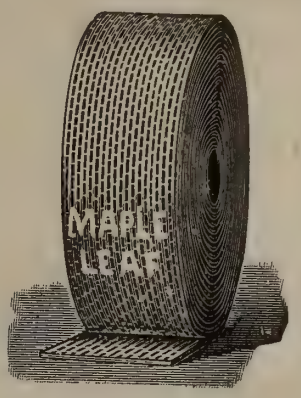
Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated

"MAPLE LEAF" BRAND Stitched Cotton Duck Belting

Strong Durable Economical True Running

Specially adapted for use in Lumber Mills



We have a good stock of well seasoned belting on hand, and would be pleased to receive your orders. Ask your Superintendent what he requires. The best is the cheapest.

MAPLE LEAF BELT DRESSING

The Best for all Kinds of Belts

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Quebec Branch: 51 Duluth Building, MONTREAL

DOMINION BELTING CO.

LIMITED

HAMILTON ONTARIO - CANADA

Raymond Gasoline Loader

With Shovel Attachment

Gasoline Cranes for Switching
Gasoline Ditcher
Gasoline Skidder
Gasoline Traction Derrick
Gasoline Pile Driver
Stationary Cranes

Let us know your requirements; we will submit the proper design to you.

RAYMOND LOG LOADER COMPANY

ESCANABA, MICHIGAN

FIRE BRICK

AND CLAY

We make several brands of fire brick made by every known process of manufacture from a selection of various high grade Pennsylvania clays. This enables us to furnish the best adapted fire brick for your boilers, dutch ovens, refuse burners, kilns, etc.

We specialize in fire brick for power plants and if you will advise us whether your boilers are hand fired or stoker fired and kind of fuel used we can then give you the proper brick for your work.

We carry a large stock of our different brands in various sizes and shapes in our Hamilton warehouse, which enables us to ship at once.

We manufacture the following well-known brands:

"Elkco Special," "Elk Steel," "St. Marys," "Keystone" and "M.D. Elk"

Write for copy of our catalogue,

Elk Fire Brick Co. of Canada, Ltd.

HIGH GRADE FIRE BRICK and CLAY

Sun Life Bldg., Hamilton, Canada

Representatives for Maritime Provinces:
RHODES, CURRY COMPANY, Ltd., Head Office, AMHERST, N.S.
Branches at Sydney and New Glasgow, N. S.

The EAGLE LUMBER CO. Limited
WHOLESALE LUMBER
SANS-DIEU-RIEN
MONTREAL • Canada

ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER
SPRUCE, PINE, HEMLOCK
HARDWOODS
First Class Planing Mill Equipment
SHIPMENTS—C.P R. and CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
THE EAGLE LUMBER CO. LIMITED
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Mills at Mont Laurier, Que.; Hebert, Que.; Ste. Marguerite, Que.; and Nottaway, Que. Dressing mill at St. Jerome, Que.

Northern Office: MIDLAND, ONT.
Southern Office: HATTIESBURG, MISS
Herman H. Hettler Lumber Co.
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Manufacturers and Dealer
White Pine, Red Pine and Yellow Pine
Lumber and Lath
Excellent Planing Mill Facilities. Prompt Shipments

Everything in Spruce
Rough or Dressed
ALSO
Spruce and White Pine Lath
Campbell, MacLaurin Lumber Co.
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Board of Trade Building
TORONTO: 320 Roncesvalles Ave.
C. W. McCabe, Ont. Representative
Phone Junc. 1598W

SPECIALS
We offer:
1 car 2x4″ Spruce 4th Quality & Better
1 car each 3x8, 9, 10″ Spruce.
1 car each 2 (thin) x 8, 10, 12″ Hemlock
1 car each 1″ & 1½″ Basswood No. 1 Common & Better
1 car each 1″, 1½″ & 2″ Birch No. 1 Com. & Better
1 car each 1″, 2″, 3″ Birch No. 2 & 3 Common
at prices well within the market. We solicit your enquiries for above. We have other stocks in SPRUCE and BIRCH.
GOOD STOCKS PROMPT SHIPMENTS SATISFACTION
C. A. SPENCER, LIMITED
Offices—McGill Building, MONTREAL, Quebec

EDGINGS

The Blackville mill near Newcastle, N.B., recently started rossing pulpwood. About forty men are employed and it is expected the plant will run all summer.

The big freighter, Katrinka Luckenback, which recently visited Vancouver via the Panama Canal, loaded 6,800,000 B. C. cedar shingles for her return voyage.

Grosart & Sinton, Limited, Montreal have been incorporated to act as agents, commission merchants and representatives for lumber merchants with a capital of $50,000.

The shipyard mill with all its machinery at the yard of C. T. White & Son, at Alma, N.B., was burned recently. The mill will not be rebuilt but will be replaced by a rotary mill to be brought from Hastings.

The Watt Milling & Feed Co., 33 Royce Ave., Toronto, have recently completed an attractive and spacious new office building, which is well laid out and possesses all the latest facilities and conveniences.

The "Canadian Scottish," of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, was launched recently. It was the first ship built in Prince Rupert. The shipyards are to continue in operation permanently at Prince Rupert.

Miramichi Lumber Company, Limited, Boiestown, N.B., was recently granted a provincial charter to conduct a general lumbering concern, logging manufacturing and dealing in all kinds of forest products. Capital $1,000,000.

Excavation has begun at Connaught, Ont., for a $25,000 wood rossing plant which the T. S. Woolings Co. state will be in operation by the end of July, with a capacity of 300 cords a day. The mill will be located on the Frederickhouse River.

British Columbia will use airplanes to fight forest fires this year. Twenty thousand dollars have been set aside by the Government for this purpose. The planes will be employed for locating the exact position of a fire and then rushing fire fighters and equipment to the scene.

The Doheny Pulp and Hardwood Lumber, Limited, Montreal, was recently incorporated to manufacture and deal in lumber, pulpwood, paper and other forest products. Capital $50,000. J. Lamothe and P. Leveille, lumber merchants, both of Montreal, are two of the incorporators.

The Solidbord Company, Limited, Toronto, was recently granted a provincial charter to take over the business carried on by Manley Chew, at Midland, Ont., and to manufacture and deal in solidbord, made from sawmill waste and other forest products. Capital $3,000,000.

The McCraney Lumber Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ont., were recently granted a provincial charter as lumber and timber merchants, sawmill and planing mill operators. Capital $40,000. Two of the incorporators are Guy H. Long and F. R. Burton, lumber merchants, of Hamilton, Ont.

A petition for the winding-up of Mill Cut Homes and Lumber Ltd. has been filed by Alfred Ingle, a director. Their plant at Kitsilano, B.C., was destroyed by fire on April 13, and Mr. Ingle desires that instead of building and carrying on the business it be wound up and the assets distributed.

The Canadian Forestry Association exhibition car is now touring New Brunswick. Many centres are being visited during the month that the car will spend in the province. Considerable propaganda work has been done for the prevention of forest fires.

Forest fires, which are menacing several districts in New Brunswick, were recently extinguished by the timely arrival of rains. May 10th was the last day on which permits for settlers and others, having fires burning for clearing lands and other purposes, expired.

W. A. Anderson Co's. mill at Burnt Lands Brook, near McGivney, N.B., had a narrow escape from fire which was noticed by one of the men who, with the assistance of the other men, soon had the fire under control, only a slight loss of belting and woodwork resulting.

The shingle mill of R. H. Wright on the Aylmer Road, near Ottawa, was recently damaged by fire to the extent of $5,000. The cause of the blaze is unknown although it is believed to have originated through a short circuit in the electric wiring connection with the motor which ran the mill.

With the delivery of the freighters Canadian Harvester at Port Arthur; and the Canadian Logger at Midland; and the Canadian Pathfinder and the Canadian Engineer at the Toronto yards of the Collingwood Shipbuilding company, the building program for the Canadian merchant marine was completed.

The Nipigon Fibre & Pulp Co., Limited, recently began to manufacture pulp at Nipigon. When the mill is operating to full capacity, 100 tons of ground pulp will be turned out daily. A large supply of wood has been received from the settlers and a good deal of it is being brought to the mill in rafts.

The Consumers' Lumber Co., Hamilton, Ont., have leased a retail store on the south side, 109 King St. West, for the display of the various lines of woodwork made and carried by this progressive firm, including hardwood flooring, balusters, stairs, interior fittings, interior trim, columns, turnings and other specialties.

Bathurst Company, Limited, Bathurst, N.B., was lately granted a federal charter to take over the business known as the Bathurst Lumber Company and to manufacture and deal in lumber, pulp and paper. Capital $15,000,000. Among the incorporators are Hon. William Cameron Edwards and N. F. Wilson, both of Ottawa.

Walter Burgess, the official tree-planter of Mimico, Ont., asked the Council to relieve him from his duties on account of age and ill-health. Years ago Mr. Burgess planted many trees of his own accord. In 1918 he was appointed the official tree planter, and since then has planted no less than 1,552 trees on the streets of the town.

It is estimated that between a thousand and fifteen hundred tons of pulpwood were destroyed by fire at the plant of the Brompton Pulp and Paper Co., East Angus, recently. The weather in the district had been unusually dry for several days and fanned by a slight breeze, the flames made considerable headway before being discovered.

The sawmill of N. D. Seaman & Sons at Sauble Falls, Ont., had a nar-

row escape from being burned lately, and as it was two hundred acres of hardwood bush were destroyed in the first bush fire of the season in Bruce county. Mr. Seaman expects to be able to salvage very little of the burned timber and his loss is a heavy one.

The William Hamilton Co., Limited, Peterborough, have recently completed the installation of the following equipment: two dryers, with 32 cylinders for sulphite at the Edmunsdon, N.B., mill of Fraser Companies, Ltd., and six centrifugal screens for the same company, and two screens for Price Brothers & Co., Limited, at Jonquiere, Que.

The Prince Rupert Pulp and Paper Company recently incorporated in British Columbia, is asking industrial privileges at Seal Cove within the city limits. The company will erect a sulphite mill with a capacity of fifty tons of pulp. It will operate in conjunction with the Emerson sawmill, and the intention is to build a large paper mill later on.

$15,000 damage was done by a fire recently to the Dupius lumber yards on Church St., Verdun, Que. The flames broke out in the drying kiln and raged for over two hours. It was thought at one time that the entire yard would be swept, but the firemen were able to restrain the flames to the drying kiln. The damage is covered by insurance.

At St. Neree de Bellechasse the large sawmill belonging to George Therrien and Joseph Dumont of Levis, was destroyed by fire. The mill and equipment was valued at $15,000 with only $7,000 insurance. The mill gave employment to about 100 hands and its destruction is a severe blow to the population of the place. The origin of the fire is unknown.

P. T. Roberts, Limited, Winnipeg, Man., was recently incorporated to take over the business carried on by Percy Theodore Roberts, of Winnipeg, and to conduct a general lumber business, manufacturing and dealing in lumber products. Capital $150,000. P. T. Roberts and W. Roberts, lumber merchants, both of Winnipeg, Man., are two of the incorporators.

It is understood that negotiations are under way for the establishment of a large pulp and paper mill on the Lower Arrow Lakes about three miles from the Canadian Pacific Railway at Robson, B.C. The enterprise will likely be carried out by a British syndicate headed by Sir Lionel Fletcher, who has large investments in the timber of the Revelstoke district.

The Mattagami Pulp & Paper Company's mill at Smooth Rock Falls, Ont., which has been closed down for about a month owing to the dullness in the sulphite pulp market, has resumed operations, there being a slight improvement in the demand for the product of the company. The plant is located on the Mattagami River, west of Cochrane, and has a capacity of 45,000 tons per annum.

An interesting event took place in Quebec City on Arbor Day, when 100 trees were planted in the Exhibition Grounds. His Honor, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, lieutenant governor of the province, planted the first two trees, and Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of the province, Hon. J. E. Perreault, Minister of Colonization and Mines, and Mayor Samson in turn planted two more each. The function aroused much interest.

Temiskaming Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., Haileybury, Ont., have been authorized by supplementary letters patent to increase their capital of $500,000 to the sum of $1,000,000. The company will erect a new fifty ton ground wood pulp plant near Haileybury. The ratepayers of Bucke Township voted upon a bylaw recently to grant a fixed assessment of $40,000 to the Temiskaming Co. The measure was carried by a vote of 202 to 3.

L. G. Delamater, in charge of the Edmonton (B.C.) office of Harry J. Strong (Inc.), was guest at the luncheon of Seattle wholesalers recently, and gave a brief and instructive talk on conditions in his territory. His firm specializes in spruce. While the trade is quiet, Mr. Delamater pointed out that a reduction in Canadian freight rates had made it possible for manufacturers to enter the eastern markets, from which they had been excluded for years.

The largest raft that ever came into Owen Sound was brought to that city recently by the tug Harrison and tug Crawford, from Shawanaga, north of Parry Sound, on the Georgian Bay. The raft contained sixty thousand logs, mostly pine and hemlock, and was by far the most valuable raft ever brought here. The timber is the property of the John Harrison & Sons, Company, Limited, Owen Sound, who have been cutting timber on the north-east shore of the Georgian Bay.

A recent despatch from Quebec stated that the Department of Lands and Forests had received word that the forest fires, which had broken out at Lake Frontiere, St. Camille, Bellechasse, and also in the St. Maurice district, had been extinguished. The forest fires started much earlier this year, due to prevailing dryness in the eastern part of the Province, but the officials of the Department are well satisfied at the results attained by new methods employed in fighting the fire and the minimum losses.

Negotiations have been completed for the transfer of a half interest in the Brunette sawmills at New Westminster, B.C., from Messrs. Thurston and Flavelle to Ross Peers and A. D. Anderson of Vancouver. Some time ago the former concern purchased the entire stock of the company and now have sold a half interest to the latter parties. Messrs. Thurston and Flavelle were formerly operators at Port Moody and Messrs. Peers and Anderson also had a mill on Burrard Inlet. Both concerns are well known and prosperous lumber and shingle manufacturers.

James Finnerty, a lumberman who was well-known in the lumber industry in Eastern Ontario, and particularly in connection with the drives, died recently. His body was found floating in the Ottawa River near the boom below the mouth of the Madawaska at Arnprior. He was a man of great physical strength and was 71 years of age. A wife and family of eight children survive. The general supposition is that when returning on the night train from Ottawa, where he spent a few days, he stepped from the coach in which he was riding when the trainman called the station and fell unseen into the river.

The stables of the Hope Lumber Co. at Thessalon, Ont., were burned to the ground recently. Thirty-four horses were in the barns at the time and only three were saved. The lumber piles of the Hope Company were in great danger but the firemen did excellent work in confining the blaze to the building in which it originated. The Hope Lumber Co. were able to resume operations the next day through the kindness of the Bishop Lumber Co., of Nesterville loaning six teams to help them out of the emergency, while horses from Dean Lake, belonging to the Hope organization, arrived during the week. The company's fire engine, as well as the tug "Penetang," all did splendid work.

The Beck Lumber Company
PENETANG, ONTARIO
We handle the famous
Horse Shoe Brand White Pine
Manufactured by C. Beck Mfg. Co.
Have a complete stock of Dry White Pine, Hemlock, and Lath.
A planing mill in connection.
Prompt attention given all enquiries.
TORONTO OFFICE 10 Parliament St. F. H. HORNING M 2170

G. M. STRONG Office: 211 McGill St., Montreal
Saw Mills at: Cambria, P.Q.
WHOLESALE LUMBER
We Hold Complete Stocks of
Spruce, Hemlock, Basswood Birch, Etc.
Rough or Dressed
Also **Lath**
SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

H. BOURGOUIN
Dominion Express Bldg., 146 St. James St., Montreal
We have ready for shipment at Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.
4ths AND BETTER SPRUCE

1 x 4 x 10/13	40,000 ft.	1¾ x 7 x 10/13	60,000 "
1 x 5 x "	40,000 "	1¾ x 9 & up	100,000 "
1 x 6 x "	40,000 "		
1 x 7 x "	20,000 "	2 x 4 x 10/13	25,000 ft.
1 x 8 x "	10,000 "	2 x 5 x "	80,000 "
1¾ x 4 x 10/13	25,000 ft.	2 x 6 x "	80,000 "
1¾ x 5 x 10/13	50,000 "	2 x 7 x "	90,000 "
1¾ x 6 x 10/13	65,000 "	2 x 8 x "	75,000 "

WE ALSO HAVE "B" & "C" GRADE IN 1", 1¾" & 2"
200,000 ft. 1 x 3 and up, 2, 3, and 4 ft. long. No. 1 and 2 Box Boards.
60% SPRUCE 40% RED PINE
500,000 1½" Mill Run Spruce Laths.—Dressing Facilities at Mill.

Saw Mill Exhausters
'By-Pass" Blower Systems are Indestructible
"By-Pass" exhausters will handle the green sawdust from your saw mill without clogging or trouble of any kind. Material does not pass through or around fan wheel. Fan is not overhung. Three bearings. No heating or shaking. The best and most economical system made today.
We manufacture and install systems complete
Write for information
Toronto Blower Company
156 Duke St., Toronto

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—WHOLESALE

TORONTO, ONT.

Prices in Carload Lots, F.O.B. cars Toronto

White Pine;		
1 x 4/7 Good Strips	$105 00	$110 00
1¼ & 1½ x 4/7 Good Strips	110 00	115 00
1 x 8 and up Good Sides	150 00	160 00
2 x 4/7 Good Strips	130 00	135 00
1¼ and 1½ x 8 and wider Good Sides	175 00	176 00
2 x 8 and wider Good Sides	180.00	190.00
1 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	100 00	110 00
5/4 & 6/4 No. 1, 2 & 3 Cuts	105 00	115 00
2 in. No. 1, 2 and 3 Cuts	105 00	115 00
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	64 00	66 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	65 00	67 00
1 x 7, 9 and 11 Mill Run	65 00	67 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	68 00	70 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
1 x 12 Mill Run	75 00	77 00
5/4 and 6/4 x 5 Mill Run	69 00	71 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	65 00	67 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	67 00	69 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	69 00	71 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	72 00	74 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	79 00	81 00
1 in. Mill Run Shorts	48 00	50 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	43 00	45 00
1 x 10 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	46 00	48 00
1 x 12 and up 6/16 No. 1 Mill Culls	46 00	48 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	33 00	35 00
1 x 10 x 12 6/16 No. 2 Mill Culls	37 00	39 00
1 x 4 and up 6/16 No. 3 Mill Culls	25 00	27 00
Red Pine:		
1 x 4 and 5 Mill Run	56 00	58 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	60 00	62 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	64 00	66 00
2 x 4 Mill Run	56 00	58 00
2 x 6 Mill Run	57 00	59 00
2 x 8 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
2 x 10 Mill Run	60 00	62 00
2 x 12 Mill Run	62 00	64 00
1 in. Clear and Clear Face	85 00	90 00
2 in. Clear and Clear Face	85 00	90 00
Spruce:		
1 x 4 Mill Run	45 00	47 00
1 x 6 Mill Run	47 00	49 00
1 x 8 Mill Run	50 00	52 00
1 x 10 Mill Run	58 00	60 00
1 x 12 Mill Run Spruce	62 00	64 00
Mill Culls	40 00	42 00

HEMLOCK (M R)

(In car load lots f.o.b. Toronto)

1 x 4 and 5 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	35 00	36 00
1 x 6 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	38 00	39 00
1 x 8 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	41 00	43 00
1 x 10 and 12 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	42 00	44 00
1 x 7, 9 & 11 in. x 9 to 16 ft.	41 00	43 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 12 and 14 ft.	36 00	38 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 18 ft.	43 00	45 00
2 x 4 to 12 in., 20 ft.	45 00	47 00
1 in. No. 2, 6 ft. to 16 ft.	31 00	33 00

FIR FLOORING

Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2 Edge Grain	B. C.
Fir flooring, 1 x 3 and 4", No. 1 & 2 Flat Grain	B. C.
(Depending upon widths)	B. C.
1 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	B. C.
1¼ x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	B. C.
2 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	B. C.
3 & 4 x 4 to 12 No. 1 & 2 Clear Fir, Rough	B. C.
1 x 5 & 6 Fir Casing	B. C.
1 x 8 & 10 Fir Base	B. C.
1¼ & 1½ 8, 10 & 12" E. G. Stepping	B. C.
1¼ & 1½, 8, 10 & 12" F. G. Stepping	B. C.
1 x 4 to 12 Clear Fir, D4S.	B. C.
1¼ & 1½ x 4 to 12, Clear Fir, D4S	B. C.
XX Shingles 6 butts 1 to 2", per M.	B. C.
XXX Shingles, 6 butts to 2 in., per M.	B. C.
XXXXX Shingles, 5 butts to 2 in., per M.	B. C.

No definite prices yet prevail on forest products generally.

LATH

	F.O.B. Mill
No. 1 White Pine	$11.00
No. 2 White Pine	10.00
No. 3 White Pine, 4 ft.	8.50
Mill Run White Pine, 32 in.	5.00
Merchantable Spruce Lath, 4 ft.	7.00

TORONTO HARDWOOD PRICES

The prices given below are for carloads f.o.b. Toronto, from wholesalers to retailers, and are based on a good percentage of long lengths and good widths, without any wide stock having been sorted out.

The prices quoted on imported woods do not include American exchange.

ASH, WHITE

(Dry weight 3800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s.	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$110.00	$ 60.00	$ 30.00
1¼"	120.00	75.00	35.00
2"	130.00	90.00	40.00
2½" & 3"	155.00	110.00	50.00
4"	155.00	110.00	50.00

ASH, BROWN

4/4	$120.00	$ 60.00	$ 40.00
6/4	130.00	70.00	45.00
8/4	145.00	70.00	45.00

BIRCH

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
4/4	$110.00	$ 65.00	$ 45.00
5/4 and 6/4	120.00	75.00	50.00
8/4	125.00	80.00	50.00
10/4 and 12/4	140.00	95.00	60.00
16/4	140.00	100.00	65.00

BASSWOOD

(Dry weight 2500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	$100.00	$ 70.00	$ 40.00	$ 30.00
5/4 & 6/4	105.00	75.00	45.00	35.00
8/4	110.00	80.00	50.00	45.00

BEECH.

The quantity of beech produced in Ontario is not large and is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices. At present the prevailing quotation on log run, mill culls out, delivered in Toronto is $60.00 to $70.00.

CHESTNUT

(Dry weight 2800 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	Sound Wormy
1"	$115.00	$ 75.00	$ 45.00
1¼" to 1½"	125.00	85.00	50.00
2"	135.00	95.00	50.00

ELM, SOFT

(Dry weight 3100 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.	No. 3 Com.
4/4	$105.00	$ 75.00	$ 45.00	$ 30.00
6/4 & 8/4	140.00	105.00	70.00	50.00
12/4	155.00	130.00	85.00	

GUM, RED

(Dry weight 3300 lbs. per M. ft.)

	Plain 1s & 2s	Plain No. 1 Com.	Quartered 1s & 2s	Quartered No. 1 Com.
1"	$ 90.00	$ 55.00	$110.00	$ 80.00
1¼"	100.00	65.00	120.00	90.00
1½"	100.00	65.00	120.00	90.00
2"	115.00	90.00	140.00	95.00

Figured Gum, $10 per M. extra, in both plain and quartered.

GUM, SAP

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
1"	53.00	$38.00
1¼" and 1½"	68.00	53.00
2"	73.00	58.00

HICKORY

(Dry weight 4500 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$110.00	$ 60.00	$ 45.00
1¼"	135.00	90.00	55.00
1½"	135.00	90.00	55.00
2"	150.00	105.00	60.00

MAPLE, HARD

(Dry weight 4200 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	Com. No. 1	Com. No. 2	Com. No. 3
4/4	$110.00	$ 50.00	$ 35.00	$ 25.00
5/4 & 6/4	115.00	60.00	50.00	
8/4	115.00	65.00	55.00	
12/4	120.00	75.00	65.00	
16/4	140.00	100.00	80.00	

SOFT MAPLE

The quantity of soft maple produced in Ontario is small and it is generally sold on a log run basis, the locality governing the prices.

PLAIN WHITE & RED OAK

(Plain sawed. Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$115.00	$ 70.00
5/4 & 6/4	125.00	80.00
8/4	130.00	90.00
10/4	150.00	100.00
12/4	150.00	100.00
16/4	170.00	110.00

WHITE OAK, Quarter Cut

(Dry weight 4000 lbs. per M. ft.)

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$160.00	$ 90.00
5/4 & 6/4	170.00	100.00
8/4	180.00	120.00

QTD. CUT RED OAK

	1s & 2s	No. 1 Com.
4/4	$140.00	$ 85.00
5/4 & 6/4	150.00	95.00
8/4	160.00	105.00

OTTAWA, ONT.

Manufacturers' Prices

Pine good sidings:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	$150 00	
1¼-in. and 1½-in., 8-in. & up	190 00	
2-in. x 7-in. and up	200 00	
No. 2 cuts 2 x 8-in. and up.	90 00	
Pine good strips:		
1-in.	125 00	
1¼-in. and 1½-in.	145.00	
2-in.	150 00	
Pine good shorts:		
1-in. x 7-in. and up	135 00	
1-in. x 4-in. to 6-in.	110 00	
1¼-in. and 1½-in.	135 00	
2-in.	140 00	
7-in. to 9-in. A sidings	80 00	
Pine, No. 1 dressing sidings	95 00	
Pine, No. 1 dressing strips	90 00	
Pine, No. 1 dressing shorts	75 00	
Pine, 1-in. x 4-in. s.c. strips	65 00	
Pine, 1-in. x 5-in. s.c. strips	65 00	
Pine, 1-in. x 6-in. s.c. strips	72 00	
Pine, 1-in. x 7-in. s.c. strips	72 00	
Pine, 1 x 8-in., s.c. 12 to 16 ft.	73 00	
Pine, 1-in. x 10-in. M.R.	75 00	
Pine, s.c. sidings, 1½ and 2-in.	75 00	
Pine, s.c. strips 1-in.	62 00	
1¼, 1½ and 2-in.	65 00	
Pine, s.c. shorts, 1 x 4 to 6 in.	55 00	
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 5	56 00	
Pine, s.c. and bet., shorts, 1 x 6	58 00	
Pine, s.c. shorts, 6'-11', 1"x10"	60 00	
Pine box Boards:		
1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	50 00	
1"x3", 12'-16'	55 00	
Pine, mill culls, strips and sidings, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 12-ft. and up	50 00	
Mill cull shorts, 1-in. x 4-in. and up, 6-ft. to 11-ft.	40 00	
O. culls r & w p	28 00	32 00

RED PINE, LOG RUN

mill culls out, 1-in.	36 00	52 00
mill culls out, 1¼-in.	36 00	52 00
mill culls out, 1½-in.	38 00	52 00
mill culls out, 2-in.	40 00	52 00
mill culls, white pine, 1"x7" and up	45 00	

MILL RUN SPRUCE

1"x4" and up, 6'-11'	37 00	
1"x4" and up, 12'-16'	37 00	
1"x9"-10" and up, 12'-16'	42 00	44 00
1¼" x 7, 8 and 9" and up, 12'-16'	42 00	45 00
1¼ x 10 and up 12'-16'	43 00	45 00
1½" x 12" x 12" and up, 12'-16'	50 00	
Spruce, 1-in. clear fine dressing and B)	50 00	53 00
Hemlock, 1-in. cull	30 00	32 00
Hemlock 1-in. log run	40 00	42 00
Hemlock, 2x4, 6, 8, 10, 12/16'	48 00	53 00
Tamarac	29 00	31 00
Basswood, log run, dead culls out	52 00	56 00
Basswood, log run, mill culls out	54 00	58 00
Birch, log run	48 00	50 00
Soft Elm, common and better, 1, 1½, 2-in.	60 00	70 00
Ash, black, log run	62 00	65 00
1 x 10 No. 1 barn	57 00	62 00
1 x 10 No. 2 barn	51 00	56 00
1 x 8 and 9 No. 2 barn	47 00	52 00

Lath per M:

No. 1 white pine, 1¼-in. x 4 ft.	Open
No. 2 White Pine	Open
Mill run white pine	Open
Spruce, mill run 1½-in.	8 00
Red pine, mill run	8 00
Hemlock, mill run	6 50
White Cedar Shingles;	
XXXX, 18-in.	12 00
Clear butt, 18-in.	10 00
18-in. xx	7 00
Spruce logs (pulp)	20 00 28 00

QUEBEC, QUE.

WHITE PINE

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Foot
First class Ottawa waney, 18-in. average, according to lineal	100 110
19 in. and up average	110 120

SPRUCE DEALS

(At Mill)

	Per M. Ft.
3 in. unsorted Quebec, 4 in. to 6 in. wide	$35 00 $37 00
3 in. unsorted, Quebec, 7 in. to 8 in. wide	38 00 40 00
3 in. unsorted Quebec, 9 in. wide	48 00 50 00

OAK

(At Quebec)

	Cts. Per Cubic Ft.
According to average and quality 55 ft. cube	1 25 1 30

ELM

(At Quebec)

According to average and quality, 40 to 45 feet, cube	1 00 1 20
According to average and quality, 30 to 35 feet	90 1 00

BIRCH PLANKS

(At Mill)

1 to 4 in. thick, per M. ft.	35 00 40 00

SARNIA, ONT.

PINE, COMMON AND BETTER

1 x 6 and 8 in.	$110 00
1 in., 8 in. and up wide	130 00
1¼ and 1½ in. and up wide	180 00
2 in. and up wide	180 00

CUTS AND BETTER

4/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	125 00
5/4 & 6/4 and up No. 1 and better	150 00
8/4 x 8 and up No. 1 and better	150 00

No. 1 CUTS

1 in., 8 in. and up wide	115 00
1¼ in., 8 in. and up wide	125 00
1½ in., 8 in. and up wide	125 00
2 in., 8 in. and up wide	130 00
2½ in. and 3 in., 8 in. and up wide	175 00
4 in., 8 in. and up wide	185 00

No. 1 BARN

1 in.; 10 to 16 ft. long	$80 00 90 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	85 00 95 00
2½ to 3 in., 10/16 ft.	90 00 100 00

No. 2 BARN

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	75 00 82 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	75 00 85 00
2½, 1½ and 3 in.	85 00 95 00

No. 3 BARN

1 in., 10 to 16 ft. long	68 00 74 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in., 10/16 ft.	72 00 75 00

BOX

1 in., 1¼ in. & 1½ in., 10/16'	60 00 62 00

MILL CULLS

Mill Run Culls 1 in., 4 in. and up wide, 6/16 ft.	$50 00
1¼, 1½ and 2 in.	51 00

ST. JOHN, N.B.

From Yards and Mills

ROUGH LUMBER

Retail Prices Per M. Sq. Ft.

2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Rgh. Merch Spr.	$32 00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 1 edge.	35 00
2x3, 2x4, 3x3, 3x4, Dressed 4 sides.	36 00
2x6, 2x7, 3x5, 4x4, 4x6, all rough.	36 00
2x8, 3x7, 5x5, 6x6	45 00
2x9, 3x8, 6x8, 7x7	45 00
2x10, 3x9	47 50
2x12, 3x10, 3x12, 8x8 and up	47 50
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x3-4 & 5.	30 00
Merch Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x6	35 00
Merch. Spr. Bds. Rough, 1x7 & up	45 00
Refuse Bds., Deals & Setgs.	24 00

Above random lengths up to 18-0 loug.
Lengths 19-0 & up $5.00 extra per M.

For planing Merch. and Refuse Bds. add $2.00 per M to above prices.
Laths, $7.00.

SHINGLES

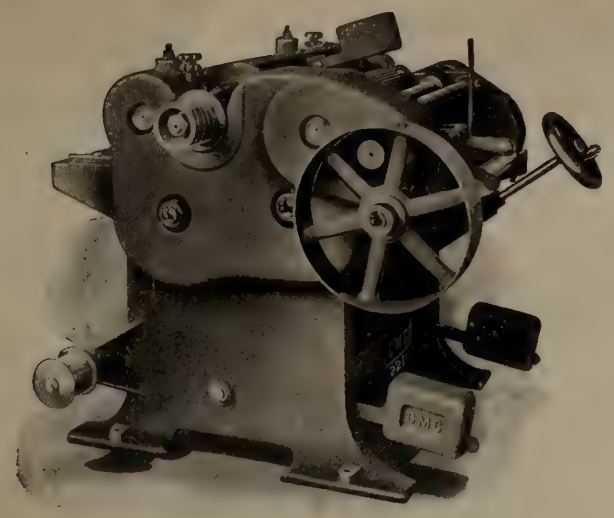
	Per M.
Cedar, Extras	$6.60
" Clears	6.10
" 2nd Clears.	5.35
" Extra No. 1	3.60
Spruce	5.00

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

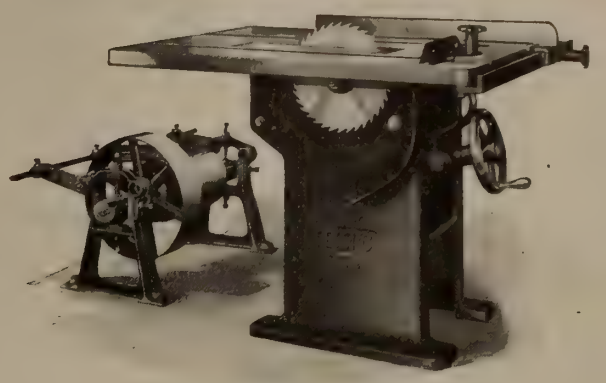
No. 1 SPRUCE

Dimension	S.1.S and 1.E 10 ft.	12 ft.	14 ft.	16 ft.
2 x 4	$36	$35	$35	$36
2 x 6	37	35	35	36
2 x 8	38	36	36	37
2 x 10	39	37	37	38
2 x 12	40	38	38	39

(Continued on page 78)



No. 221 Pony Planer



No. 615 Rip Saw

No. 714 Band Saw

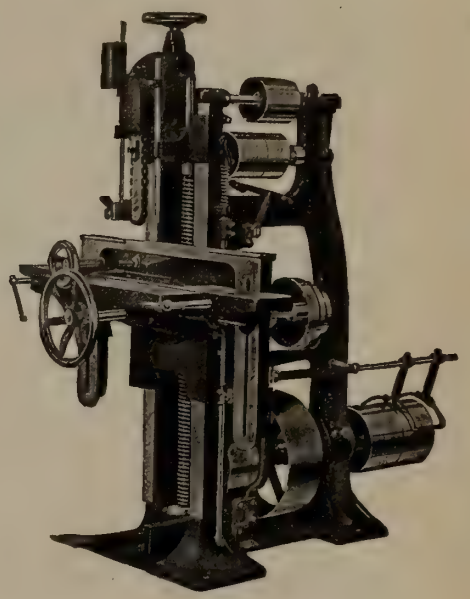
Woodworking Machinery

Do you require any of these?

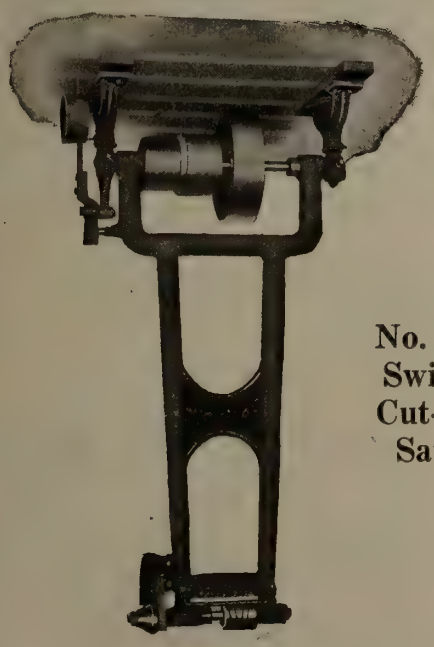
They are compact, efficient machines that are constructed to stand up to long and continued service with minimum loss of time and money through repairs.

The C. M. C. line covers practically every standard woodworking requirement. Ask us for prices and full particulars on anything you are going to need. We can save you worry, time and money.

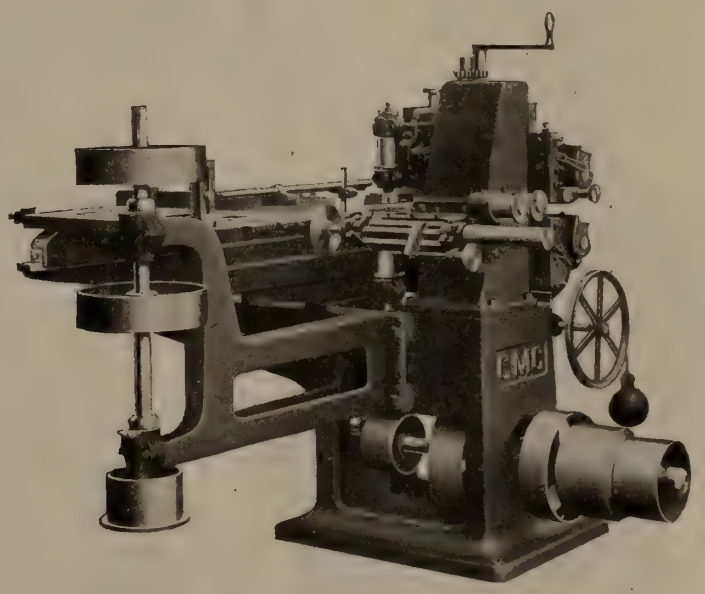
If your motto is "Quality and Production" use C. M. C. machines.



No. 541 Chain Saw Mortiser



No. 648 Swing Cut-off Saw



No. 504 Tenoner

CANADA MACHINERY CORPORATION
LIMITED

GALT - - ONTARIO

Toronto Sales Office: 721-2 Bank of Hamilton Bldg.

CURRENT LUMBER PRICES—Continued

For 2 inches, rough, add 50 cents.
For S1E only add 50 cents.
For S1S and 2E, S4S or D&M, add $3.00.
For timbers larger than 8 x 8, add 50c. for each additional 2 inches each way.
For lengths longer than 20 ft., add $1.00 for each additional two feet.
For selected common, add $5.00.
For No. 2 Dimension, $3.00 less than No. 1.
For 1 x 2 and 2 x 2, $2 more than 2 x 4 No. 1.
For Tamarac open.

FIR, HEMLOCK, SPRUCE AND LARCH

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the market at present the following prices can only be regarded as nominal.

Mountain Stock

No. 1 Dimension and Timbers

2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 12/16 ft., S1S1E	$32.50
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 10 ft. S1S1E	33.50
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 8 ft. S1S1E	31.50
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 18/22, S1S1E	34.50
2 x 4, 2 x 6, 2 x 8, 24/32, S1S1E	36.50
2 x 10, 8 ft. to 16 ft., S1S1E	34.50
2 x 10 ft., S1S1E	34.50
2 x 10, 18/22, S1S1E	35.50
2 x 10, 24/32,, S1S1E	37.50
2 x 12, 8 ft. to 16 ft. S1S1E	34.00
2 x 12, 10, 18, 20	36.00
2 x 12, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32	38.00

B. C. COAST FIR

Dimension S1S and E.

2 x 4 in. 6 ft.	31.50
2 x 4 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	31.50
2 x 4, 16 ft.	32.50
2 x 4 in., 18 and 20 ft.	33.50
2 x 4 in., 22 and 32 ft.	35.50
2 x 10 in., 8, 12 and 14 ft.	32.75
2 x 10 in., 16 ft.	33.75
2 x 10, 18 to 20 ft.	34.75
2 x 10 in., 22 to 32 ft.	36.75
2 x 12 in., 8 to 14 ft.	34.25
2 x 12, 16 ft.	35.25
2 x 12 in., 19 and 20 ft.	36.25
2 x 12 in., 22 to 32 ft.	38.50
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 8 to 14 ft.	36.00
3 x 3 and 3 x 4 in., 16 ft.	37.00
3 x and 3 x 4, 18 and 20 ft.	38.00
3 x 3 and 3 x 4, 22 to 32 ft.	40.00
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 6 x 16 ft.	38.50
6 x6, 6 x 8 and 8 x 8, 18 and 20 ft.	39.00
6 x 6, 6 x 8, 8 x 8, 22 to 32 ft.	40.00

BUFFALO & TONAWANDA

WHITE PINE
Wholesale Selling Price

Uppers, 4/4	240 00
Uppers, 5/4 to 8/4	240 00
Uppers, 10/4 to 12/4	265 00
Selects, 4/4	215 00
Selects, 5/4 to 8/4	215 00
Selects, 10/4 to 12/4	240 00
Fine Common 4/4	165 00
Fine Common 5/4	175 00
Fine Common 6/4	175 00
Fine Common 8/4	175 00
No. 1 Cuts 4/4	125 00
No. 1 Cuts 5/4	135 00
No. 1 Cuts 6/4	135 00
No. 1 Cuts 8/4	140 00
No. 2 Cuts 4/4	85 00
No. 2 Cuts 5/4	110 00
No. 2 Cuts 6/4	115 00
No. 2 Cuts 8/4	120 00
No. 3 Cuts 5/4	70 00
No. 3 Cuts 6/4	70 00
No. 3 Cuts 8/4	72 00
Dressing 5/4	105 00
Dressing 5/4 x 10	110 00
Dressing 5/4 x 12	115 00
No. 1 Moulding 5/4	150 00
No. 1 Moulding 6/4	150 00
No. 1 Moulding 8/4	150 00
No. 2 Moulding 5/4	135 00
No. 2 Moulding 6/4	135 00
No. 2 Moulding 8/4	140 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 12	90 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	84 00
No. 1 Barn 1 x 10	85 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	73 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 10	75 00
No. 2 Barn 1 x 12	81 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 6 and 8	53 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 10	55 00
No. 3 Barn 1 x 12	57 00
Box 1 x 6 and 8	47 00
Box 1 x 10	48 00
Box 1 x 12	49 00
Box 1 x 13 & up	50 00

The following quotations on hardwoods represent the jobber buying price at Buffalo and Tonawanda.

MAPLE

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	$ 85 00	$ 52 00	$ 30 00
5/4" to 8/4"	90 00	58 00	35 00
10/4 to 4"	95 00	60 00	35 00

RED BIRCH

1"	125 00	80 00
5/4 & up	130 00	85 00

SAP BIRCH

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	95 00	60 00	35 00
5/4 & up	105 00	65 00	40 00

SOFT ELM

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	70 00	45 00	30 00
5/4 to 2"	75 00	50 00	35 00

BASSWOOD

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	70 00	45 00	30 00
5/4 to 2"	80 00	55 00	35 00

PLAIN OAK

	1s&2s	No. 1 Com.	No. 2 Com.
1"	85 00	50 00	35 00
5/4 to 2"	95 00	60 00	40 00

WHITE & BROWN ASH

1"	90 00	55 00	30 00
5/4 to 2"	100 00	65 00	40 00
10/4 to up	115 00	80 00	45 00

BOSTON, MASS.

Quotations given below are for highest grades of Michigan and Canadian white pine and Eastern Canadian Spruce as required in the New England market in carloads.

Owing to the unsettled conditions of the market at present the following prices can only be regarded as nominal.

White pine uppers, 1 in.	210 00
White pine uppers, 1¼, 1½ in.	220 00
2 in.	230 00
White pine uppers, 2½, 3 in.	245 00
White pine uppers, 4 in.	255 00
Selectst, 1 in.	190 00
Selects, 1¼, 2 in.	200 00
Selects, 2½, 3 in.	220 00
Selects, 4 in.	230 00
Fine common, 1 in., 30 per cent. 12 in. and up	170 00
Fine Common, 1 x 8 and up	170 00
Fine Common, 1¼ to 2 in.	190 00-200 00
Fine Common, 2½ and 3 in.	210 00
Fine Common, 4 in.	215 00
1 in. shaky clear	85 00
1¼ in. to 2 in. shaky clear	90 00
1 in. No. 2 dressing	95 00
1¼ in. to 2 in. No. 2 dressing	95 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1 in.	110 00
No. 1 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	130 00
No. 1 Cuts, 2½ and 3 in.	160 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1 in.	90 00
No. 2 Cuts, 1¼ to 2 in.	97 00
Barn Boards, No. 1, 1 x 12	95 00
No. 1, 1 x 10	90 00
No. 1, 1 x 8	90 00
No. 2, 1 x 12	80 00
No. 2, 1 x 8	75 00
No. 2, 1 x 10	76 00
No. 3, 1 x 12	58 00
No. 3, 1 x 10	56 00
No. 3, 1 x 8	55 00

No. 1 Clear

Can. spruce, No. 1 and clear, 1 x 4 to 9 in.	90 00
1 x 10 in.	90 00
No. 1, 1 x 4 to 7 in.	85 00
No. 1, 1 x 8 and 9 in.	85 00
No. 1, 1 x 10 in.	85 00
No. 2, 1 x 5 & 5 in.	52 00 48 00
No. 2, 1 x 4 & 7 in.	49 00
No. 2, 1 x 8 & 9 in.	51 00
No. 2, 1 x 10 in.	51 00
No. 2, 1 x 12 in.	53 00
Spruce, 12 in. dimension	49 00
Spruce, 10 in. dimension	47 00
Spruce, 9 in. dimension	46 00
Spruce, 8 in. dimension	50 00 53 00
2 x 10 in. random lengths, 8 ft. and up	45 00
2 x 12 in., random lengths	47 00 49 00
2 x 3, 2 x 4, 2 x 5, 2 x 6, 2 x 7	34 00 35 00
3 x 4 and 4 x 4 in.	36 00 38 00
2 x 9	38 00 39 00
All other random lengths, 7-in. and under, 8 ft. and up	34 00 35 00
5-inch and up merchantable boards, 8 ft. and up, D 1s	35 00
1 x 2	36 00
1 x 3	36 00
1½ in. spruce lath	7 50
1½ in. spruce lath	7.50

New Brunswick Cedar Shingles

Extras	6 50
Clears	6 00
Second Clear	3 75
Clear Whites	3 50
Extra 1s (Clear whites in)	4 00
Extra 1s (Clear whites out	3 00
Red Cedar Extras, 16-in. 5 butts to 2-in.	5 50 5 80
Red Cedar Eurekas, 18-inch, 5-butts to 2-in.	10 00
Red Cedar Perfections, 5 butts to 2¼	11 00
Washington 16-in. 5 butts to 2 in. extra red cedar	5 25

Camp Storekeepers—

Let us send you our catalogue, price lists and samples. We are confident that the all round superiority of our line will convince you of the desirability of giving them a place in your stocks.

Everything you require for the comfort and health of your men is included,—clothing, footwear, bedding and tents. Write to-day.

"Durabil" Waterproof Mackinaw Coats, Pants and Shirts, Sweaters, Underwear, Mitts, Socks, Moccasins, etc., etc.

Grant-Holden-Graham, Limited

Factory and Warehouse

147 to 151 Albert Street, Ottawa, Canada

Do You Carry Brantford Roofing?

The unequalled merit of Brantford Roof coverings; the large and ever growing demand for them and the fact that they are nationally advertised should prompt every lumber dealer to carry them in stock.

Brantford
Asphalt Roofing

is recognized as the most durable, water-tight, wind-proof, fire resistant roofing made, and sales of Brantford Roofing are steadily increasing.

Brantford Roofing Co., Limited

Head Office and Factory: BRANTFORD, Canada

Branches at TORONTO, MONTREAL, HALIFAX

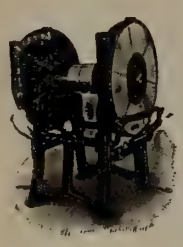
Our 1921 Standardized Lumbermen's Power Pointer

FULL PARTICULARS ON REQUEST

Rowing Pointers
Power Boats
Motor Tugs
Life Boats
Rowboats
Canoes
Boat Oars
and Fittings of
All Kinds

Agents for
Sterling
Kermath
Peerless
and
Frisbie
Marine Motors

GIDLEY BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED — PENETANG, ONT.



Gerlach Machinery

PRODUCES THE BEST as Well as the Cheapest

Tight or Slack Staves, Headings, Kegs, Barrels and Short Box Shooks

100% to 400% profit in Cooperage Stock today. Be wise and purchase the best Machinery.

Circular, Drag and Cylinder Saws.
Cylinder Saws Repaired

Dixie Portable Gasoline Drag Saw

Price with 1 saw blade and dry battery ignition system	$270.00
Price with 1 saw blade and Bosch Magneto ignition system	300.00
Price extra 5, 5½ or 6 foot saws, each	14.00
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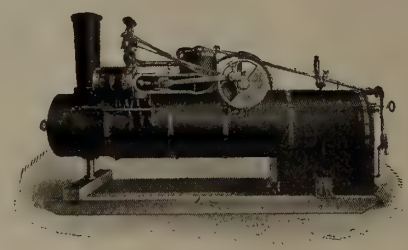

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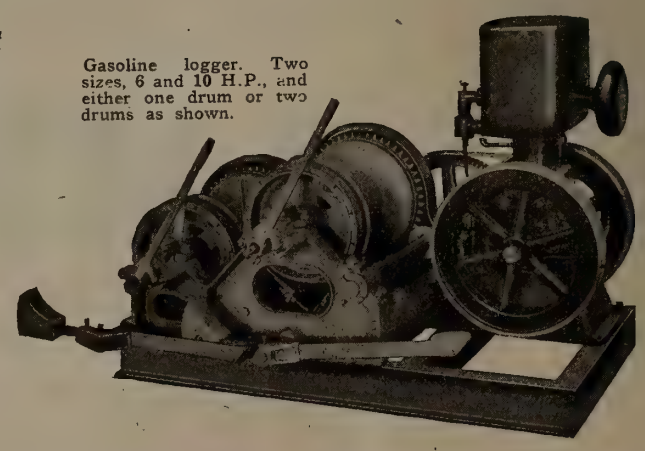

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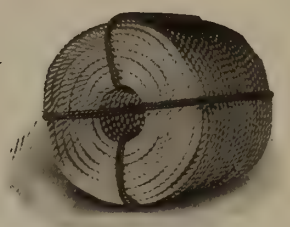

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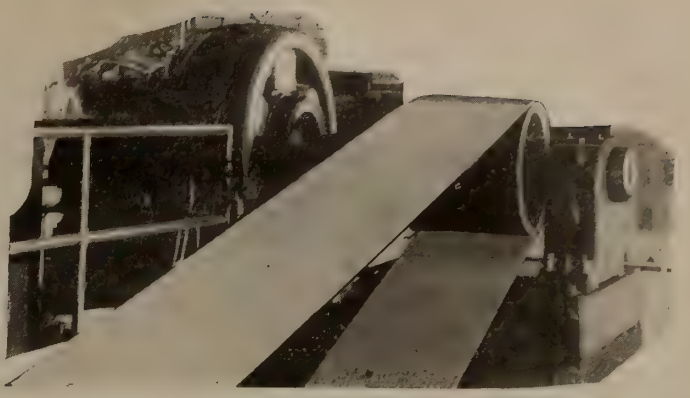

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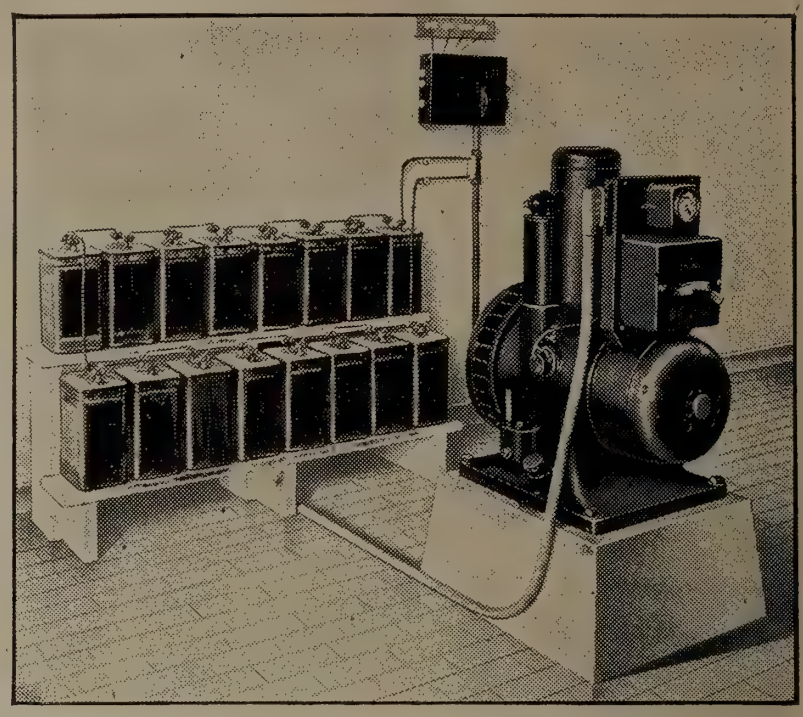

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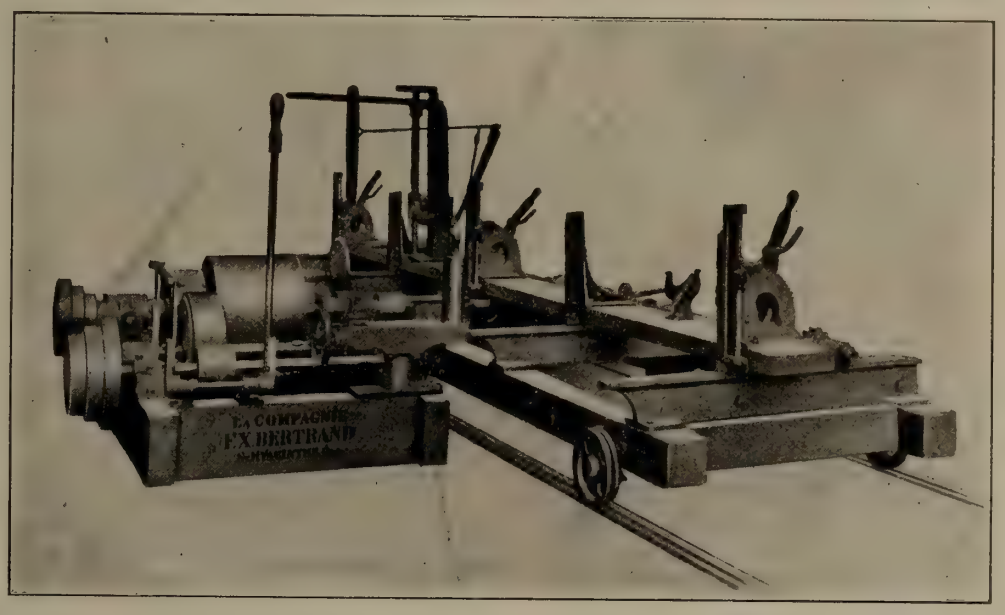

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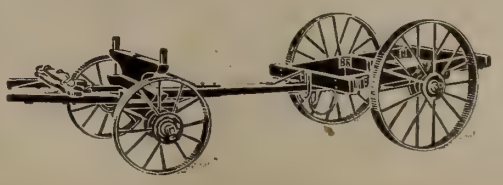

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General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
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Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Company
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
La Compagnie Manufacture, F. X. Bertrand
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Mershon & Company, W. B.
Parry Sound Lumber Company
Payette Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company
Yates Machine Co., P. B.

SAW SHARPENERS
Canada Machinery Corporation
Hamilton Company, William
Waterous Engine Works Company

SAW SLASHERS
Hamilton Company, Wm.
Payette Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company

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British Smelting & Refining Co.
Hoyt Metal Company

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Apex Lumber Co.
Associated Mills, Limited
Brennen & Sons, F. W.
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Canadian Western Lumber Co.
Cedar Products, Ltd.
Chaleurs Bay Mills
Chesbro, R. G.
Coast & Mountain Lumber Co.
D'Auteuil Lumber Co.
Dominion Lumber Sales Co.
Donovan. J.
Dry Wood Lumber Co.
Eagle Lumber Company
Edgecumbe-Newham Company
Federal Lumber Company
Fraser, Limited
Genoa Bay Lumber Company
Gillespie, James
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Grier & Sons, Limited, G. A.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
Heaps & Sons
Heeney, Percy E.
Landry Co., J. Robt.
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McLennan Lumber Company
Miller Company, Ltd., W. H.
Musgrave & Co.
Reynolds Company, Limited
Rose, McLaurin, Limited
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Timms, Phillips & Co.
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Marsh Engineering Works, Limited

SHINGLE & LATH MACHINERY
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Hamilton Company, William
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
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Copeland Shoepack Company

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Simmons Limited

SLEEPING ROBES
Woods Mfg. Company, Ltd.

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Pink Company, Thomas

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Mickle Lumber Co., H L.

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Waterous Engine Works Company

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Barrett, Wm.
Bartram & Ball
Beauchemin & Fils, P.
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Boisse & Racicot
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Cane & Co., Jas. G.
Canfield, P. L.
Cedar Products, Limited
Chesbro, R. G.
Cooke, F. W.
Continental Lumber Co.
Cox, Long & Co.
Dudley, Arthur N.
Dunfield & Company
Edgecumbe-Newham Company
Fraser, Limited
Fraser-Bryson Lumber Company
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Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Harris Lumber Co.. Frank H.
Hart, Hamilton & Jackson
Hocken Lumber Company
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Larkin Co., C. A.
Lay & Haight.
Landry Co., J. Robt.
Lloyd, W. Y.
Loggie Co., W. S.
Louise Lumber Co.
Mason, Gordon & Co.
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Musgrave & Co.
New Ontario Colonization Company
Northern Lumber Mills.
Power Lumber Co.
Price Bros. & Co.
Rolland Lumber Co.
Rose, McLaurin, Limited
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Spencer, Limited, C. A.
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Miller, W. H. Co.
Price Bros. & Co.
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Cant & Kemp
Farnworth & Jardine
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Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Mershon & Company, W. B.
Waterous Engine Works Company
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For the Wet Place

Tell us your belting troubles and we can help you.

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Rubber Goods FOR LUMBERMEN

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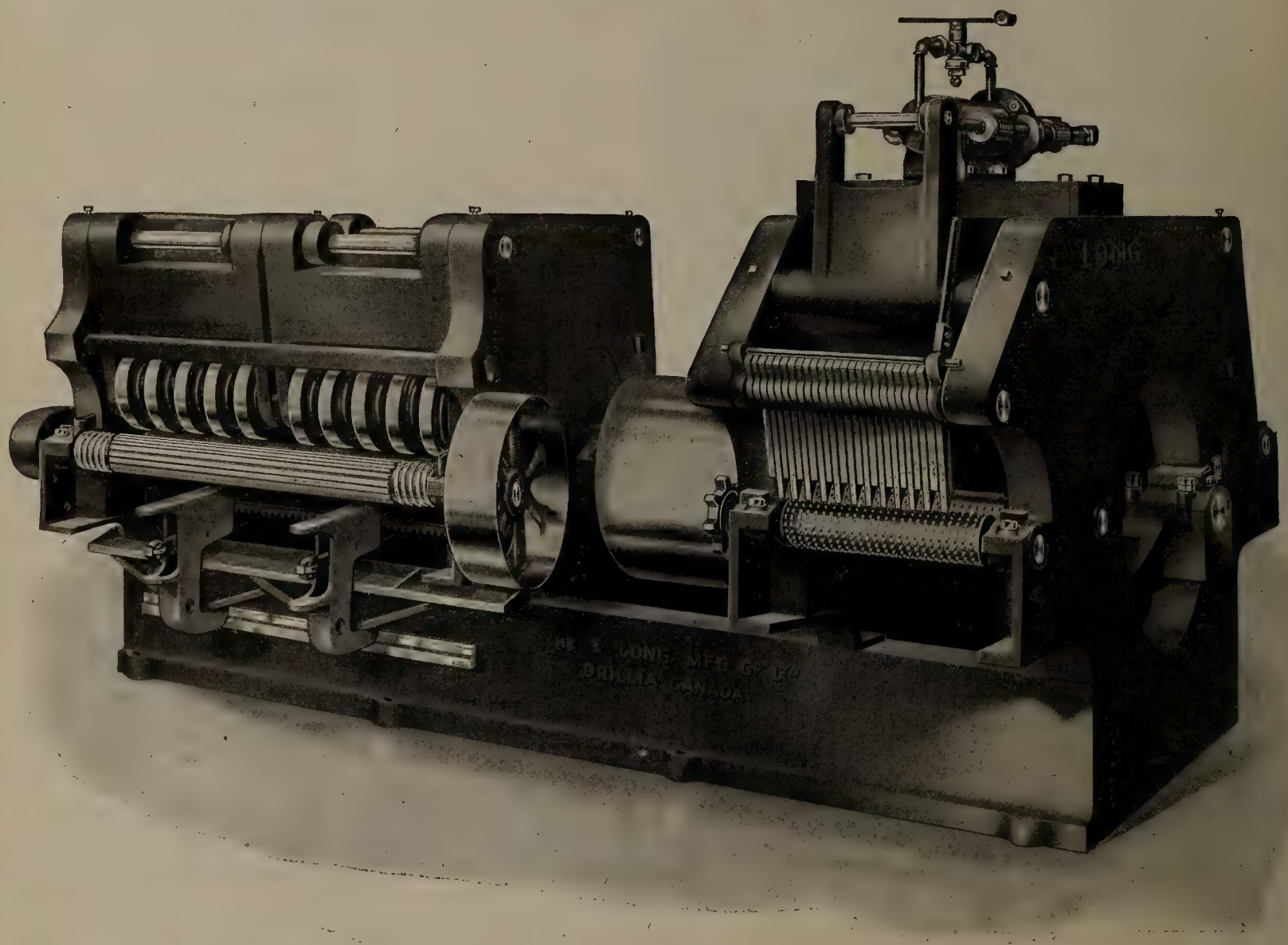
PICTURE THIS
UP-TO-DATE GANG EDGER
IN YOUR MILL



There are many mills in which the layout demands just such a machine as this.

And look how easily you can change saws?

It is as good as it looks. May we send full description?

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited
Orillia Canada

Robt. Hamilton & Co., Vancouver
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A VERTICAL RE-SAW

For years we have recognized the faults of the horizontal re-saw, such as the excessive space taken up in the mill—the necessity of raising or lowering the bed, or the saw blade itself in order to change the thickness of cut—the difficulty of separating the slab from the lumber at the rear of the machine, and the advisability of having every slab inspected by the sawyer before being passed through the machine. But, until recently we have never been able to perfect a vertical re-saw which would meet in every way the high standard of excellence which every machine bearing the name of WATEROUS must possess .

We are at last, however, able to offer to the Sawmill Men of Canada, a machine that not only overcomes the above faults, but one which combines all the advantages of the horizontal and vertical re-saws.

Here is a machine which will positively cut straight slabs and half logs **regardless of irregularities in material.**

The bed consists of four fluted live rolls which are adjustable and which take the place of the planed table.

There are two press rolls. The first swings on a vertical shaft in a frame which presses firmly against the feed rolls, bent to the saw in a steam actuated saw tooth roll. These two rolls are so arranged as to automatically take care of all variations in the size and shape of the slabs.

The swinging arm roller mounts any slabs immediately and the pressure of the oscillating cylinder aligns the slabs against the first two feed rolls, swinging the tail of the slab immediately in the line of the saw cut, this taking place before the saw enters the cut.

This arrangement prevents the usual thick or thin or scooped ends that are so common in all re-saws carrying the single press rolls and feed rolls.

Waterous

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The Standard Tools in every province of the Dominion, New Zealand, Australia, etc.
We manufacture all kinds of lumber tools. Light and Durable.

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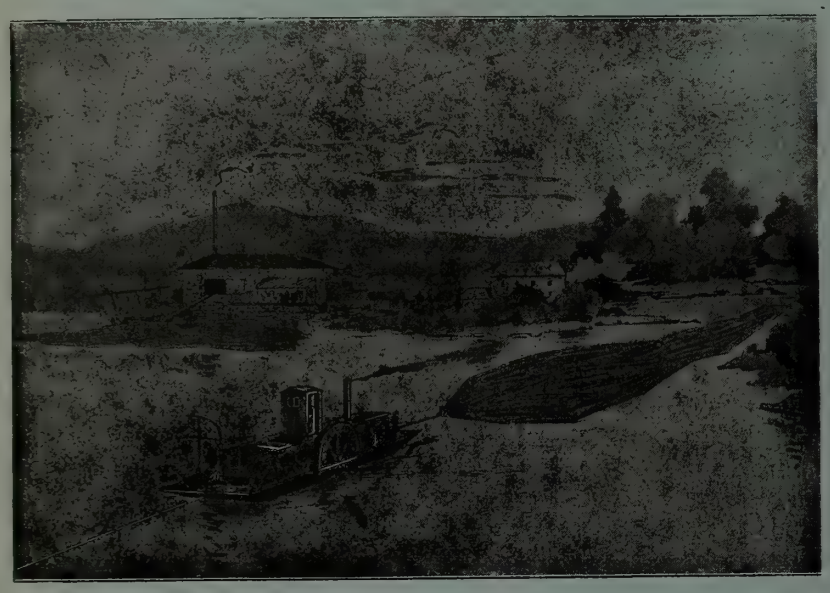
It's a Pink anyway, you take it, and it's the best Peavey made.



Not altogether what we say, but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams."

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

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BOILER COMPOUND

The most extensively used compound on the market—"No cure, No pay".

Non-Clinker Shell-Bar Grates—
Over 3000 sets in use in Canada

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JOINTLESS FIRE BRICK

A one piece jointless furnace lining.
Will last longer than fire brick and is easier to instal.

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True economy consists of getting the biggest results for the money expended. For heavy hauling in the bush or around the lumber camp—a strong, sturdy harness is essential. It enables you to get the most out of both horses and men.
"Carson Quality" Michigan Lumber and Skidding Harness—made of the best oak tanned leather—by skilled Canadian workmen—has proven itself by hard tests to be the "harness of economy." If you do not know of this fine harness—ask us for full particulars.
"Carson Quality" harness and horse furnishings for every purpose will give you good, solid, honest value for every dollar expended.

Hugh Carson Co LIMITED

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The Michigan Lumber and Skidding Harness.

Carson Quality
Trade Mark Registered

P. S. — We also make trunks, bags and travellers' requisites.

Vol. 41 Toronto, June 15, 1921 No. 12

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

"All We Ask"

"is a trial for the new "HART PLUS" wheel. On saw gumming you want a fast cutting wheel that will not burn. For your own interests, try the "HART PLUS."

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Specialists in LUMBER and WOODWORKING Plants

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"DOMINION" WIRE ROPE

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Each one must make good the SERVICE reputation of this organization.

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New **RAILS** Relaying

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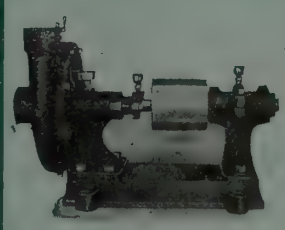

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No Better Fire Pail—

Light, non-leakable and durable as steel the Eddy Fire Pail affords lasting protection at the very minimum cost.

Made of an Indurated Fibreware and made all in one piece without hoop, seam or joint. Leak proof and rust proof.

Every EDDY Fire Pail has a rounded bottom which prevents its standing alone. It must be placed in a rack or on a hook. Always where wanted, when wanted.

Ask to see it at your dealers. Made at Hull, Canada, the Home of Eddy's famous matches.

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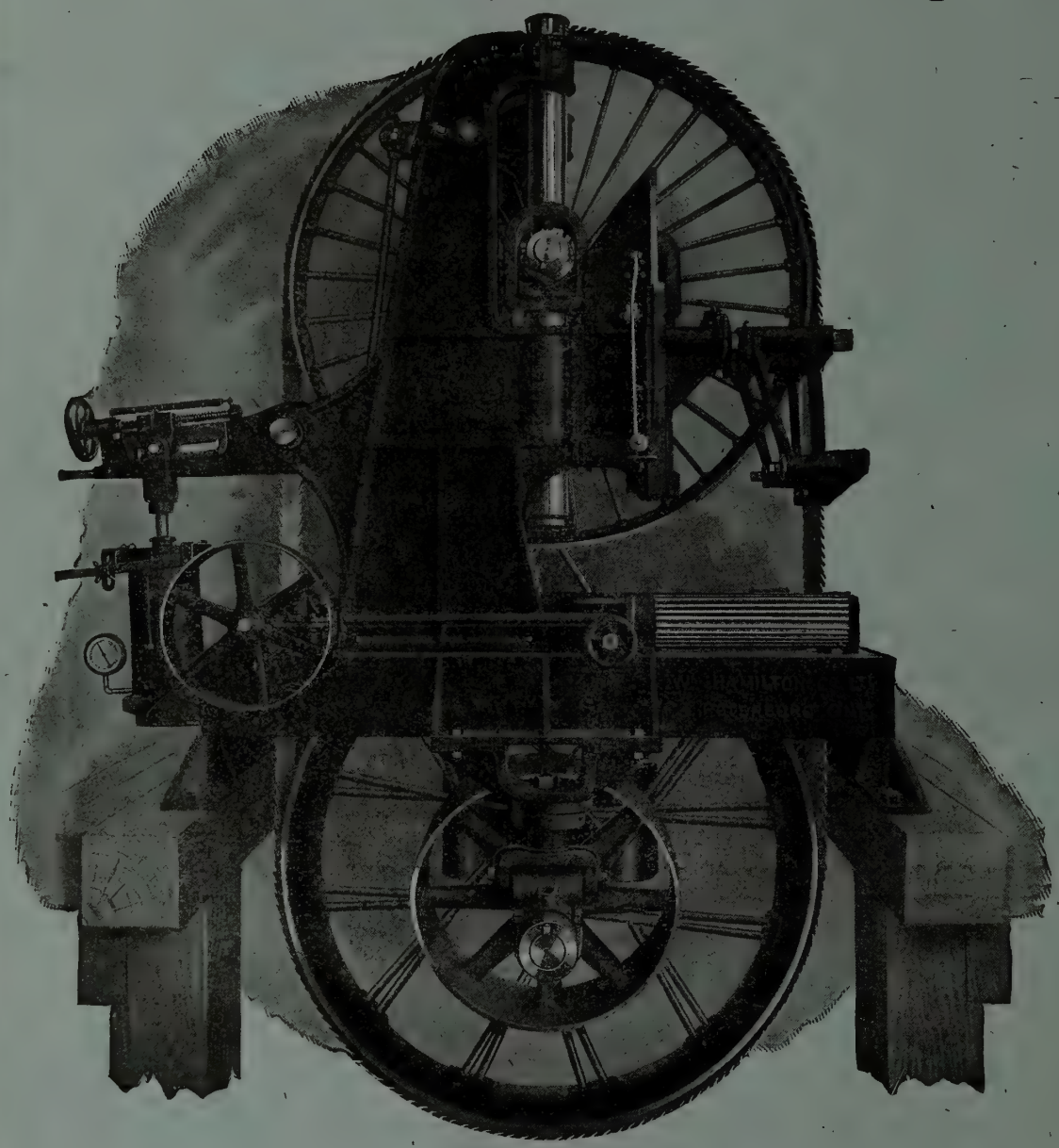
(Single or Double Cutting)



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Tension on saws maintained by steam—quickest and most sensitive form of tension yet devised.
2—Top wheel supported both above and below mandrel.
3—Extra large mandrel bearings top and bottom.
4—Top wheel has 12-inch range of adjustment.
5—Unbreakable upper saw guide raised and lowered by steam—first used on our machine.
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8—Takes saws 12 inches to 14 inches wide.
9—Extra heavy, rigid, strong and accurately built throughout.
10—Built by expert workmen in a plant that has been manufacturing high grade sawmill machinery for over sixty years.

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We take pride in the carefull service we give our customers. Orders are filled promptly and the wishes of the buyer respected in every way. A trial order will convince you.

Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, B.C. Lumber, Lath, Etc.

We can supply you with lumber at short notice as we carry a large stock on hand at all times. The grading is very liberal and the prices right. Send that order in to-day.

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250,000 feet 1 x 12 Select Spruce Shelving, bone dry.
This stock is Dressed 4 sides to 13/16″ x 11¾″.
We want to move this quickly. Wire us your best offers for the whole or part of this lot.

We have cars of Flooring, Ceiling, Timbers, Rough Clears and Finish in transit from British Columbia on which we can make **Very Special Prices.**

If you have any Spruce in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or the Province of Quebec that you want further manufactured we solicit your orders for remanufacturing at our plant at Levis. Can accept up to five cars per day for the next two weeks.

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Head Office: 513 Drummond Building MONTREAL

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Dry Stock in Quebec for Quick Shipment

		BIRCH	
78,000′	4/4	1sts & 2nds	
192,000′	4/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects	
29,000′	5/4	1sts & 2nds	
41,000′	5/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects	
105,000′	6/4	1sts & 2nds	
111,000′	6/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects	
92,000′	8/4	1sts & 2nds	
90,000′	8/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects	
148,000′	10/4	1sts & 2nds	
80,000′	10/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects	
42,000′	12/4	1sts & 2nds	
39,000′	12/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects	
19,000′	16/4	1sts & 2nds	
8,000′	16/4	No. 1 Com. & Selects	
320,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3 Com.	

		BASSWOOD	
135,000′	4/4	No. 2 Com. & Better	
106,000′	5/4	No. 1 Com. & Better	
		HARD MAPLE	
97,000′	4/4	No. 2 Com. & Better	
42,000′	8/4	No. 1 Com. & Better	
36,000′	10/4	No. 1 Com. & Better	
38,000′	12/4	No. 1 Com. & Better	
		BEECH	
12,000′	6/4	No. 2 Com. & Better	
		SOFT ELM	
36,000′	4/4	No. 2 Com. & Better	

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Most of the above stock is 12 months on sticks. All well manufactured of good average widths and lengths. Graded strictly in accordance with National Rules.

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CODES—A.B.C. AND LIEBERS.

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ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS

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SAW MILLS
on North and South Shores of
the St. Lawrence and
The Sanguenay

Geo. Gordon & Co.

Limited

CACHE BAY - ONTARIO

White and Norway Pine

WRITE US FOR PRICES

HARDWOOD LUMBER

THIRTEEN BAND MILLS
SIX PLANING MILLS
FIFTEEN FLOORING UNITS
NINE DIMENSION MILLS

ANNUAL CAPACITY:
130,000,000 feet.

On this page in a preceding issue, we declared the truism that

The Way to Resume is to Resume.

That resumption of activities is under way in gratifying fashion is evidenced by orders for certain of our production beyond our capacity to fill.

Demand for our HARDWOOD FLOORING has increased to such extent that we have been compelled to decline to accept many orders.

True this almost unprecedented demand is accounted for largely by the superiority of our flooring; but it is fair to assume that it is in part accounted for by greater activity in building construction.

"Ritter" Brand Flooring should be demanded where the "last word" in perfect flooring is required.

Our flooring because of its superior intrinsic quality and the excellence of our manufacture is the standard for comparison.

Our service is efficient and our desire always to please.

W. M. Ritter Lumber Company, Columbus, Ohio

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Limited

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Export Agents—
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Representing Exclusively in Province of Ontario
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Representatives in Eastern Canada
Nicola Pine Mills, Limited
Merritt, B. C.

HIGH GRADE HEMLOCK and White Pine Strips

We are now in a position to fill your every need, quickly, and to your entire satisfaction. Though the demand is keeping up, our stock is large and our grading exceedingly liberal. The prices too, are very reasonable and will go no lower. Let us quote on your requirements. Just write, wire or 'phone Main 3158.

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PHONE
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CULLS

We will quote attractive prices on white pine culls.

All the following are 1920 cut, well manufactured, band sawn, and *dry*.

1 x 4/up	6/16	No. 1 Mill Culls
1 x 12	10/16	No. 1 "
1 x 4/up	6/16	No. 2 "
1 x 10/12	10/16	No. 2 "
1 x 4/up	6/16	No. 3 "
5/4 x 4/up	6/16	No. 1 "
5/4 x 4/up	6/16	No. 2 "
5/4 x 10/12	10/16	No. 2 "
2 x 4/up	6/16	No. 1 & 2 "

This is well graded stock.

UNION LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED

701 DOMINION BANK BUILDING

TORONTO CANADA

The Spanish River Lumber Co. Limited

LUMBER MANUFACTURERS **CUTLER, ONTARIO**

WHITE PINE,
NORWAY PINE,
HEMLOCK

Shipments by Rail or Water

Manufacturers and Wholesalers of

LUMBER and LATH

WHITE PINE——NORWAY PINE

Shevlin-Clarke Company Limited

FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO

Get Our Quotation First

When you are in need of hardwood and softwood lumber the wise thing is to "get our quotation first." More than likely we can save you money, because we do a large trade both for local and export market and we always have large stocks on hand.

OUR SPECIALTY IS QUEBEC SPRUCE.

The Louise Lumber Company, Ltd.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

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Hardwood

—when you need it

—as quick as you need it

FROM our Logansport, Indiana, Service Yard (near South Bend) we are able to make hardwood delivery in half the time usually required because we have exceptional car facilities.

Our capacity at this yard is 5,000,000 feet—consisting chiefly of Ash, Elm, Maple, Oak, Poplar and Hickory. Delivery of any of these items—all of the highest quality— can be made just as you want them.

And by that we mean that we will fill your order to satisfy you absolutely—you to be the judge of satisfaction.

John I. Shafer Hardwood Co.

650 Farmers' Trust Bldg., South Bend, Ind.

Mason-Kimball Lumber Co.

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B. C. LUMBER, TIMBERS AND SHINGLES, HARDWOODS, YELLOW PINE, PINE—RED AND WHITE, SPRUCE

FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

1 Car Merchantable Spruce. Containing—
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2" x 10". 6/10, 126/12, 167/14, 361/16, 62/18, 19/20. 18,637' 19,845' at

$65.00 per M. Ft. B. M. F.O.B. Cars OTTAWA, ONT.

1 Car Merchantable Spruce. Containing—
2" x 6". DIS & 2E. & Chamford. Dressing ⅛"off only.
1/5, 1/6, 5/7, 1/8, 3/9, 2/10.
4/11, 8/12, 3/13, 5/14, 4/15.
71/16, 25/17, 503/18, 367/20.
9/22. 18,563' B.M. at

$65.00 per M. Ft. B.M. FOB Cars MONTREAL, QUE.
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30 carloads 2 x 3, 3 x 3, 2 x 4, 3 x 4. Can be resawn to crating stock or furring.
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5 carloads of Lath. 10 carloads Hemlock Bark.

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We are always in the market to buy Soft Elm, Maple, Birch and other Hardwoods. Also Spruce, Pine, Poplar or Balm for crating.

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We have for PROMPT shipment 8 ft. Cedar fence posts - - 10 ft. to 20 ft. straight poles

They are Manitoulin stock cut from sound green timber. Every piece peeled

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600,000 ft. Mill Run Spruce and Jack Pine, width sorted.

Mills are now sawing, we can cut sizes to order.

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Western Soft Pine, Fir, Larch and Lath

We can sort up your yard in one car

TRY US

British Columbia Stock always in Transit

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3 Million ft. Spruce 1, 2 and 3 inch, merchantable fourths and culls.

150 M. 1 in. merchantable pine 4 in. & up.

350 M. 2 in. " " 4 in. & up. 8 ft. & up. 75% 6 in. & up. Average length 12 ft.

200 M. 3 in. merchantable pine 3 x 7 & up. Average length 12 ft., average width 11 in.

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115,000′	4/4	No. 1 C.&B.
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50,000′	5/4	No. 2 C.&B.
75,000′	6/4	No. 2 C.&B.
250,000′	8/4	No. 1 C.&B.
90,000′	8/4	No. 2 Com.
185,000′	10/4	No. 1 C.&B.
25,000′	10/4	No. 2 Com.
250,000′	12/4	No. 1 C.&B.
170,000′	16/4	No. 1 C.&B.

BASSWOOD

150,000′	4/4	No. 1 C.&B.
200,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3 Com.
75,000′	6/4	No. 1 C.&B.
50,000′	6/4	No. 2 & No. 3 Com.
30,000′	8/4	No. 1 C.&B.

MAPLE

100,000′	4/4	No. 1 C.&B.
75,000′	4/4	No. 2 C.&B.
90,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3 Com.

WHITE ASH

11,000′	4/4	No. 2 C.&B.

BROWN ASH

75,000′	4/4	No. 1 C.&B.
50,000′	4/4	No. 2 C.&B.
40,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3 Com.
10,000′	6/4	No. 1 C.&B.
9,000′	8/4	No. 1 C.&B.

SOFT ELM

75,000′	4/4	No. 1 C.&B.
50,000′	4/4	No. 2 C.&B.
25,000′	4/4	No. 2 & No. 3 Com.
12,000′	6/4	No. 1 C.&B.
8,000′	8/4	No. 1 C.&B.

BEECH

65,000′	4/4	Log Run

We shall be pleased to quote on any of the above stock

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Immediate Shipment

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QUALICUM QUALITY LUMBER
Rough Fir Timbers
Any size up to 60 feet long
Select Grades a Specialty
Market wanted for Rough Cedar Timbers
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50,000 one dollar ($1.00) bottles Free to horsemen who give the Wonder a fair trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation of the Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distemper, etc. Send 25c for Mailing Package, etc. Agents wanted. Write your address plainly. DR. BELL, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

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Bone Dry Stock
Well Manufactured
Mill Run

1 Cars 1 x 7—9—11"—10/16'
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2 Cars 8 x 8"—10/16'

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Glendyne, Que	C. N. Ry.
Estcourt, Que.	C. N. Ry.
Sully, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
Edmundston, N. B.	C.P.R., C.N.R. and Temiscouata Ry.
Magaguadavic, N.B.	C. P. R.

Saw and Shingle Mills	Railway Connections
Baker Brook, N. B.	C.N.Ry., Temiscouata Ry.
Blaster Rock, N.B.	C. P. R.
Summit, N. B.	C. N. R.
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Nelson, N. B.	C. N. Ry.
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Estimated at 70,000,000
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This timber is in Ontario and within a few hours ride of Toronto.

Write us for quotations

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It is no fraud !
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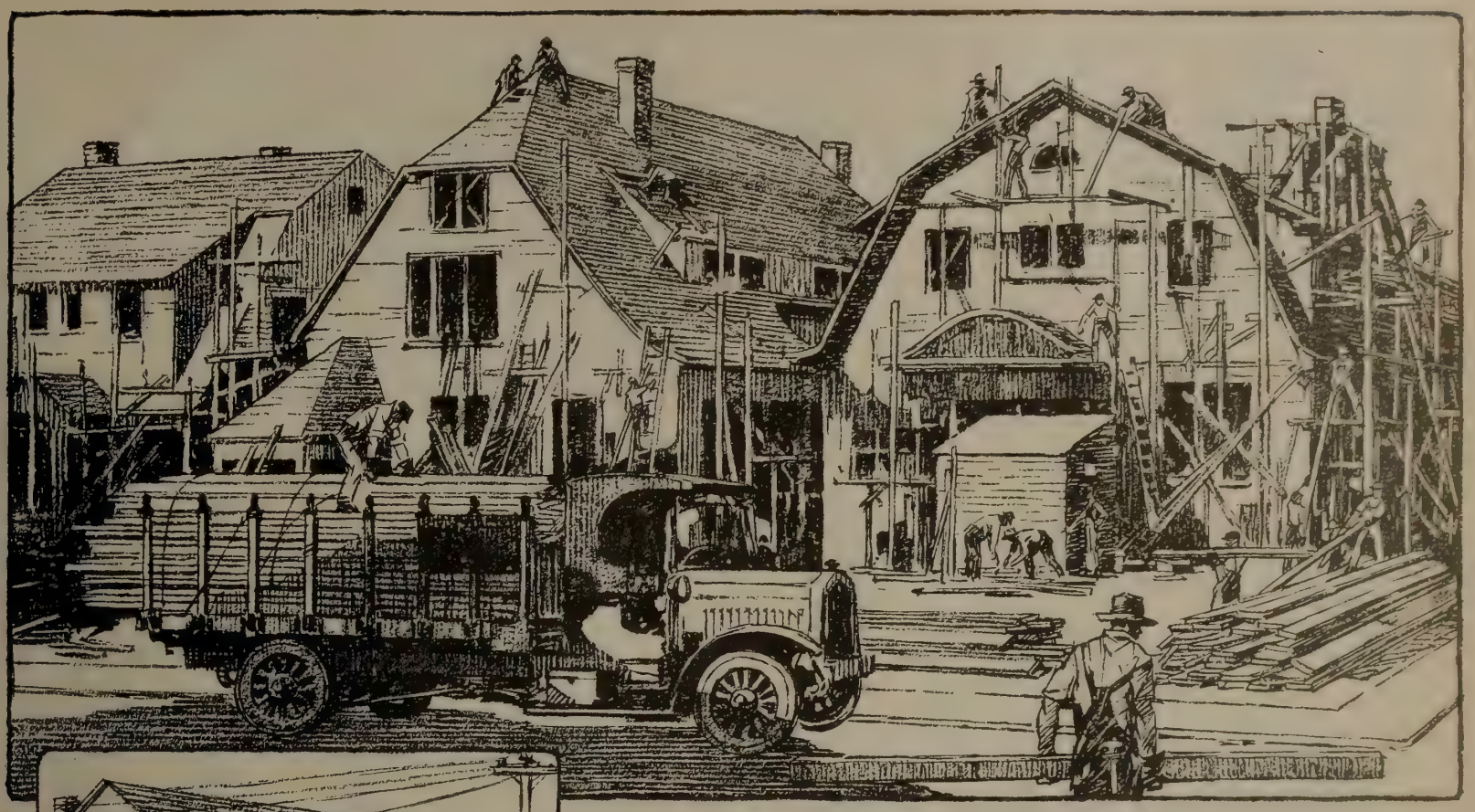

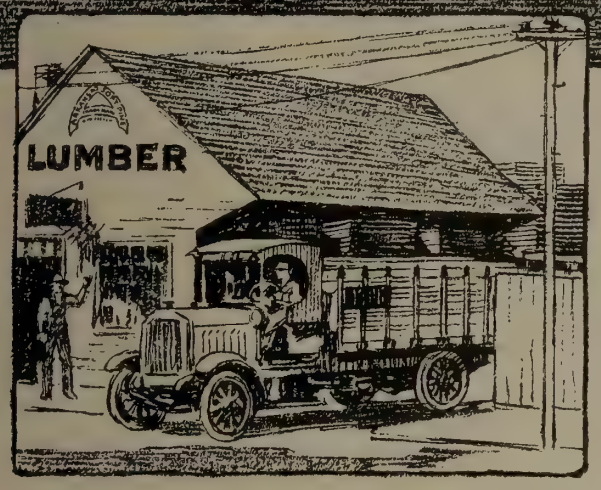

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4/4, 5/4, 6/4 & 8/4" Basswood in all grades

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1 " 4/4" Can.. Oak No. 2 & 3 Common

5 Cars 10/4" S. Elm No. 1 C & B
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Crating in all sizes.

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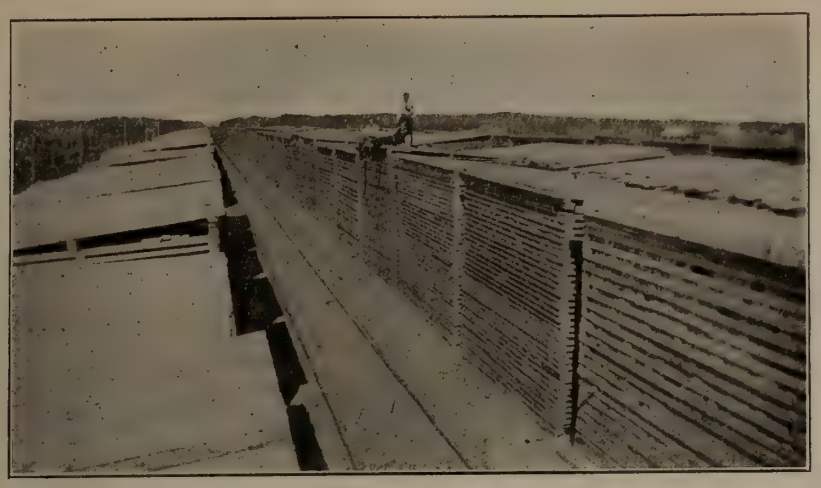

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Special Announcement to the Trade

We are now acting as distributing agents in Canada for

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The new plant is now fully equipped with three lathes and can turn out Rotary Cut Veneers up to ten feet long. The panel plant is one of the best on the continent, waterproof glue only being used in the manufacture of the ply wood. Panels can be supplied in any wood with mahogany, walnut and oak faces. The Company will also specialize in a cheap 3 ply panel built of birch and will also make a specialty of single ply VENEERS in BIRCH, BASSWOOD ETC. CUT TO DIMENSION. Mail your enquiries to above address.

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This is a good time to conserve your capital by making your purchases in this manner

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are **CASH BUYERS** *of*

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AUSTIN & NICHOLSON

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Largest Producers of **Railroad Ties** *In the Dominion*

Pine and Spruce—Lumber—Lath—Piling

Railroad Ties—Pulpwood

FIRST CLASS PLANING-MILL EQUIPMENT

Facilities for delivering Pulpwood to Michipicoten Harbour, Lake Superior

Splendid facilities for Dressing and Matching in straight car lots, one or more widths

Mills at NICHOLSON, ONTARIO, Main Line C.P.R.

WANTED

HEMLOCK

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Spruce - Jack Pine - White Pine

Send List Showing Widths and Lengths
Quoting Lowest Cash Prices

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Stratford Special No. 1 Marine Oakum

is guaranteed to meet specifications of

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and receives the highest classification of the American Bureau of Shipping and of Lloyds Register of Shipping.

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Manufacturers of

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Prompt shipment of Fir timbers in all sizes and up to 100 feet in length

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FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

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12000	"	4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak FAS	25000	"	4/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
15000	"	4/4x6" & up Qtd. White Oak No. 1 Com.	2000	"	5/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
2680	"	3/4x13/17" Sap Gum, FAS	32000	"	6/4 Sound Wormy Chestnut
4700	"	3/4x3/.12 Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	5000	"	4/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
400	"	5/4x6" Plain Red Gum, FAS	10000	"	5/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
4000	"	4/4x6" up Sap Gum, No. 1 Com.	10000	"	6/4 Chestnut No. 1 C&B
5000	"	8/4x6" up Qtd. Red Gum, C&B	43000	"	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 C&B
8000	"	5/4x6" Plain White Oak, FAS	1000	"	4/4 Soft Elm No. 3 Com.
2000	"	6/4x4" Plain White Oak, No. 1 C.	12000	"	8/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
15000	"	6/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	15000	"	12/4 Soft Elm No. 2 C&B
10000	"	8/4x6" Plain Red Oak, FAS	5285	"	12/4 Oak No. 2 C&B
25000	"	8/4x4" Plain Red Oak, No. 1 C.	6000	"	12/4 Oak No. 2 & 3 Com.
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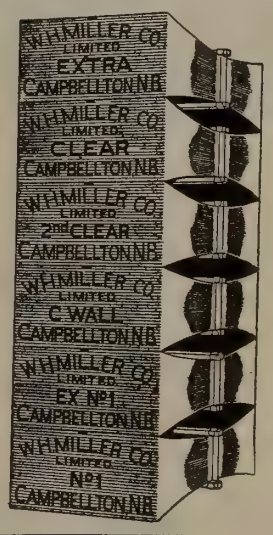
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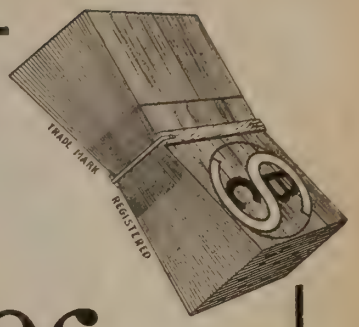

BUY BRITISH COLUMBIA Red Cedar Shingles

There is a sentiment connected with Red Cedar Shingles which is often overlooked in the every day matter of fact business transactions. They are a nature product with centuries of age behind them. On the practical side there are many outstanding features and selling points connected with Red Cedar Shingles that are also often overlooked.

It is the intention in this column to monthly present some of the outstanding features connected with British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles. With a view to placing prominently before retail lumbermen some of these talking points which will enable them to successfully sell 40 year roofs there are many outstanding examples in every district on the continent of shingle roofs which still afford perfect roof protection after 25, 30 and even 40 years, in many cases without repair.

A few years ago it was the endeavor of shingle manufacturers to secure quantity production. This resulted in an out-turn of a low grade shingle which did not possess the longlife necessary to a proper roof. This idea has been changed and the present endeavor is to better the grade and quality of shingle manufacturing. The present edge grain, thick shingle when properly laid with proper weather exposure and zinc-coated nails enables the retail lumberman or building expert to guarantee to his customers roofing protection for many years more than any other manufactured roofing covering.

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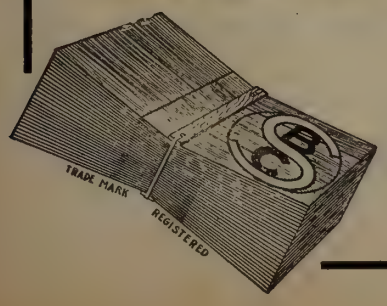

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200 M.	2 x 5	"	"	"	
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If you need STOCK PINE DOORS, Clear or Paint Quality, VENEER DOORS, made to detail, SPECIAL MILLWORK, of the Highest Quality obtainable, or BEAVER BRAND HARDWOOD FLOORING, write us with your requirements, which will receive our attention whether your needs are great or small.

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For Consideration

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In the event of a FIRE. The ALLIANCE has Paid the LUMBERMEN In the PAST
$5,470,626.97
It has, Ready to Take Care of Future Losses, a Net Surplus of
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U. S. Epperson Underwriting Co.,
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Quebec, Canada, January 3, 1921.

Gentlemen:

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your cheque covering your share of the loss on our plant destroyed by fire on the 5th of December last.

We wish to express our sincere thanks and deep appreciation for the prompt and satisfactory way in which you have settled our loss. The fact that you had sixty days to settle the matter, and that your cheque was sent barely three weeks after our loss, has been noted and very much appreciated by the Bank of Montreal and ourselves.

Hoping for better luck for both of us in the future and the continuation of very agreeable business relations, as in the past, we remain,

Yours very truly,
CANADA LUMBER & BOX CO., LTD.
G. Garneau, Secy.-treas.

ANY Company suffering loss under policies of the LUMBERMEN'S UNDERWRITING ALLIANCE may expect the same kind of settlement as outlined in this letter. Particulars regarding our service may be obtained by addressing the

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LUMBER

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1 x 6	6/4 x 8	2 x 6
1 x 8	2 x 4	2 x 8
1 x 10	2 x 6	2 x 10
5/4 x 4	2 x 8	3 x 7 & up
5/4 x 5	2 x 10	3 x 8
5/4 x 6	3 x 8	3 x 10
5/4 x 8	3 x 10	
5/4 x 10	3 x 12	
5/4 x 12		

Also No. 1 and No. 2 Culls
No. 1 White Pine 4 ft. Lath.
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No. 3 White Pine 4 ft. Lath.

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In no phase of our business is care more thoughtfully exercised than in the selection and training of men for their places in this organization.

The importance of this will be recognized by those who realize the value of fire prevention work.

Our insurance policy is not only a guarantee of prompt payment of fire loss, but it also carries with it a service that includes a regular fire prevention inspection on your property.

A thorough fire prevention inspection may save your property from destruction, and it will also assist a great deal in accumulating larger savings which will result in better insurance for less money.

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Licensed in Canada—Legal Everywhere.

This man is using AMBEST Metallic Packing in his Plant.

All sizes in one can

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and

Rossed Pulp Wood

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Spruce three and one half million feet; pulpwood 1500 cords rough and 1500 cords peeled. Communicate with

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6	"	2 x 6 up "	3	"	8/4 s. elm.
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6		2 x 4 up hemlock.	3		4/4 & 6/4 basswood.
4		1 x 4 up "	3		4/4 & 6/4 h. maple.
1	"	1 x 4 up crating.	3		8/4 h. maple.

Will sell on grade. ONE YEAR ON STICKS. Prices right.

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We can supply you with any quantity of rough or dressed white and red pine, jack pine and hemlock. Also birch flooring, lath, etc.

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Pulpwood, Lumber, Spoolwood, Ties and Shingles

Cedar Shingles—All Grades

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Write or wire us (collect) for prices, and be sure to ask about our Beef

THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO

MONTREAL SYDNEY, N.S. HAMILTON

Canada Lumberman

founded 1880

The National Lumber Journal for Forty Years

Issued on the 1st and 15th of every month by

HUGH C. MacLEAN PUBLICATIONS, Limited

THOS. S. YOUNG, Managing Director

HEAD OFFICE - - - - 347 Adelaide Street, West, TORONTO

VANCOUVER - - - - - - - - Winch Building
MONTREAL - - - - - 119 Board of Trade Bldg.
WINNIPEG - - - - - Electric Railway Chambers
NEW YORK - - - - - - - 296 Broadway
CHICAGO - - - - Room 803, 63 E. Adams St.
LONDON, ENG. - - - - 16 Regent Street, S.W.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Canada, United States and Great Britain, $3.00 per year, in advance; other foreign countries embraced in the General Postal Union, $4.00.

Single copies, 20 cents.

Authorized by the Postmaster-General for Canada, for transmission as second-class matter.

Vol. 41 Toronto, June 15, 1921 No. 12

New Department is Rendering Service

When the Canadian Lumbermen's Association established a transportation department and appointed a competent traffic manager to supervise this branch the Association took a progressive step and one in which valuable service can be rendered.

For many years lumbermen have been at the mercy of the railway companies in the matter of classification, rates, tariffs, deliveries, demurrage charges, minimum weights on lumber, scaling, etc., and in very few instances in their dealings with the roads has satisfaction been speedily obtained. Some of the larger concerns, able to maintain a traffic department, have been perhaps more fortunate, for their officials are thoroughly conversant with tariffs, routing and schedules and the many underlying provisos. When the ordinary individual attempted to clear up an disputed point with the common carriers, particularly when and where the difference was of a technical character, he found that it took a very short interview for him to realize that he was up against a stone wall; at least he was made to feel that way and was somewhat in the position of a client trying to plead his own case without the assistance of a lawyer. Everyone knows the old axiom regarding the client who enters court without employing legal counsel. To phrase it mildly, he generally cuts a sorry figure and loses out.

The Canadian Lumbermen's Association, in inaugurating a traffic department, is doing something really worth while to assist shippers in all transportation matters. Mr. R. L. Sargant, the new manager, comes highly recommended for the work in which he is engaged, being qualified by long experience and association. He now reports, that that he is in a position to handle all matters relating to transportation. If any lumbermen have old claims, either for overcharge or loss or damage still open with any of the carriers, he asks that he be made acquainted with the facts, and declares that he will undertake to see what he can do in arriving at an amicable settlement. When sending in papers Mr. Sargant requests that original claim file, including the original bill of lading and original paid freight bill or complete copies of the correspondence be presented, as well as all documents which form part of the claim. "If you send us the original papers we will take good care of them and see that they are returned to you intact after they have served our purpose," he adds.

That he is anxious to extend the work of his department beyond the ordinary routine duties and render a real, genuine service, is indicated by Mr. Sargant's inquiry ofthe members of the C. L. A. if they know of any specific instance where the freight rates from their particular shipping points are not in line with those from contiguous territories. He also asks, if shippers are paying local rates to and from junction points to any territory either in Canada or the United States simply because the carriers have not seen fit to publish through rates, that the facts be made known to him.

Mr. Sargant has undertaken other matters of importance, and when everything is in proper shape no doubt an application will be made for certain reductions in the rates in the East, particularly as, roughly speaking, carrying charges are now 100 per cent. higher than they were at the beginning of the war.

Printers' Strike still on.

This is the first issue of the Canada Lumberman since the strike began. All our other publications are coming out too---only a day or two behind time.

Not doing so badly, are we?

It is some job surely, but obstacles that seemed insuperable at first are being gradually beaten down.

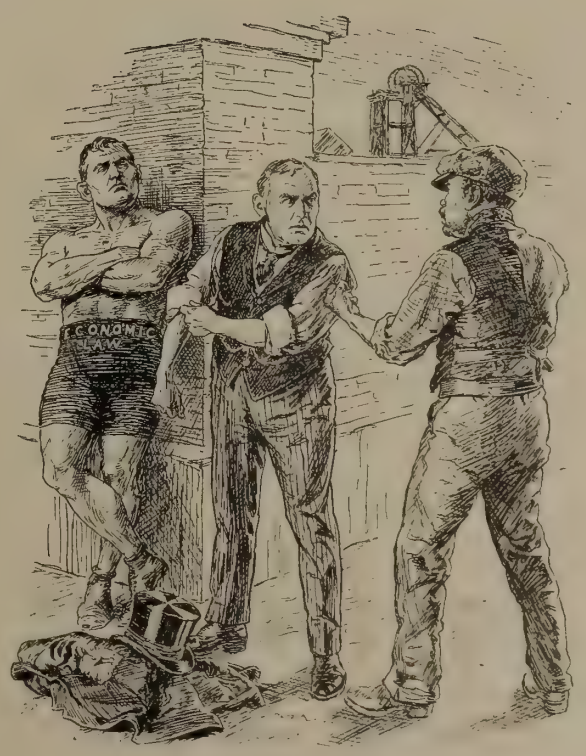
We are in this fight till we win---or Hades freezes over.

In 1920 we voluntarily gave our men a ten per cent increase. They agreed that this took care of the then high cost of living. Everything was fine, they said.

Now, with the cost of living materially reduced, they asked an increase of 36 per cent---working four hours less.

These demands were entirely at variance with the trend of the times. Employees in other industries are meeting the new conditions loyally by accepting reductions. We, on our part, shall continue the fight because we are right. The men, on their part, will continue the fight - if they do so - because agitators from the United States order them to.

Another thing---only the Open Shop in future. In recent negotiations the pressmen offered to return if we dismissed our present employees who stood loyally by us. Nothing of that kind doing. We will go out of business rather than betray loyalty.



UP AGAINST IT.

CAPITAL TO LABOUR. "YOU MAY SUCCEED IN KNOCKING ME OUT, BUT DON'T FORGET THAT THEN YOU'LL HAVE TO FIGHT A CHAMPION THAT NO ONE CAN STAND UP AGAINST."

—From Punch

How Lumber Situation Stands in the West

Shingle Mills in British Columbia are Busy—Tendency of Logs to Decrease in Value—Prairie Trade May Soon Show Improvement—Good Demand for Lath

It may not be exactly in the form of crumbs from the rich man's table, but there is a little unexpected business being received by B. C. coast lumber manufacturers at the present time that could be classed more in the nature of a windfall from the rich uncle. In this case the rich uncle is the U. S. market, on both coasts and the wind which has made the orders fall into the hands of the B. C. lumber manufacturers is the strike of ship's crews on vessels in all Pacific ports of the U. S. This strike has been going on for some time now, and is apparently making little progress toward settlement. Meantime it has been diverting so much shingle business for the Atlantic coast to the shingle mills in this Province that they are all busy and are running day and night in many cases. Orders totalling many millions of shingles for New York delivery have been placed recently, and are still being placed. The operators in most cases claim that the rates paid are not profitable, but, nevertheless, they are accepting the business, and it is therefore fair to presume that there is at least a slight margin in it, though cedar logs and bolts are still held high.

An Interesting Feature of Trade.

One of the interesting features of this Atlantic trade is that mills which have been unable to get into Eastern markets because of lack of dry-kiln accommodation are getting their full share of the present waterborne trade. The reason is that cargo shipments go by space, not by weight, as rail trade, and a thousand shingles is shipped at 75 cents, whether kiln-dried or not. Now that returns are coming in from earlier shingle shipments by water to the Atlantic seaboard, it is said that undried shingles have arrived in perfect condition, apparently having had sufficient time to make and become fully seasoned on the voyage. Whether they have 1 st weight sufficiently to compete with the kiln-dried stock in case of reshipment by rail inland from the Atlantic ports is not stated.

Bookings for cargo space for shingles have been taken well ahead of sailing dates of all regular steamers to the Atlantic. So far shipments to Montreal and Eastern Canada by water have been slow to materialize, though some business is waiting, and the C. G. M. M. Canadian Carrier is fixed for a cargo to Montreal as soon as she loads.

Atlantic ports are not alone in looking to B. C. mills for their immediate pressing lumber requirements. California, which usually gets all its lumber importations from Washington and Oregon mills, is now placing orders in B. C. A week ago one California firm placed an order for 3,000,000 feet through the H. R. MacMillan Export Co., Ltd. This was for No. 1 and No. 2 common.

The shipment will go south on the first steamer despatched in the new service the C. G. M. M. is instituting between B. C. and California ports. S.S. Canadian Importer, en route from Australia, is to be diverted for the time to the new coast service, and will take out the first cargo. The C. G. M. M. has announced that the Canadian Rover, which left Galveston, Texas, on May 28 for Ocean Falls, B.C., with a cargo of sulphur and is due to arrive June 25, and the Canadian Observer, are fixed for the new California schedule after arrival on this coast.

Lath for the California trade are also in big demand at the present moment, and heavy shipments south have been made on a $4.25 basis, which is very different from the prevailing high figures of a year ago, which were more than four times that price for a time. The southern market is reported as bare of lath stocks, and there is a small boom on in home building in Los Angeles, Sacramento and other Californian centres. The B. C. trade is slightly handicapped by the coast freight rate of 45 cents on lath, while the rate out of Columbia River to California ports is 37½ cents—when they can ship. Other lumber orders are in sight and are likely to be placed if there is no change in the marine strike situation. Even Mexico is finding that she cannot buy lumber from Pacific Coast States, and inquiries have begun to come in from that country.

Seetles Status of Wholesalers on Tax.

A confirmatory leter from R. W. Breadner of the Dominion Taxation Office, Ottawa, has been received by the Vancouver office of the Pacific Coast Shippers' Association on the vexed question as to whether the wholesalers were entitled to pass along the 2 per cent. tax charged by the lumber manufacturers. Mr. Breadner wired last week, in reply to representations by the wholesalers, that they could invoice the 2 per cent. and pass it along. His letter makes the ruling definite and of record. This puts it on exactly the same basis as the 1 per cent. ta imposed last year. According to the interpretations put on, the new act, when it was first received on the coast, it was clear that the manufacturers could invoice the 2 per cent. to wholesaler or retailer, whichever he was selling to. But it was held that the wording of the act was such that the wholesaler could not compel payment, as there was no definite order to the retail lumber dealer to pay other than direct to manufacturers. Hence the interpretation officially made now by Mr. Breadner clears the field of confusion.

There is a definite tendency for logs to gradually lower in price on the coast market, though no official changes have been made in ruling quotations. There has been an increase in the stocks held in booms at Vancouver and Fraser River points, and quite recently a good number of tows which had been held in up-coast shelter bays for two weeks or more by rough weather have been arriving to add to the visible supply. One cause of increased stocks in the Fraser River is the annual high water, making towing, in face of flood conditions, almost impossible. This high water began early this season, much earlier than usual, and it generally continues during June and July. That will to a certain extent prevent fresh supplies reaching mills on the river. The big Miami Corporation operation on the Lillooet, back of Port Haney, on the north bank of the Fraser, will, however, be able to drive down stream to all the mills at the Royal City and below.

Demand in Rail Trade is Improving.

Noticeable improvement marks the rail trade, principally from Eastern Canada, during the past few weeks. This applies in particular to cedar and spruce siding and to finishing grades of fir. There is a great deal yet to be desired in the rail trade, as the competition of Southern pine is still a severe handicap, the B. C. lumbermen find. The prairie trade might at any time now show some definite return to life. Hitherto this season business has been confined severely to sorting-up orders, as many as thirty specifications for one car being noted in a single order. While everything promises fairly well, those who are in closest touch with the prairies are not at all optimistic of any general revival of lumber demand from the Western Provinces this season, even if a good harvest were assured. There has been a little flurry in silo stock, in part due to the efforts of the Western Retail Lumber Dealers' Association to work up a campaign to sell "2,000 silos in 1921." The farmers needthe silos, as they are going in more and more for dairying and mixed farming, and the use of the silo has been successfully demonstrated on the prairie, but the idea the farmer has is that lumber for a silo should be very inexpensive. Firms with a reputation for making a good silo do not find themselves able to hook up with orders on the basis of their quality.

Japanese Business is Falling Off.

Reports now are that the Japanese market is overbought. The Japanese have been buying re-saw mills and re-manufacturing the squares into sizes suitable for their local trade, which has now fallen off. The activity is ascribed in part to the rebuilding of Tokio after the big fire of earlier in the year. Thattemporary impetus has run its course. Eleven million feet of railway ties and timbers for Newchang, China, have been occupying the export mills to a certain extent. One cargo of 5,100,000 has been despatched by the Canadian Highlander of the C. G. M. M. The other cargo is to load directly. S.S. Canadian Inventor has about completed her cargo of lumber for South Africa.

Coast lumber manufacturers are prone to believe that they are living from hand to mouth, and that their visible means of support are not about as precarious as the fabled ravens which fed the prophet. However, with one small source added to another, the industry has been keeping going in better shape than anticipated earlier in the season. True, no mills are running to capacity, and the large logging camps are only opened in part, if at all. But the total output, both of logs and lumber, is steadily increasing. For the week of June 5 the cut exceeded orders by 1,564,000 feet, or 6.27 per cent.; it exceeded shipments by 2,624,000, or 10.52 per cent.; while orders exceeded shipments by 1,060,000, or 4.53 per cent. The reports from Mountain mills are less reassuring, while from northern B. C., along the lines of the Canadian National, the reopening of mills is very slow.

Experiment in Camp Teaching Endorsed

Work of the Frontier College Commended by "The Post," Liverpool, England —Teacher Must Share Hardships aud Dangers of His Pupils

I have been reading a very remarkable book by Alfred Fitzpatrick, the principal of the Frontier College, a remarkable institution called into being for the purpose of forming educational systems amid the very backwoods of Canada. It challenges a comparison with the daring progressiveness of the New World and the slow, cautious, steady and conservative methods of the Old. In "The University in Overalls," published by the Hunter-Rose Company, Toronto, ($2), Mr. Fitzpatrick shows that classes must be held not merely in the schools and universities, but in the workshop, in the camps, fields and scattered places of the earth where men gather to earn their bread. The author boldly holds that the ambitious teacher who wishes to have a successful class in a workshop, or a camp, must work, like his pupils, at the trade itself, share its hardships and dangers, and so having won his pupils' respect by his skill and pluck, lead them into those vast fields of knowledge, from which so many of them have been shut out by poverty, and so many more by their own wilful negligence.

It is a daring though not irreverent picture that Mr. Fitzpatrick gives when he writes: "The Nazarene went with his students to their work and taught them how to land a catch of fish, how to handle a boat in a storm; as well as how to heal and comfort the sick." It gives us a new light on Messianic theology not without its charm and beauty. He warns the teacher against getting a light job, if he would win the respect of the men he wishes to teach. "There is a certain prejudice against men who do not engage in the regular routine of the work in hand. There is danger of being classed with the several parasites who shadow the workman for the sole purpose of exploiting them. Even a welfare agent may come under suspicion.

"Coming into the camp I was directed to the tent where the instructor bunked along with four or five other laborers, and soon I greeted my chum. In appearance there was nothing of the college man about him. At sight no Alma Mater would have claimed him. Without doubt nobody who had any acquaintance with students would have supposed that two months previous he had carried off a scholarship in philosophy. The fellow I greeted was a navvy pure and simple, and he certainly looked the part. During my stay at the camp, however, I learned that the influence of the college had exerted itself even among mule drivers, scraper-holders, graders and ditchers."

The Aloofness of the Settlements

That the author has a very democratic outlook can be realized from the above, but his view on the field for a woman instructor is even more remarkable. I hate giving quotations in bulk. It is never completely fair to the author, because naturally he wishes to sell his book, and sometimes a few quotations can give the gist of it. But I cannot help quoting the following because withtout it my remarks on our various settlements and hostels would be without point.

"At these times, too, more than ever the university women must give fuller heed to certain duties too long neglected. Community service has daily widened its fields of usefulness. When will the woman graduate see that with her mind enriched partly by public expense, and with her broader vision, she has an obligation to go for a time—not just as a supervisor and welfare agent—but as an actual worker and teacher in the shirt factories, the cotton mills, the crowded offices, or where, amid machinery and clatter of activity, women workers, too often lacking her acquirements, are herded together. The woman graduate, as such, who is continuing her studies may well receive credits towards her degree on her manual work, as she strives for a time to make more wholesome the lives and outlook of those whose days are spent in sorting and parcelling, in sewing a garment or tending a loom. If misguided youths in camps needs the presence of the university instructor, even so does the conversation of a band of girl employees in a mill group need direction. Too long have women graduates left the leadership in such matters to minds less fitted to guide."

Mr. Fitzpatrick has put his finger on the weak spot not only on the work of the Canadian woman graduate with a mission to teach the ill-trained, ill-educated workwoman, but also on the English system as applied in London, Liverpool and Manchester. We must realize that in the beginning the teacher must seek his or her pupils. Even when some-benevolent person conceives the idea of founding a University Settlement in a district of some slum such as Hoxton, the south end of Liverpool, or Ancoats, Manchester, the place stands aloof from the ordinary life of the people. More often than not the teacher, a man or woman, with great ability, tact and knowledge, through some innate shyness or other defect of manner, hesitates about visiting the homes of the people to win their confidence in order that the children may visit the settlement to gain the benefit of its teaching. I used to teach at one myself in a certain district of London. Looking back, I can see that I adopted, perhaps unconsciously, the very best method of getting the attention and even warm interest of my class. I taught them history not as it is given in the dry-as-dust history books, and I purposely gave as little attention as I could to the drum and trumpet chronicle of kings and warriors. I began with the life in that very district from the time when time is reckoned as Periods and Ages, gave them a description of the fauna and flora, that is the animals and vegetation, and after showing them pictures of the mammoth, the gigantic lions and tigers, the size of our present elephants. When I told them stories of how these animals, with gigantic lizards, twenty times as large as a full-sized crocodile, roamed up and down the woods which filled the Thames Valley, on which the modern London was built, how the primitive man lived in caves or bushes, like the bushmen in Africa, and how he had gradually progressed through the long ages to his present state, and when I took them to South Kensington Museum on a Saturday to see the skeletons and fossils of the cave man age, you may rest assured that my pupils saw that there was more in history than the mere birth and reign, and death of kings and queens.

The New Movement and the Old

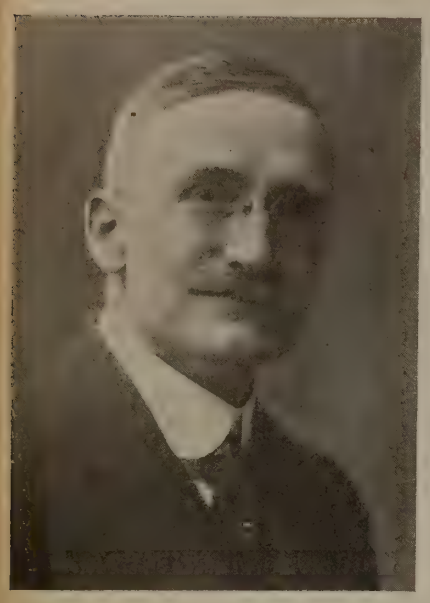
I was free of their homes because I was one of themselves. Although I have earned my bread as a journalist and author for over twenty-five years I have always regarded my self just as much a workman as I was in those days when I wore an apron, squared a lithographic stone in a machine and superintended a "five thousand run" or the printing of five thousand circulars or whatnot. But your University Settlement teacher can never have this feeling. To begin with he knows no handicraft or trade, beyond teaching. He would be as strange in the midst of a workshop as the average workman would be in the midst of a university.

In my early days the dream of the greatly daring workman (more often, the work lad) was to get away from the workshop to the office, the college, perhaps the university and then escape the thraldom of manual labor for ever. We who had toiled and moiled in the workshop or the foundry had none of these illusions, or hypocrisies about the dignity of labor so often talked of by popes, kings, princes and political economists—in other words, by those who knew nothing of its hardships and its scanty reward for service to the community. We knew that the dignified side of labor was the looking on and watching other people do it. I once said in jest to a friend that it ought to be an axiom of political economy that for every man that would take on the navvy's work of breaking up the streets for four shillings a day, one would find fifty men who would look on and watch him for nothing. But I have since felt and seen that was a sub-conscious protest against my fourteen years' hard labor in the workshop begun at a time when certain bumptious so-called labor leaders of my acquaintance were either in the cradle, or were not in existence. Hard work without education, music, a knowledge of some of the arts, what is that but the life of a brute beast?

I have a dream on the other side of lads and young men who will temporarily leave the workshop for the college and the university and then come back to enrich the minds of their mates by a new and vigorous culture, which will make for spiritual, intellectual, and material happiness; of workmen graduates coming back to hold classes in various subjects in the very workshops in which they once labored, and of a host of new University Settlements staffed by ex-workman teachers, who will give new life, new vigor, nay even new honesty, as well as a broader, more enlightened outlook than that which has previously existed. What the working class suffers to-day is due to its own ignorance. Once they realize the real strength and wisdom that education alone can give, the little pedantic theories of the curled darlings trained at Eton and Harvard that labor is unfit to govern will soon receive their quietus.

For the first time in the history of Canada a settler has been given a jail sentence for setting out a fire which eventually did great damage. In the Sudbury Police Court recently a settler was sentenced to one month fo rstarting a fire which eventually destroyed half a million of pine.

Mr. McBean Had Enjoyable Holiday.



John A. McBean
Toronto

John A. McBean of McBean & Verrall, wholesale lumber dealers, 15 Bathurst street, Toronto, returned the later end of May from a five months' visit to California. Mr. McBean, who was accompanied by Mrs. McBean, reports having had a delightful tour in the Southern State and visiting numerous points of interest. He motored many thousands of miles over the finest tar macadam roads and witnessed mountain and marine scenery that will live long in connection with the delightful associations of the trip.

When Mr. McBean takes a holiday he believes in taking a real one. He did not receive a business letter from his firm in Toronto in all the time that he was away, so that he knew nothing of whether trade was good, bad or indifferent. He enjoyed complete relaxation, and it was only when he returned to Vancouver early in May that he became aware that things were pretty quiet in Canada, as well as in British Columbia.

Early in the year Mr. McBean called upon several hardwood firms in Los Angeles and found that they were only doing about 50 per cent. of the normal amount of business. The cheaper classes of houses costing from $3,000 to $4,000, put up quickly and with little thought of permanence, were going up in many sections, Douglas fir being used principally for construction. The $10,000 to $15,000 residences, in which hardwood flors and interior trim are used, were not being built at all, owing to the prevailing dullness. On his way to Toronto Mr. McBean stopped over at a number of points. He spent most of his time at Redondo Beach, Cal., which is known as the "Carnation City," and had the pleasure of meeting a number of Canadians.

Camps May Still Be Improved Upon.

It is pleasing to note that improvements are gradually being made from time to time in the lumber camps of the various parts of Canada. The tendency in the way of sanitation and equipment has been in an upward direction for some time.

Some years ago there used to be rather a coarse and unpalatable menu, but to-day all the delicacies of a modern hotel are served at the meals, although possibly not in quite as dainty and attractive a style. The food, however, is good, wholesome and abundant, the meats, vegetables and pastry, as well as the different stews, being exceedingly well prepared. The only complaint now heard, if any at all, is that the meals lack variety, but this is not a serious objection, considering that the camps are located many miles from the larger centres of civilization and practically all supplies have to be bought ahead for many months.

In time no doubt the same advancement and evidence of progress and convenience will be manifested in the sleeping arrangement and sanitation facilitis of the camps. Already many of the more considerate and progressive companies are using single iron beds with springs and mattress.

Writing to the "Canada Lumberman," one who recently visited the camps of a none too progressive logging concern, says that it is time that the name "bunkhouse" was dropped and the term "sleeping quarters" or "dormitories" used. "In one bunkhouse that I visited last winter there were seventy-five men sleeping, and most of their clothes, especially their socks, was drying at the same time. There was great need for more ventilation, which is secured in part by several ventilators in the roof. There were 24,750 cubic feet of air space in this bunkhouse, with an average of about seventy-five men sleeping in the building every night. This allows each man only 320 cubic feet, and as 600 cubic feet per mon is considered necessary, it would appear that the ventilation of the camp was insufficient. The bunks are built around the sides and at one end of the building in two tiers, upper and lower, and two men in each bunk, do not afford desirable sleeping quarters. Any form of vermin can spread with the greatest disease, and some of the men are never free from pests which soon communicate themselves to all the men in their bunks. An attmpt was made to get rid of the vermin by means of fumigating with a mixture of sulphuric acid and sodium cyanide, which produces hydro-cyanic acid.

"Then, again, the stables were located too near the lake so that the water supply was in danger of contamination, and all refuse from the kitchen drained into the same body of water, which was undesirable. In the spring and summer this refuse would be a breeding-place for flies. No bathing facilities were afforded in the camp, and while there were two tubs, these receptacles were supplid principally for washing cloths. Surely it is time some of our camps made a little more progress than those I have outlined."

Minimum Wage for Lumber Employees?

Peter Heenan of Kenora, Labor member in the Ontario Legislature, announces that he will introduce at the next session of that body legislation providing for a minimum wage in the lumber and pulpwood industry. He is already busy upon framing the bill with a view to starting it early and building up support for it.

Mr. Heenan believes that every industry making use of public resources for its raw material should be required to pay a minimum wage bill that will approximate, at least, a standard of living as laid down by the "Family Budget" issued at Ottawa. This idea is to apply to sawmills and pulp and paper mills at the outset. Mr. Heenan states that the measure will not deal harshly with any enterprise and added that he thought, if an employer objected on the plea that he could not pay the minimum wage without operating his business at a loss, then the Government should have the right to step in and get at the facts. If it appeared on investigation that there was ground for the objection, then it would be for the Government to make concessions to the employer in the way of reduced dues on timber to enable wage increases to be made up to the minimum.

According to Mr. Heenan, the proposed bill would give the Provincial government power to take these measures where it was found that the inability of an industry to pay fair wages was due to inefficient management.

New Lumber Yard Opened in Hespeler.

Robert Stewart, Limited, of Guelph, have opened a branch yard in Hespeler, Ont., and have secured the premises of the old shoddy mill across the G. T. R. tracks from W. A. Kribs, Limited. On this site is the old mill, a two-storey stone building, 350 ft. long and 60 ft. wide, besides about 10 acres of land. The G. T. R. runs through the property and the C. P. R. is right across the road. Robert Stewart, Limited, are putting in some small machines at the start and equipping the yards and sheds with such stock as is required in an up-to-date lumber yard. Fred W. Plank, formerly of the Frank H Harris Lumber Co., Toronto, who has had some twenty years' experience in the retail and wholesale lumber business, will manage the new branch yard in Hespeler.

Hard to Size Up the Outlook.

There is considerable uncertainty regarding the pulpwood situation at the present time. The market is just beginning to assume a little life in Quebec and contractors are unable to tell in what direction it will continue. Speaking of the future, a leading operator said this week that one thing is sure, and that is that the pulpwood cut for next year's delivery will be appreciably smaller than it was last year, but, on the other hand, the mills seem to be generally well provided for in the way of stock, and besides this are running on a reduced scale. "We are watching the market carefully," declared another dealer, "but within a month or so expect to be in a better position to size up the situation."

Miramichi Mill Owners Convene.

A recent meeting of the mill owners of the Miramichi district was held at Newcastle, N.B., at which there was a large and representative attendance. Matters of a routine character were discussed and most of the operators present said that they had carried out minor repairs to their plants, which are working ten hours a day. Some mills did not start up until the latter part of May. During the month of May there was no word of any lumber being shipped to the Old Country, and it was reported that prospects do not appear to be very bright. As a result, most of the millyards are so piled up with lumber that it is a question if they will operate to anything life full capacity this season.

New Addition to Lumber Office.

Frank A. Bowden & Sons, Limited, Greenwood avenue, Toronto, have completed a one-storey brick addition 25 ft. x 30 ft. to their office, tripling the available space. The former office has now been converted into a private office and the new quarters of the company are up-to-date in every respect.

Giving Consideration to the Truck Problem

Representative Lumber Retailers Tell Why They Make Use of Motor Delivery—Better Service, Expeditious Handling and Greater Economy

At this particular time of the year many a lumber retailer is considering whether it would pay to instal a truck for use in his business? In personal interviews with lumber concerns there is a general concensus that a truck pays the retail dealer in a large city in many ways. There the roads are good, deliveries frequent, long distances covered and modern means of loading adopted, so that no time is lost. In connection with the business of a retail lumber merchant in a town of from 2,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, where a large country trade is conducted; streets not paved beyond one or two leading thoroughfares; the mud deep; the roads bad and the snow a perfect barrier in the winter-time, does it pay him to employ motor delivery? These are items to which the average forest products dealer must give consideration. Naturally he weighs everything from an economic and service standpoint before making an outlay and venture of several hundred dollars. The next point to which he must give thought, is the practical economy and ability of the truck to do its work, efficiency of the maintenance and inspection system, efficiency of routing and delivery, the skill of the driver and his willingness to perform his work, etc.

Many arguments are advanced by the small retailer why he adheres closely to the horse and waggon delivery as against the motor service. The advocates of the latter are equally as energetic in upholding the modern means of transportation afforded by the up-to-date truck.

The Pros

Recently the "Canada Lumberman" secured interviews with a number of representative lumbermen throughout the East. It is interesting to read the conclusions pro and con. Let the pros speak first, and here follow some strong points advanced:—

"Yes, I believe it would pay me to put on another one or two-ton truck owing to the high cost of labor and its inefficiency. Our truck does the work of two horses and costs while in operation about the same."

"Motor trucks show a great saving over horse delivery on the long hauls. On short hauls the difference is not so great but is in favor of the truck if road conditions permit of their use."

"Service on delivery can only be accomplished by rapid transportation. In the long hauls we consider the motor truck is the only means."

"We think the motor truck can be used to good advantage, especially in the summer. The winter is the only difficulty that looms up in the service."

"I am very much in favor of motor trucks in comparison with horses, as I consider them by far the cheaper, both as to upkeep and saving of time and labor, which is a great item in the cost of conducting business at the present day."

"You might as well be out of business as out of date and the truck delivery has come to stay. It is quick, serviceable, business-like and impressive. No time is lost, and for economy and efficiency, we have no fault to find."

"We find that the cost of upkeep is about the same as for a single horse and waggon, but the deliveries are two, if not three times as numerous. There is no trouble about a holiday or Sunday feeding or any such difficulty as disposing of the stable refuse."

"We find the greatest advantages of trucks are that they enable us to give more prompt delivery to our customers. We can take business that would be too great for horse delivery, and that one man driving a truck can deliver two or three times as much lumber in a day as he could with a team excepting, of course, where the trips are short. In the winter-time when business falls off, we can lay up what trucks we do not need and when they are not in use they do not have to be looked after. The only expense that can be charged against them when not in use is interest on the investment, while horses have to be fed whether at work or not."

The Antis

These are only a few of the arguments advanced in favor of trucks. In order that the other side of the picture may be presented, the following are opinions gleaned from representative retailers:—

"Our season is too short to make the use of a motor truck profitable for delivery in view of us keeping both horses and truck."

"We do not see how we could use a motor truck in the winter-time, as the snow stays where it falls till the sun moves it in the spring-time."

"We have too many deliveries off pavements and do not think trucks are any use in the deep snow. We have considered the matter on different occasions. We have six horses and believe a truck would be of good advantage except in the winter when it would be of no real service to us."

"For mixed loads on short hauls horses are better. Depreciation on horses is much less than that of truck, and the upkeep much less proportionately for the service obtained. There are a good many places where a horse can go where it would be impossible for a truck to make a delivery. Team haul answers our purpose more economically and satisfactorily."

"We have a number of deliveries where we have to haul over new ground to get the material as close to the buildings as possible, and in many cases we could not get to it with a truck."

"On unloading from the cars and delivering, we use one horse and two waggons, and can handle more material that way than we could with a truck, and most of the time is taken up in the loading and unloading."

Well Satisfied with Truck in Logging

As stated in a former issue of the "Canada Lumberman" W. J. Foster, lumberman, of North Bay, who is well known in the Nipissing District, used a motor truck and sleighs in his log-hauling operations during the past winter at Wasing on the Canadian National Railways. The sticks hauled were principally hardwood and the distance was

Drawing timber in the bush with truck and sleighs

some 3½ miles. Two trucks were used and as much work was done with the two in hauling as could be carried out by six teams of horses.

The accompanying illustration shows a truck hauling a sleighload of logs, although on the majority of trips two sleighloads of logs were hauled. By means of a truck and two sleighs, 60 to 70 logs would be moved on a single trip. About half a million feet were drawn to Mr. Foster's mill at Wasing within two months and the cost was much

Putting Motor Truck to Its Hardest Test

Until recent years, patches of standing timber were to be found in sufficient quantity in most sections to warrant the movement of saw mill establishments to the heart of these wooded districts, thereby greatly simplifying the problem of getting the logs to the mill, says F. W. Fenn, secretary of the National Motor Truck Committee of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

In such logging camps the natural difficulties, preventing the use of improved methods of transportation, operated to make the crudest methods the most economical. Thus the sled was used to its best advantage. Often the logs were dragged to the mill by horses and oxen, and in broken country the logs were skidded down the mountain sides to the mill below. If the mill was situated near a navigable stream, the logs, in raft formation, were transported from great distances up stream by the current. Thus the cheapest known means of transportation were utilized to their fullest extent. Later, as the price of lumber advanced, the larger mills found it profitable to construct steam railways for transporting their logs.

With the passing of these great stands of timber and the consequent increase in the price of lumber, abandoned mills are now finding it profitable to gather isolated logs, scattered over a radius of from twenty to thiry miles, by transporting them over the many roads now established, and it is here that the motor truck finds its place.

Whether a lumberman, after disposing of his mules and horses,

n operate a motor truck or fleet of trucks successfully, depends, of urse, on the location of the standing timber he is cutting, the con- tion of the roads in the vicinity and the average length of the hauls. he relative distance of a tract of timber from established transporta- n almost always determines the type of equipment which could be ed most profitably in bringing the logs to the shipping point.

Tractors, horses and yarding engines have been found very fective in the logging of tracts situated near a railroad or running eam. I would not advise the installation of a motor where these thods are better suited; but when timber must be hauled many les through forest paths or over rough country roads to a railroad navigable river, it is certain that a motor truck will be found the st satisfactory unit of transportation.

Various parts of logging can be standardized. Every operation, wever, has its individual characteristics and unusual conditions. he successful co-ordination thereof requires careful analysis, great ll and experience. It would be unwise to attempt the logging of large tract of timber a long distance from transportation with a rding engine and horse team. Equally erratic would be the con- uction of an expensive railroad many miles for one claim of timber. st certainly the railroads and modern equipment are indispensable the successful maintenance and economical handling of large erations, and it is equally true and certain that the fundamentals well established in motor truck and trailer logging.

It is human for men to be influenced by the success or failure others. Unfortunately the controlling conditions which determine ccess or failure are not always carefully analyzed, and men boldly ter, or timidly retire, without giving their individual operations the cessary analytical thought; and if they are unskilled and inex- rienced, they neglect to secure expert advice from those possessing actical knowledge. Numerous novices in the logging and trucking siness have been innocently misled and induced into hauling logs th motor-trucks by well motived but over-zealous truck salesmen o have observed and compiled statistics upon good successful erations, leading the novice to the general assumption that all ses are similar and possess equal merit. Some have failed because lack of experience, improper roads, insufficient capital, because of wing made contracts for hauling at far too small a figure; some cause logs were not furnished regularly for loading and hauling, developing that the operation was not properly balanced. Many ers are meeting with pronounced success with this kind of equip- nt. Four years ago this system was virtually unknown. At sent it is estimated that we have in the northwest, where the ber is large and formerly considered too heavy for such conveyors, rly 500 trucks and trailers hauling for distances of six or seven les.

It has been demonstrated that a five-ton truck with an eight and -half ton double bunk trailer can average carrying of 4,000 feet load. Many loads of 5,000 and sometimes 6,000 feet are trans- ted on this equipment on good private roads, as officials are ally wisely exacting in the weight of loads hauled on publicly structed rights of way. This calls attention to the advisability securing as light equipment as consistent with safety in maximum ds, the weight of equipment being considered part of a road load. truck and trailer will carry an average load of 4,000 feet, can be ded in from 10 to 15 minutes; therefore, it is not difficult for one perienced in logging to analyze his particular operations, secure proper logging and hauling equipment and have it all well bal- ed and associated.

Breezy Notes of General Interest

L. Vachin is rebuilding his sawmill at St. Joseph de Beauce, Que., ich was recently destroyed by fire.

A report from Campbellton says that a dozen lumber mills in stigouche county have resumed operations.

A charter has been granted to the Globe Lumber Co., Limited, ntreal, with a capital stock of $20,000, to carry on a general lumber siness.

The Dominion Pulp Mill at Chatham, N.B., which has been shut vn for a number of weeks, resumed operations on June 5. The mill ploves 250 men when in full operation.

Stetson, Cutler & Co.'s sawmill at Indiantown, St. John, and wn as "The Big Mill," was shut down recently after a few weeks' ration. It will not resume sawing until market conditions pick up.

Reports of the lumber industry in the Province are not very en- raging. In some places famous for lumbering operations there is le activity, while in others work is being carried on despite the avorable outlook. A visitor in St. John recently said that on the pique River for the first time in upwards of fifty years there has n no drive below the town of Plaster Rock. In former years, be- sides a general drive, there was a large amount of rafting done, but this year only a few rafts have come from that district.

The St. John Log Driving Company have established a record this season, having the river clear of logs north of Woodstock before June 1 . They expect their driving operations to be completed in the near future and all the logs placed in the Douglas booms.

The building returns in Toronto showed during the month of May permits to the value of $3,100,000 were issued, as compared with $3,000,000 duringthe corresponding month of last year. The permits included 310 dwellings valued at $1,200,000 and 330 garages valued at $100,000.

Work is already started on the new 50-ton groundwood pulp mill, which will be erected at Dixon's Creek, near Haileybury, on the shores of Lake Timiskaming. The company, which are putting up the new mill, is the Timiskaming Pulp & Paper Co., and excavation for the foundation has already begun.

Jones & Glassco, Registered, of Montreal, have been appointed sole representatives for steel belting in Canada. Whilst this belting is new in Canada, many large industrial plants in England are users of this specially constructed steel belting for transmitting power. Full particulars will be given by Jones & Glassco.

Planahome Manufacturing Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man., was recently incorporated to manufacture and deal in a device called "planahome," and to deal in all kinds of building materials. Capital, $20,000. Two of the incorporators are S. T. Layton and F. H. Mitchell, both of Winnipeg, Man.

A recent heavy downpour of rain put out forest fires which did several thousand dollars damage to Nova Scotia woodland. Forest rangers in Colchester, Cumberland and Hants counties report that, barring u nforeseen incidents, danger to the forests of Nova Scotia is now practically over.

Andrew T. Dunlop, a well-known lumberman, died at his residence, Millville, N.B., on June 4, following a lengthy illness. He suffered a stroke of paralysis about two years ago from which he partly recovered. He is survived by his wife and a family of ten children. He was born at Upper Haynesville in 1846.

Just how long the mills will continue running is problematic, as a large number of logs were left in the woods, and the total cut was the smallest in many years. There are millions of feet of lumber piled up awaiting a market. What is being shipped from the north shore and the port of St. John is for contracts made some time ago.

A report from Douglastown on June 5 says that the Miramichi Lumber Company's big mill there has resumed operations for the season, the employees' union having acquiesced to a ten-hour day for the present. Newcastle mills are also reported ready to resume sawing operations and the Nelson mills are already operating.

In a forest fire which broke out near Kapuskasing, Ont., the supplies of the Spruce Falls Company's pulpwood camp were burned. The men and a number of horses escaped on a special train, but ten animals were lost. Pulpwood piled on both sides of the railway tracks for three miles fell prey to the flames.

The Detroit Sulphite Pulp & Paper Co. has commenced shipping spruce pulpwood from Port Arthur to Detroit. The loads are being taken on at Nipigon Bay. Chas. W. Cox of Port Arthur, who has been in charge of the camps of the Detroit Company all winter, says that he expects to export 20,000 cords of wood for the firm during the present summer.

The Gull River Lumber Co. of Lindsay, Ont., say that the report which went out concerning a vre in their Stanhope township limits was incorrect. There were some fires in the neighborhood, but the Gull River organization escaped without loss. The operations of the company during the year will be up to the average and the output will perhaps be a little larger. Their mills are lacated at Coboconk.

Lumbering operations in the Province of New Brunswick continue despite the fact that there is a poor market. There are a number of mills throughout the Province working full time sawing last winter's log cut. All are running on a ten-hour day. This for a time threatened to cause a general tie-up, but the scarcity of employment forced the men to accede to this demand on the part of employers, and everything is now running smoothly.

Large rafts of logs from the northern part of the Province reached Fredericton recently. One was consigned to Shives Company and Stetson, Cutler & Co. Another raft arrived for the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Company. This contained 32,000 feet. For rafting purposes the Nashwaak Pulp & Paper Company are using some novel machines. They have an electric loade r and augers driven by compressed air, and they are performing efficiently.

Mr. Champoux Speaks of Quebec Conditions.

David Champoux
Restigouche, Que.

David Champoux, manager of the Chaleurs Bay Mills, Restigouche, Que., recently returned from an extended trip to Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium.

Mr. Champoux is one of the best-known French-Canadian lumbermen, and has been for some years a director of the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. He is always present at every annual gathering and takes a lively interest in the proceedings. Not only is he interested in the Chaleurs Bay Mills, but he is also secretary-treasurer of the Metapedia Lumber Co. and of the La Compagnie Champoux of Restigouche and Quebec. He is also president of La Compagnie Coutoure & Rheault of Mont Joli, Que., and a director of the Canadian Forestry Association.

A late copy of the Canadian Gazette of London, England, contains the following interesting interview with Mr. Champoux:

"Conditions in Quebec are better than those prevailing generally elsewhere. There is very little labor trouble and very little Socialism in Quebec. I am a French-Canadian, but strongly British in sentiment, and I cannot help thinking that Great Britain is neglecting the opportunities offered for investment by the vast natural resources of Quebec. I know that the present is a bad time to talk of investing money in Canada because of the rate of exchange. But I wish to see British capital getting into the best of the timber lands. These lands are very valuable, and Americans who have a keen eye for good investments and whose own timber lands are coming to an end will surely snap up these Quebec lands if they are not forestalled by British enterprise In my opinion, paper manufacturers will within ten years be buying nearly all their pulp from Canada. We possess large supplies of raw material, but need capital to develop them.

"Industries of all kinds in Quebec have of late years made great strides. Indeed, in Eastern Canada industrial progress has been in the last fifteen years amazing. I found in Europe that people had a very poor conception of the possibilities open to industrial enterprise in Quebec Province, which seemed, up to a few years ago, to be regarded as being in the Arctic regions.

"To-day it is said that the United States and Canada are the richest nations in the world. Our natural resources have been exploited lately as they have never been before. Notwithstanding all the indications of prosperity, trade generally is bad. But in Canada the ups and downs of trade rarely effect us very seriously. Recovery from depression is always rapid. We have had a period of abnormal prosperity, and we are now going through a period of depression. But we have to recognize the cause of the trouble and to do our best to meet it. We must try to stop speculation. Moreover, we must not stop producing, this must be proportionate to the demand, and it may be necessary to change and adjust our lines of production."

Timely Work on Timber Technicalities.

The "Canada Lumberman" has received from the publishers, Wm. Rider & Sons, Limited, 8 Paternoster Row, London, England, a copy of an instructive, well-printed and admirably prepared book, entitled "Timber Technicaliteis." The work, compiled and edited by Edwin Haynes, editor of "The Timber Trades Journal" of London, contains a fund of valuable information and data of interest to every lumberman, woodworking factory, logger, forester and timberman.

"Timber Technicalities" contains definitions of terms used in the home and foreign timber, mahogany and hardwood industries, the sawmill and woodworking trades as well as those employed in connecton with architectural and building constructions. The contents stand out clearly and prominently so that any information sought may be quickly found. A general idea of the timely and edifying character of the work is found in the contents, which cover a glossary of the terms used in the trade; bibliography of timber contractions and abbreviations in use in commerce; the gain in freight on planed wood, and the actual measurement compared with the nominal; the approximate weight per cubic foot of home timber; the official weights of American hardwood timber, etc.

New Brunswick Free From Fire Menace.

It is now declared that New Brunswick is free from forest fire Last year at this time there were several hundred fires blazing awa that were being fought by crews with unceasing vigilance. To-da there are none of these forest or settlers' fires of any importance. G. Prince, provincial forester, recently gave it as his opinion that t improved condition was largely due to the shutting off on May 10 of all permits for fires in the province. There had been a gener observance of the order, cancelling all fire permits on that date, a Mr. Prince declared that it met with the approval of the insuran companies, Crown Lands licensees and others interested in the pr vention of conflagrations. This will now be followed by a campai to inaugurate fall burning of brush and thus assist in eliminating t forest fire menace.

New Gillies Mill is Working Well.

The new mill of Gillies Bros. at Braeside, Ont., is now operati and rapidly rounding into shape. It is of fireproof constructi throughout, being built of steel and concrete, and is the only structu of its kind in Canada. It is equipped with three 8 ft. double-cut Cla band mills and one 7 ft. Clark resaw, as well as a full equipment trimmers, edgers, etc. The firm of Gillies Bros. was established 1875, and has had a long and honorable history. David Gillies is t president of the company; J. S. Gillies, vice-president and managi director, and D. A. Gillies,secretary-treasurer.

New Pulp Plant for Manitoba.

It is expected that J. D. McArthur, the well-known railway co tractor of Winnipeg, who was recently awarded a block of 718 squa miles of pulp and timber land on the east side of Lake Winnipeg, w build a 100-ton pulp and paper mill on the property within the ne three years, at a cost of not less than $1,000,000. The concessiona must manufacture at least half the pulp into paper at the mill. T balance may be exported if not required for consumption in Manitol Saskatchewan or Alberta. Mr. McArthur has stated that prelimina work in connection with the enterprise will start immediately, a that the major operations, in which several hundred men will be e ployed, will begin within a few months.

Another Color Named in Pine Timber.

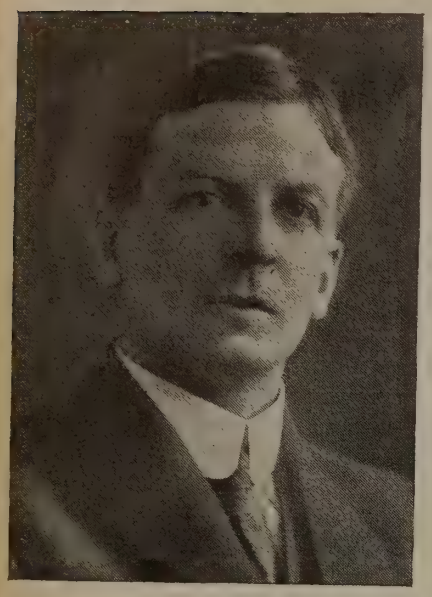
Out of the war many new terms arose and these have now be incorporated in every-day use; in fact, modern dictionaries conta not a few fresh words which became familiar through use at the fr during hostilities in Europe. By common consent and universal pr tice these new creations have become massed in the vocabulary of t populace.

Out of every great movement or from extreme periods of int sity ideas and ideals are born. Civil wars, national revolutions, ternational strife, labor agitations, tremendous floods, awful holocau and great cataclysms have proved the incentive to movements in t line of action or thought which have changed the course and cond not only of individuals, but of people as a whole. This may have b in the line of discovery, invention, the advancement of science, t application of the hitherto unknown and undiscoverable forces nature or the utilization of means that have been long standing, have never found proper expression or outlet.

So, too, the recent forest fires that early last month threate to sweep certain sections of Ontario and Quebec and do an infi amount of damage, have brought to light a new kind of wood. cording to press despatches, the "blue" pine limits of a certain w known Central Ontario company were flame-swept. Now when sufferers were asked about this new species they replied: "We inclined to think whoever indited that despatch was rather 'gre on the subject, as 'blue' pine is something entirely new to us. have heard of white pine, yellow pine, southern pine, red or Norw pine, and the fellow who pines away waiting for his lady-love. have not yet witnessed 'blue' pine, although, judging from the pres rather indigo outlook in the lumber trade and the small prospect improvement, there may be some who are quite ready to talk 'bl ruin or who will see everything in a 'blue' funk or an azure lig The stock of pine that we now have on hand may look 'blue' eno to us before we are able to dispose of it or pass it on the way to consumer, so that perhaps, after all, if things do not revive soon will really have a mental picture of 'blue' pine, if not an actual c modity representing that hue."

Alfred Gall ofthe Gall Lumber Co., who has been confined to Orthopedic Hospital, where he has undergone a couple of operati is making satisfactory progress.

Mr. MacGregor Stirs Up Enthusiasm.



Hon. R. M. MacGregor
Pictou, N. S.

One of the outstanding figures in connection with the recent meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, held in Toronto, was Hon. R. M. MacGregor, who represents Pictou, N.S., in the Legislature of the Bluenose Province. He took an active part in the proceedings and was an ardent opponent of Church Union, seconding the motion moved by Rev. Principal Fraser of Montreal for the amendment protesting against such a move. Speaking of his ability as a speaker, the daily press said that some telling points were made by him in a closely reasoned address, and his remarks aroused enthusiasm among the delegates.

Mr. MacGregor is equally as well known in Eastern legislative and lumbering circles as he is in the councils of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Murray Government in his native Province, where he has occupied a seat in the Legislative Assembly for the last seventeen years. He was first chosen in 1904 and returned at all subsequent general contests. Mr. MacGregor was appointed a member of the Executive Council of Nova Scotia without portfolio a decade ago. He resides in New Glasgow and is a son of the late James D. MacGregor, at one time Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

Mr. MacGregor is a member of the firm of J. D. & P. A. MacGregor, Limited, lumber merchants. Speaking of the present conditions down East, he said the lumber market was quiet and that his firm was practically doing no operating during the present season, except getting out a few hundred tons of hewn birch timber. The cut around the New Glasgow district is not more than one-quarter of what it was a year ago. Considerable stock cut for export is still unshipped, and there seems to be little prospect of immediate improvement in the export markets of either the United States or Great Britain.

Western Firms Open Service Office in East.

A. G. Wilmot has opened an office at 906 Bank of Hamilton Building, Toronto, as service man for the East Kootenay Lumber Co., Limited, of Jaffray, and the Otis Staples Lumber Co., Limited, of Wycliffe, B.C.

Mr. Wilmot is a former resident of Toronto. He left for the West some eighteen years ago, first entering the employ of the King Lumber Mills at Cranbrook, B.C., with whom he remained three years. In 1907 he went with the East Kootenay Lumber Co. and has been with that organization ever since, latterly holding the position of secretary and being a director of the company, who specialize in Western soft pine, fir and larch, lumber and lath. Mr. Wilmot and family have taken up their residence at 256 Heath street west, Toronto.

In discussing the opening of an office here, Mr. Wilmot said: "We would like it to be understood that this is not a sales office, so far as calling upon the retail trade is concerned, but is a direct mill representation of the East Kootenay Lumber Co. and the Otis Staples Lumber Co. Our business will be practically all with wholesalers, but we are also here to conduct an educative campaign and explain the merits of certain grades with which the East is unfamiliar. We recognize that Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces offer a steady market, and there are many grades of western soft pine, fir and larch with which the East is not yet well acquainted. We hope to make the trade here, which has grown large, more familiar with the uses and facilities of our products and enlarge our connection through the office which we have just opened up."

Timber Survey of Ontario is Proceeding.

Roland D. Craig of the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, who is supervising the survey of Ontario forests, which has been in progress for some time, reports that, although the Commission of Conservation has been abolished, the work begun in Ontario a couple of years ago will not be halted.

Mr. Craig said that they have now three airplanes, 2 H.S., 2 L's and a large F-3 now in operation at Sioux Lookout on the N. T. R. Mr. Craig added: "We are photographing strips about a mile wide and sketching in the types of timber on strips ten miles wide. At present we are covering the English River pulp limits and the adjoining territory, and expect, before the summer is over, to have completed the mapping of the greater part of the territory within reach of the N. T. R. The area covered will depend on the intensity of the survey, and this depends on whether the Dominion or Provincial Government carry on the work. Ontario has voted $15,000 for its survey, which will defray about half of the expense. The Air Board will take care of the balance."

Says Retailers Are More Optimistic.

A traveller, who recently returned from an extended trip throughout the East, states that the stocks of most of the realers are low at the present time, while buying is limited. There is a better feeling prevailing throughout the trade than there was a month ago, and considerable repair work and house construction is going on. Farmers are naturally rather backward about buying at present until they see howthis year's crop is going to result and how prices will shape up this fall. On the whole, however, there is a growing confidence that business from this out will be considerably better than it has been for the last two or three months.

Operating Dry Kilns to Capacity.

The Gall Lumber Co., Toronto, report that their kiln facilities, capable of handling 300,000 feet a month, are very busy at the present time drying oak and birch, the latter for the trade in Michigan and the former for local requirements. They say that the demand for all kinds of Canadian and American hardwoods at present is limited, although some buying is going on all the time. Agricultural implement factories have been using considerable elm and maple and taking deliveries on contracts made last year. Woodworking plants, such as furniture factories, piano firms, wagon concerns, etc., are quiet, but phonograph makers have been rather busy and are using a fair quantity of veneers.

Lumberman Bridegroom Was Busily Bombarded.

John R. Carter of the Fesserton Timber Co., Toronto, and bride returned home recently after a wedding trip to Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia, Atlantic City and Washington. Mr. Carter was made the recipient of a practical joke by a couple of score of his lumbermen friends in Toronto, who, previous to his departure, arranged to see that he was bombarded with congratulatory telegrams which would arrive at stated times. The result was that he had left the city only a few hours before messages of felicitation rolled in, which kept the bellboys in the various hotels on the move until they thought the young bridegroom from Toronto was one of the busiest and most influential guests that had been around in many months. Mr. Carter soon recovered from the shock and got used to opening the yellow slips. He desires to thank all his friends who were kind enough to remember him by wire. Mr. and Mrs. Carter have taken up their residence at the "Osborne," King St. West, Toronto.

Some Big Lumber Contracts Awarded.

In connection with the awarding of contracts by the Harbor Commission of Toronto for cribwork in the development of the waterfront improvements, Timms, Phillips & Co. of Vancouver and Toronto secured the contract for 250,000 feet of rough fir timbers, 6 in. x 12 in x 20 ft. The tender for 80,000 feet tongued and grooved fir piling, d 4 s, 6 in. x 12 in. x 22 in., went to the Fesserton Timber Co., Toronto.

In connection with the new Live Stock Arena, which is being erected on the Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, 675,000 feet of dressed and matched 2 in. x 6 in. flooring is required, the length varying from 10 to 30 feet. This will be supplied in B. C. fir, and the contract has gone to Knox Bros., Limited, Montreal, who have a resawing plant at Quebec City. There is also another contract for 175,000 feet for frames and joists, 4 x 6, 4 x 8, 4 x 10, 6 in. x 8 in. and 6 in. x 10 in.

Beautifying Civic Thoroughfares in West.

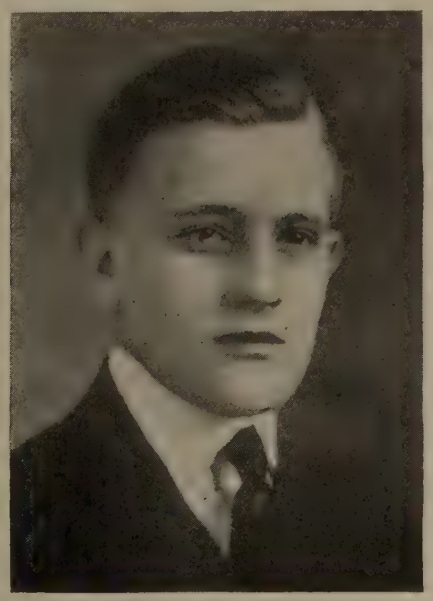
The beauty and attractiveness of any city, hamlet or rural scene is enhanced immensely by the presence of shade trees. They add loveliness to any landscape, charm to any thoroughfare and variety to any retreat. Those cities which are noted for being the most artistic and inviting have well-wooded avenues, and in no place does the welcome panoramic character and delightful association of trees appeal more strongly than in the West. The report comes from Brandon that, in one month recently, no less than 584 trees were planted on the city streets, and all of these were obtained from the civic nursery. What Brandon has been doing many other cities in the West are also doing, and adding immeasurably to the superb surroundings of the residential sections.

New Charter Granted Brockville Company.

A provincial charter was recently granted the Brockville Lumber Corporation, Limited, with a capital stock of $75,000, and headquarters in Brockville, Ont. The organization is empowered to manufacture, sell and deal in all branches of lumber and woodworking products and building material and to take over the business of the Brockville Lumber Co., Limited. The incorporators of the company are: F. B. Van Dusen, Harold F. Van Dusen, John Caruth, R. J. McLeod and G. Joy.

F. B. Van Dusen, head of the company, has been connected with the lumber business for many years. He got his first acquaintance with the industry in New York city twenty-seven years ago, and is still interested in business there. In 1910 he started out for himself and opened an office in the Grand Central Terminal Building, New York city, and since that date has continued in the wholesale line under his own name. In company with his son, Harold F. Van Dusen, he purchased some time ago from the liquidator the lands, building

F. B. Van Dusen
Brockville, Ont.



Harold F. Van Dusen
Brockville, Ont.

and equipment of the Brockville Lumber Co., and the new proprietors at once began to put the business on its feet. A portion of the old organization was also taken over at the same time and now the Brockville Lumber Corporation has an efficient and well-trained staff.

Mr. Van Dusen, Sr., who was last winter elected a director for the eastern district of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, says, while things are quiet at this period because of general conditions over which no one has control, he feels there are good prospects ahead, and is confident that the business is bound to succeed.

Since Mr. Van Dusen and his son came to Brockville they have discarded steam power entirely and installed electric motors for the running of all machines. They turned the engine room into a dry kiln, retaining the old boiler, and now have a thoroughly up-to-date kiln. They also installed steam heat in and are remodelling the office quarters. Practically all the old equipment of the mill has been discarded and has been replaced by new machines so that the company is in a much better position to-day than it has been for some years.

Mr. H. F. Van Dusen spends all his time in Brockville, while Mr. F. B. Van Dusen divides his attention between New York and his interests in Canada.

"Yes," concluded the latter, "all the operations conducted under the old name of the Brockville Lumber Co. will be assumed by the new corporation. We are starting off with a clean sheet and everything in our favor ready for business as soon as the present depression is past, which we feel will be in a short time."

Ontario Lumber Retailers Going to Byng Inlet.

The annual midsummer outing of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association will be held from Friday, July 29th to Monday, August 1st, to Byng Inlet. Last year the trip was to North Bay and vicinity and a most pleasant time was spent, the lumber manufacturers in that district doing all in their power to make the excursion one long to be remembered.

This year the objective of the Ontario retailers is Byng Inlet, which is located on an arm of the Georgian Bay, 193 miles north of Toronto near the mouth of the Magnetewan River. It is likely that special cars will be placed by the C.P.R. at the disposal of the party, who will spend Friday, July 29th, at the progressive village of Byng Inlet, where they will visit all departments of the splendidly-equipped mill of Graves, Bigwood & Co. and the planing mill and other activities. The company will entertain the guests to dinner and in the evening launches will be taken and the members glide down the river to where it joins Georgian Bay. There tents will be erected, blankets furnished and a chef provided—all through the generosity of Graves Bigwood & Co. Under canvas the retail dispensers of wood products will remain for two or three days, thoroughly enjoying a rest and engaging in fishing, rowing, bathing, baseball and other pastimes.

This will be somewhat of a novel departure from previous years, but it is expected that the 1921 outing will be just as successful and delightful as any that have taken place since the inception of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers four years ago.

Completes Operation in Hardwood Bush.

W. J. Martin of Penetanguishene, Ont., says that he is cutting his last stock of hardwood out of the 300 acres of timberland which he purchased near that town some three years ago. Mr. Martin finished operations early in June and has taken out over 3,000,000 feet of lumber and over 7,000 cords of hardwood from the bush, which is quite a different looking spot now from what it was when visited by the members of the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers' Association two or three years ago. Mr. Martin says the clearing is very noticeable coming in on the train to Penetang. He intends selling the equipment of his sawmill and also disposing of an interlocking semaphore system and switches and railway in connection with his railway just as soon as he is done shipping, which will be in the near future.

Mr. Martin says he finds lumber is selling rather slow at present but hebelieves that the demand will increase, as prices must be lowe but he believes that the demand will increase, as prices must be lowe winter in California and had a pleasant holiday.

American Capital in B.C. Sawmills.

A recent despatch from Vancouver says that 95 per cent. of the sawmills in British Columbia are owned and operated by United States capital; 3 per cent. owned part American and part Canadian, and per cent. are owned outright by Canadians. It is estimated in lumber circles that about $4,000,000 of U. S. capital is invested in B.C. lumber operations and sawmills. Several years ago, owing to the growing scarcity of timber across the border, many Americans came to British Columbia, where they secured well-located timber leases, erected saw mills and shipped their product back to the markets which they had known for years.

Forestry Car Demonstrations Aroused Interest.

The Canadian Forestry Demonstration Car, which has visited numerous points in New Brunswick, aroused much interest. The car is equipped with some novel and interesting attractions dealing with forest production. In the display is a splendid model of a pulp and paper mill and town. There is also a collection of articles made from wood, including stockings, woodsilk, neckties, shirt waists, bandages, paper cups, flowers and a grain sack. Moving pictures are also shown in connection with the demonstration.

Declares Railways Did Not Cause Fires.

W. A. Kingsland of the Canadian National Railways recently gave a vigorous denial to the charge of Ellwood Wilson, chief forester of the Laurentide Co., Grand Mere, Que., that a number of forest fires raging recently along the Canadian National Railways were caused by sparks from the railway locomotives, men burning ties, etc. Mr. Kingsland said that no one but Mr. Wilson would have made such a assertion and the company had started a special investigation by the superintendent of the railway construction and the roadmaster. "Our men did all in their power to assist the settlers in fighting the flames," declared Mr. Kingsland.

The settlement of the strike in the Jonquiere and Kenogami mills owned by Price Brothers & Company, Limited, says the Quebec correspondent of the "Canadian Lumberman," is altogether due to the personal efforts of the president of the company, Sir William Price, who took charge of the situation and from the beginning made it plain that his firm would not give in to the demand of the labor agitators and he won out in the struggle. Sir William Price is, without doubt, one of the largest-hearted of employers in Quebec, but he has a will of his own. Although he will not even think of doing an injustice to others, especially to wage earners, he will not suffer injustice. He was adamant in his resolution to close down the company's mills indefinitely if the employees had not, as they fortunately did, listen to reason and give in, even against the advice and wishes of leaders of the international union, who came to intimidate the workers from acceptance

Personal Paragraphs.

Alex. Blair, collector of customs at Chicoutimi, passed away recently in his 79th year. Previous to entering upon his last appointment Mr. Blair was in the employ of Price Bros. & Co. of Quebec, as manager of the lumber mill at Grand Bay and later manager of the mill at Chicoutimi, from which he resigned some years ago. He is survived by his wife, one daughter and a son.

E. F. Perry, former secretary of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, New York, is recovering from a dangerous and complicated operation, performed several weeks ago at the Nyack (N.Y.) Hospital. Mr. Perry has been unable to attend to business since the latter part of February. The operation was in all respects successful, and last month he was removed to his home.

Joseph Patry of the Crown Lands Department, Quebec, Que., which he joined twenty years ago, died recently. He had been ill for four months. The late Mr. Patry is survived by his wife, one daughter and one son.

H. S. Fergus of the Toronto office of G. A. Grier & Sons, Montreal, accompanied by Mrs. Fergus and family, sailed on June 15th from Montreal on the Mattagami on a two months' trip to Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. Fergus will also visit France and his old home in the Emerald Isle.

Chas. Howarth, manager of the United Grain Growers', Limited, sawmill at Hutton, B.C., spent some time recently in Toronto, calling upon the members of the trade. The "U. G. G. mill," as it is known, manufacturers spruce and fir, lumber and lath, and has a daily output of about 120,000 feet.

Brewster Loud Lumber Co., Detroit, Mich., who have had their office in the Majestic Building, have removed into larger and more convenient quarters at 508 and 509 Lincoln Building, where they have splendidly located and well-appointed office.

Edward Beck of the Canadian Pulp & Power Association, Montreal, who left some time ago on an extended trip to Scandinavia, where he will study forestry methods for some time in the interests of the association, has arrived safely. Mr. Beck has entered upon his work with much interest and enthusiasm.

At a recent meeting of the Riordon Co.'s directors, held in Montreal, it was announced that I. W. Killam, president of the Royal Securities Corporation, had been elected vice-president of the company. F. B. Whittet, secretary-treasurer of the Riordon Company, has resigned.

G. W. Grier of G. A. Grier & Sons, Limited, Montreal, was in Toronto recently on business.

C. J. Brooks of Toronto, representing the Canadian Western Lumber Co., returned lately from an extended business trip throughout the Maritime Provinces.

Frederick Wade, Detroit, representing Mowbray-Robinson Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, was in Toronto recently.

Robert Stewart, Limited, retail lumber dealers of Guelph, have opened a branch yard and office at Hespeler, Ont.

Frank A. Bowden & Sons, Limited, Greenwood avenue, Toronto, have opened a branch retail yard and office on Yonge street, at the corner of Humberstone avenue. The site is in Lansing village, about a mile and a half north of the city limits. The branch yard is in charge of Harry Bowden, and a siding of the Metropolitan Railway passes through the property.

A. B. Gilbert of the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, who has been assisting for some time conducting a survey of the Ontario forests, has left the service and gone to Kingston, Ont., where he is engaged in private work.

Dan McLachlin of McLachlin Bros., Arnprior, Ont., has been appointed a member of the Executive Committee of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association, New York city, and W. G. Power of the Power Lumber Co., St. Pacome, Que., has been appointed a member of the board of managers of the Bureau of Information, and J. S. Gillies of Gillies Bros., Limited, Braeside, Ont., has been made a member of the Forestry Committee. The appointments were made recently by J. W. McClure, president of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association.

A. E. Gordon of Terry & Gordon, Limited, Toronto, returned recently from an extended business trip to the coast and mountain mills of British Columbia.

Chas. A. Goodman of the Sawyer-Goodman Co., Nenominee, Mich., who operate several sawmills, was in Toronto recently, calling upon the trade. Mr. Goodman is a former president of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, the annual meeting of which was held in Philadelphia recently.

C. O. Staples, secretary-treasurer of the Otis Staples Lumber Co., Wycliffe, B.C., spent a few days in Toronto recently, calling upon the trade.

Mrs. H. F. Price passed away recently in Quebec City at the venerable age of 81 years. She was the mother of Sir William Price, A. J. Price and H. E. Price of Price Bros. & Co.

David Champoux, manager of the Chaleurs Bay Mills, Restigouche, Que., accompanied by his wife and daughter, have returned from an extended visit to Great Britain.

George Mulloy of Ottawa, forestry engineer and winner of a scholarship from the Government of Ontario, has been spending some time in London and Paris.

W. C. Laidlaw, Toronto, has promised to present a silver trophy for competition among the members of the Wholesale Lumber Dealers' Association who play golf. The rules and regulations governing the contest will be drawn up by a committee, and it is expected that the competition for the award will be a keen one, as there are in the ranks several expert players on the various golf courses adjacent to Toronto.

A. K. Johnson and Frank H. Harris, Toronto, recently spent several days on a fishing expedition at Wilson Lake and the Pickerel River, near Loring, Ont. They report having good luck.

A. E. Richards, who for the past two years has been on the sales staff of Terry & Gordon, Limited, Toronto, has gone to Vancouver, B.C., where he has been appointed Wese rn manager of the firm, succeeding Frank W. Gordon, who recently resigned. Mr. Richards entered upon his new duties on June 1.

Hugh Munro, who is a well-known wholesale lumberman, has returned to Toronto after spending the past six months in California. Mr. Munro's many friends are glad to welcome him back.

Among those from Canada who attended the annual gathering of the National Hardwood Lumber Association in Philadelphia this month were: Dan McLachlin, Arnprior, Ont.; Joseph Oliver, Ormsby Oliver, A. E. Clark and J. J. Miller, Toronto, and George C. Goodfellow, Montreal. There was a large attendance, and many important matters were brought up. The consensus of opinion regarding the hardwood situation was that production should be curtailed until such times as the demand improves and prices advance to a point where manufacturing can be carried on at a profit.

The T. A. Burrows Lumber Co., Winnipeg, have opened an Eastern office at Room 8, 43 Adelaide street east, Toronto, which is in charge of J. L. Nevison, who was a former sales manager for the Keewatin Lumber Co. of Kenora. The T. A. Burrows Lumber Co. operate mills at Grand River, Bowsman and Birch River, the principal product being spruce.

Mrs. F. M. Pardy, who for several years has been a member of the office staff of the C. G. Anderson Lumber Co., Toronto, has bought the "Whyte House" at Bobcaygeon, Ont., which will no doubt be the rendezvous of a number of angling lumbermen when in search of the finny tribe in the noted waters of that section.

Among the lumber visitors to Toronto during the past few days was J. P. Mackenzie of North Tonawanda, N. Y.

J. D. Sinclair, manager of the Union Lumber Co., Winnipeg, was in Toronto recently calling upon the members of the trade.

Mr. Charlton Made Privy Councillor.

Hon. W. A. Charlton
Toronto

Hon. W. A. Charlton, M.P. for Norfolk, was recently sworn in at Ottawa as a member of the Privy Council. Mr. Charlton, who recently passed his 80th birthday, is the eldest member in the Commons Chamber, and the new rank of Privy Councillor gives him the right to use the title "Honorable" for the rest of his days.

Mr. Charlton comes of a noted family long identified with the lumbering interests and the public life of the Dominion. He is a brother of the late John Charlton, M.P. for North Norfolk, who represented that constituency for a generation or more. Mr. Charlton is of English and Scotch parentage. For many years he was a member of the Ontario Legislature and was elected to the House of Commons in 1911.

Mr. Charlton is an ex-Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, a chairman of the Presbyterian Laymen's Missionary Movement, a trustee of Queen's University and president of the Muskoka Sanitarium, which the late Sir Wm. Gage founded Five years ago Mr. Charlton cruised through dense forests of British Columbia as actively and as energetically as a man half his years.

Mr. Charlton has large timber holdings and now resides at 86 Madison avenue, Toronto. His office is in the Canada Life Building, King street west. Many friends will congratulate the veteran lumberman upon the honor which has been recently conferred upon him.

Will Handle Output of Waterville Plant.

Robert Bury & Co., Toronto, have been appointed exclusive Canadian sales and distributing agents for the Waterville Veneer & Panel Co. of Waterville, Que. The latter company some time ago bought out George Gale & Son, andare makers of all kinds of veneers and panels in leading Canadian woods such as maple, birch, elm, ash and basswood. The plant is thoroughly equipped in every respect and has excellent facilities. Among the installations are three lathes, one of which can cut rotary veneer up to 120 in. long. In the panel factory only waterproof glue is used. Robert Bury & Co. are not only handling the product of the Waterville plant for the Dominion and the United States, but also in the Old Country as well, stock being carried at London, Liverpool and at Burton-on-Trent.

Valuable Medium on Retail Advertising.

The Long-Bell Co. of Kansas City, Mo., have recently sent out to the trade a splendid publication known as "The Long-Bell Advertising Service for Retail Lumbermen." This advertising and merchandising service is available to dealers handling the products of the firm. The booklet is prepared in newspaper form so that it will be possible to insert additional or slbstitute pages from time to time. There are 104 pages in all and 90 newspaper two-column cuts are shown, and can be furnished in either two or three column size. On the page with each cut are three pieces of suggested copy which may be used with the illustration. The work is admirably gotten up, contains a fund of information and is one of the most complete and interesting publications that the Long-Bell Co. has ever issued. A number of valuable advertising suggestions for retail lumbermen are given.

Lumber Firms Will Use Light Planes.

The value of lighter-than-air aircraft for forestry patrol and similar work in Canada will be demonstrated during the present flying season by several Canadian lumber firms working in co-operation with the Canadian Air Board. The Air Board hopes to develop the use of this class of machine in the Dominion by loaning the equipment to firms desirous of carrying out experiments.

In the gift of aircraft received by Canada from the mother country at the close of the war, there were a number of lighter-than-air machines, equipped with 100 horsepower Rolls-Royce engines. None of these have yet been used since their arrival in Canada, and it is feared that if they are kept in storage they will deteriorate and become useless or almost so.

One pulp and paper company, operating in the Lake of the Woods area, has already made application for a lighter-than-air machine, and mechanics are working at Camp Borden packing the first machine for shipment to the companys station. Two or three other tentative applications have also been received. The Air Board, it is stated, has some eight complete machines for distribution. They have a gas-carrying capacity sufficient to propel them for 16 hours, so that the difficulty of finding landing places in a forest area is greatly overcome.

Extensive Distributing of Seedlings in Ontario.

The Ontario Provincial Forestry Branch expects to distribute in small trees this summer 1,000,000 Scotch pine, 1,000,000 spruce, 4,000,000 cedar, hard and soft maples, poplars, etc., and 400,000 white pine. These trees will be given to the people of the province who are anxious to replant their farms or other places. Nearly 7,000,000 trees have been sent out altogether.

Hon. Beniah Bowman, Minister of Lands and Forests, E. J. Zavitz, head of the Forestry Department, and F. J. Niven, secretary of the Department of Lands and Mines, returned recently from a trip to the Norfolk County Forestation Farm, located on the shores of Lake Erie about 15 miles from Simcoe. It consists of 1,720 acres. In former years about 400,000 seedlings have been distributed, but this number has been far exceeded this year. Of the 1,720 acres, 1,180 are permanent forest plantings. There is a fresh water supply at present, but to make such a supply sure for the farm a tank of 20,000-gallon capacity is being added to the already existing 5,000-gallon tank.

The Minister of Lands and Forests is considering the establishment of other forestation farms in Ontario where seedlings from the Norfolk station can be transplanted when they are ready, using the Norfolk farm for the first raising of the seedlings.

Bathurst Company Carrying Out Improvements.

The name of the Bathurst Lumber Co., Limited, has been changed by letters patent to The Bathurst Co., Limited, and the capital stock increased to $5,000,000. Angus McLean, general manager of the company, stated that they are extending their operations in the way of completing hydraulic power, and are making plans to still further extend the capacity of their pulp department, as well as erect paper mills. The details of the plans of these extensions have not yet been completed.

The sulphite and sulphate pulp mills of the Bathurst Co. were closed down for some weeks until the new hydraulic plant was in operation. Mr. McLean said the cost of coal to-day is so heavy that the Bathurst Company cannot operate their plant by producting electric power from steam. In addition to the high cost of coal, the excessive railway freight rates are paralyzing business and they are obliged to change their mode of shipment from rail to water. One vessel has already been engaged to carry a cargo of pulp from Bathurst to Philadelphia, and negotiations are under way for another vessel to convey pulp from Bathurst to Chicago and other points on the Great Lakes where the company used to ship entirely by rail.

Mr. McLean declared that the two great factors to-day in the cost of running a plant were coal and railway freight, and until these are adjusted and other materials reduced, it is going to be rather difficult for a manufacturing plant such as theirs to operate profitably. The labor situation is satisfactory at the present time, the company getting the best of co-operation and service from their men who have accepted reductions willingly.

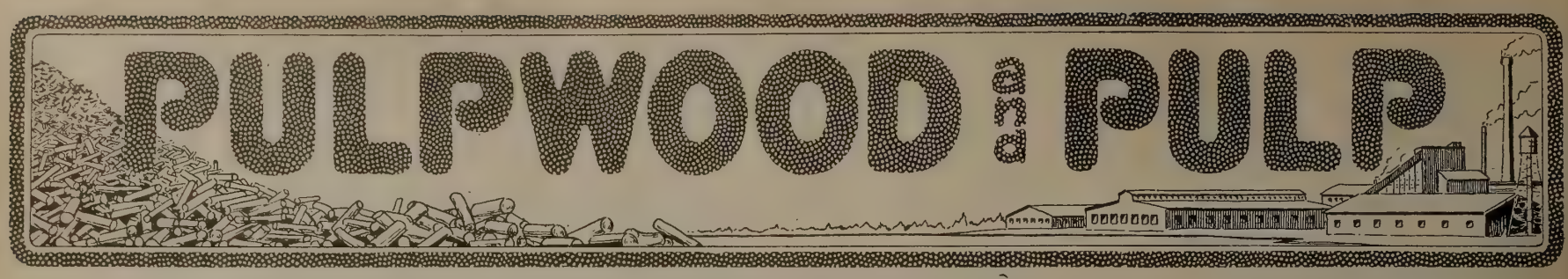
Forest Fires Were Quite Extensive.

A despatch from Quebec City gives Mr. H. Kieffer, Forestry Engineer of the Dominion Government, as authority for the statement that forest fires in the northern section of Quebec were far more extensive this year and greater in number than in 1920, but, due to the efficient fire-fighting machinery, the damage has been considerably less. The most serious fire occurred at La Tuque when over sixty square miles of pulpwood were destroyed. It is estimated by Mr. Kieffer that one million dollars was lost in this conflagration.

Progressive Dealer Doing Good Business.

J. B. Mackenzie, retail lumberman of Georgetown and Acton, who also deals in coal, cement and lime, recently spent eight days attending the National Retail Coal Convention at Richmond, Va. The delegates were all entertained by the Retail Coal Exchange of Norfolk, Va., and Washington, D.C., and were well looked after. Mr. Mackenzie reports they had a splendid time, and states that business with him in the lumber line is good and mill is busy.

Mr. Mackenzie has recently been doing some extensive advertising and believes in keeping his name before the public, and the results obtained are satisfactory. He is of the opinion that there is nothing like continuous publicity, as when people want anything in the line of building supplies, they naturally think of the dealer whose name is most familiar to them and most closely associated with the trade.



Can Get Pulp Cheaper From Canada.

For some time past newspaper owners in the States have been endeavoring to discover a place where they can buy pulp at a lower rate than in Canada, and they have failed to do so. Representatives have been sent to Norway, Sweden, Germany and many other places, and they all come back with the same report that the supply available in these countries is so small that it would be useless to look to them for anything near the quantity that is needed.

With the depletion of the United States pulp resources, the newspapers of that country have no option but to send to Canada for their supplies, and the business, if proper conservation methods are adopted, will undoubtedly grow here year by year.

Quebec has taken a lead in protective work. Frestry engineers report that in their opinion fires in the past have cleared off much more trees than has the annual cut. It is gratifying to no that this year, despite the fact that the spring was exceptionally dry, there has been much less loss from fire han last. This is due to the fact that there was a better patrol system and that the owners of limits are co-operating with the Provincial and Federal authorities in seeing to it that fire damage shall be just as small as possible.

Quebec is fortunate at the present time in having forestry engineers who are really interested in their work and who are doing everything in their power to teach others the necessity for the proper care of the greatest asset of the Province. Their work is now being appreciated by limit holders as never before, for once a fire is detected now, thy have no difficulty in getting men from all surrounding operations to assist in the fight. This is a hopeful sign, and, with the assistance of the air patrols, it is safe to forecast that in the very near future forest fires here will be a rarity instead of an every-day occurrence in the spring.

The only disastrous fire so far this year was the one which occurred last week north of Windigo on holdings of the Brown Corporation. About sixty square miles were burned off, but, considering the fact that the forests were as dry as tinder and the blaze got a great start, it is wonderful that no more damage was done. There were over 1,100 fighting the flames for several days.

Interesting figures are published by the News Print Service Bureau showing the United States imports and exports of printing and wrapping paper during March of this year. These show that the supplies received from Canada are a great deal more than from all other countries.

Cost of Operating is Still High.

The New Ontario Colonization Co., whose land office and mills are at Jacksonboro, Ont., completed their winter logging operations some time ago. They report that the amount cut is about the same as last year. They are now bringing the logs on the drive which is coming along all right. W. K. Jackson, president of the company, states that the cost of logging and operating up to date naturally are going to be high as compared with what the finished product is bringing. They are moving some lumber, as well as pulpwood, and the prices which are being obtained are less than cost. Mr. Jackson says that labor conditions are more favorable, but that freight rates are too high and must soon be adjusted.

Says Fire Restrictions Are Too Severe.

Writing to the press, Horace G. Bell says that the present fire restrictions hamper settlers in New Ontario, and that there is considerable friction between the fire rangers and settlers regarding permits to burn debris. Many settlers welcome bush fires as an immense aid to civilization. In the arguments put forward in favor of stringent fire restrictions a good deal of capital is made in regard to the economic waste resulting from bush fires. From the point of view of the lumber interests there is some justification for the contention, for when an area has been set aside as a timber limit, it is unfortunate when a fire makes its way into it and does damage. But when a certain territory is thrown open for settlement the intention of the Government is to have it converted into agricultural land, and the quicker it is cleared of its timber the better it will be for the Province. Homesteaders, who are not within two or three miles of a railway siding, or who have not a convenient stream down which they can float their logs, cannot, in normal times, dispose of their timber at a profit, and their only alternatives are either to leave it standing or cut it down and burn it. Last year, it is true, owing to the high prices which prevailed, settlers living four miles from the railroad were able to ship out their pulpwood and still have a margin of profit, but, as a general rule, a long haul to the track renders the sale of pulpwood unprofitable. If the timber is allowed to remain standing the land is producing nothing, and is bringing in nothing either to the settler or the Province. To allow the land to remain uncleared for any length of time is a greater waste than to cut the timber down and burn it. The fact also deserves to be borne in mind that a fire in a pulpwood area is not always an unmixed evil, for "fire-killed" spruce—spruce from which the bark has been removed by fire, but which has not been blackened or otherwise damaged—has been fetching a much better price than the green spruce.

Even if the Government does not see its way to modify or remove the existing restrictions it might, at all events, do something to make them so that they will cause less irritation to the settlers. When an applicant desires to have a permit he has to go in search of the fire ranger, and, after walking several miles over an abominable trail, pestered by mosquitoes and black flies, he may have his request refused, or perhaps be unable to find the ranger. At least the rangers should be at an appointed place at certain hours, so that the settlers would not so frequently have to make wasted journeys. Moreover, a little more discretion might be left to individual rangers. Frequently the fiat goes forth from the chief ranger that no permits are to be issued to anyone in a district, and the man who has some burning to do at a spot where there would be no more likelihood of the flames spreadingthan there would be in the middle of Lake Ontario, says Mr. Bell, is refused a permit because of the general order issued by the chief. The responsibility of deciding when it is safe to start a fire should be left with the ranger who visits the spot, and is in a position to judge whether the flames are likely to spread or not.

Fire Ranging Charges Were Reduced.

In his evidence before the Timber Investigation Commission E. J. Zavitz, who is head of the forestry branch of the Ontario Government, admitted that in 1919 the cost of fire ranging was $500,000, compared with receipts of $200,000. The standard levy for fire ranging was $6.40 a square mile and the Spanish River Pulp & Paper mills had paid $25,000, which worked out ae $3.30 per square mile. Mr. Zavitz stated the reduction was made by the department because the company had contened that the fire ranging service on its limits was not adequate. In 1917, owing to the company getting a reduced service, they had paid $25,000 instead of the normal $75,000.

The Pulpwood Outlook is Uncertain.

An Eastern pulpwood concern, in speaking of the production, demand and prices for pulpwood in Canada, says that under existing conditions it is difficult, if not impossible, to forecast the trend of production or marked developments. In other words, there are so many conditional factors in the situation, the outcome of which no one can foresee, that they are constrained from making any statement or prognostication regarding the situation at the present time.

Belgian Industrial Company's Operations.

The name of the Belgo-Canadian Pulp & Paper Co., Shawinigan Falls, Que., has been changed to Belgia Industrial Co., Limited. H. E. Howe of the lumbering department says they expect to cut about the same amount of lumber as last year. Market conditions are about the same in that district as all over Canada and the United States, with little demand and low prices. Mr. Howe states that, alehough they are doing some business, it is nothing compared to the usual sales at this time of the year. Labor is plentiful and far more efficient than last year. Every man is giving attention to his work, and there are few who have any complaint to make.

Will Soon Start Rossing Department.

The Spruce Falls Company of Neenah, Wis., who are erecting a sulphite mill at Kapuskasing, Ont., report that the work of installing the equipment is going on apace. It is expected the plant will be ready for operation about September 1st. A large force of men is at work, but there is no particular rush to justify putting much pressure on the completion of the plant owing to the present and prospective state of the sulphite market and conditions in general.

The rossing department of the plant will go into commission early next month so as to insure the completion and rossing of the pulpwood of the company before cold weather sets in next fall. The present stock of pulpwood is between 65,000 and 75,000 cords.

The Spruce Falls Company say that, on the construction of the groundwood mill and water power plant, they have not resumed operation and it is not likely they will do so before the end of the year unless conditions materially improve. They developed a small water power at the mill site yielding about 1,200 h.p., with which they expect to operate the sulphite mill until their Sturgeon power development is undertaken and completed. The company have also installed as part of their sulphite equipment a steam turbine of ample capacity to operate the mill, which will have 120 tons daily capacity in ease of water power failure. This was part of the original plant of the company and was installed as a sort of standby power to take care of any requirements during periods of low water.

Took Out Big Consignment of Pulpwood.

Chas. W. Cox, a well-known pulpwood contractor of Port Arthur, has completed taking out 20,000 cords of spruce pulpwood in that district for the Detroit Sulphite Pulp & Paper Co. of Detroit. Shipments have begun from Nipigon Bay, where Mr. Cox's wood headquarters are located. Barges will carry the wood from Nipigon Bay to Detroit in regular trips until October next. Each barge will carry about 1,000 cords at a sailing. Mr. Cox had 300 men employed in the bush during the winter and 150 horses. His camps were regarded as model ones. The value of the pulpwood taken out by him for the Detroit company is estimated at $400,000. In addition to the harvesting the wood for the Detroit concern, Mr. Cox cut 6,000 cords for the Provincial Paper Mills Co., to be used in connection with their pulp plant at Port Arthur.

Reaped Big Prices for Pulpwood.

During the past winter pulpwood sold at its highest price in and around Cochrane. The farmer and the settler reaped a good harvest owing to the active demand and the value which their wood commanded. Green spruce brought $12.00 a cord and peeled and fire-killed $16.00 a cord, compared with $8.00 and $13.00 a year ago.

In the Port Arthur district high prices were also paid during the past winter for wood, up to $12.00 and $16.00 a cord, while railway ties were contracted for at 95c apiece, the highest figure ever known. There was a cut of about 160,000 cords of pulpwood in the Port Arthur district, and 500,000 ties.

In the Thessalon region lumber and pulpwood operators had a successful season, and no logs have been left in the bush. Lumbermen say, however, that the cost of logs will prevent them from making any money on their lumber this year. Those, who are in a position to wait for a turn in the lumber market, should reap a profit later on. The Crown timber agent at Thessalon reports the cut on the North Shore district at 36,450,000 feet in comparison with 20,000,000 feet

New Pulp Plant is Model One.

Col. C. H. L. Jones of Sault Ste. Marie, manager of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, paid a visit recently to the new plant of the Fort William Paper Co., at Fort William, Ont., of which W. L. Bird is the resident manager. Col. Jones expressed satisfaction with the splendid equipment and smooth operation of the plant. He says the company with which he is associated has been building every mill a trifle better than the last, and the mill at Fort William embodies all the improvements which experience has shown to be available. Col. Jones also spoke hopefully of the prospects of adding a paper mill to the pulp plant. This, he said, was one of the chief ambitions of the directors of the Fort William Paper Co., and he hoped that within a short time a definite announcement might be made.

Storehouse Destroyed, But Wood Escaped.

Fire recently broke out at Stoneham, Que., fifteen miles from Quebec City, and the blaze consumed the large storehouse of the Donnacona Paper Co., as well as its contents, consisting of 14,000 bushels of oats and seven carloads of hay. A car of lumber on the track near the building was also destroyed. The Donnacona Company's loss was $22,000, which was covered by insurance. Mooney & Byrne had 800 cords of pulpwood, on which they carried no insurance, but only a few cords were destroyed, owing to the activity of the fire-fighters. Mayor Samson of Quebec had quite a large quantity of birch dimension ready for loading, while Wm. Craig had about 300 cords of slabs. All of this wood was saved.

Would Store Pulpwood for Shipment.

E. A. Piper, representing Maine Pulp Mfg. Co., who recently purchased property belonging to the estate of the late Capt. Gow, on Riverside Road near Parrsboro, N.S., for wharfage purposes, has made application to Parrsboro for rights on Lake Glooscap for the purpose of storing pulpwood for shipment. If the plans of the company are put into operation and the proposition carried out, it will mean a large revenue for Parrsboro.

New Pulp Plant is Running Smoothly.

A carload of pulp is now being shipped daily from Nipigon Fibre & Paper Mills, Limited, Nipigon, Ont. The company has one of the most up-to-date plants in Canada and is turning out 40 tons a day. Work on the construction of the mill was commenced in August last. The Thunder Bay Harbor & Improvement Co. had the contract, and on May 13th the first wood was put through. There are eight grinders in the large wood room and four more are to be installed. Three thousand five hundred h.p. is now being consumed, and when the twelve grinders are running 5,000 h.p. will be consumed.

It may be stated that the grinders are set in tandems of two on 1,000 h.p. motors. The grinders are built up in the air so that all the finished stock is conveyed by gravity to the rotary screens and flat screens, and by gravity from there to the wet machines. The mill is using about 110 cords of pulpwood a day and there are 18,000 cords on hand. A 60-foot extension to the machine shop will shortly be made. Further expansions include the addition of two paper making machines, which will be put in as soon as business and the market warrant. J. A. Little of Port Arthur is president of the Nipigon Fibre & Paper Mills, Limited; M. D. McAlpine, Chicago, vice-president; J. Siebery, secretary-treasurer, and C. J. Plude, superintendent.

Looking Over Sites for His Pulp Mill.

E. W. Backus, president of the Fort Frances Pulp & Paper Co., was recently in Kenora looking over the progress of the power development in that. town and also considering the site for the proposed new pulp plant which will be erected in Kenora. The exact location has not yet been determined upon. It is likely that the output will be 200 tons a day. Mr. Backus said that the question of power is practically the controlling factor in the date of starting the mill, and the pulp plant can be completed and ready for operation before it would be possible to complete the power plant.

New Pulp Plant is Now Producing.

The new sulphate pulp plant of Clarke Bros., Limited, Bear River, N.S., has begun operations and will have a capacity of 50 tons a day. A. G. McIntyre, formerly with the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, is the president of the company, and W. G. Clarke, chairman of the board. The first cooks of pulp were turned out last month. The company have received an order from the United States which will keep the mills in operation for three years working both night and day shifts. Clarke Bros. will employ over 200 men. The cost of the new mill and equipment was about $1,500,000.

Pulpwood Supply Assured for Many Years.

B. F. Avery, forester of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, at the recent timber investigation in Toronto, stated that the limits of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Co. at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., were a sufficient area to last for all time. The Espanola limit, while well wooded, he said, is not so favorably situated as regards the amount of timber available. At Sturgeon Falls the pulpwood on the timber holdings of the company might last from fifteen to twenty years. In the course of his evidence Mr. Avery urged the development of a more efficient fire protection system for the North. "Such an organization," he continued, "could be recruited and trained from the ranks of the lumbermen in Northern Ontario."

Mr. McArthur Secures Pulpwood Berth.

It is likely that the Province of Manitoba will have in the future a large newsprint paper mill. A big pulpwood concession lying to the east of Lake Winnipeg has been granted under tender by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, to J. D. McArthur, a prominent Winnipeg contractor and railroad man. The berth comprises 718 square miles. It is the intention of Mr. McArthur and his associates to erect a large pulp and paper mill at a cost of a million and a half dollars, and to have an output of 100 tons daily. When completed about 700 men will be employed the year round.

Second Hand Machinery & Equipment Wanted & For Sale

Quick Action Section

Special Lots Of Lumber—Positions Wanted & Vacant

Lumber Wanted

Wanted

Several cars No. 3 and culls 1" x 4 up. Maple, Birch, Beech, Elm, Spruce, Basswood or Pine. Box 571, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 9-12

Wanted Lath

Prices on Hemlock, White Pine, Jack Pine and Spruce Lath, all grades delivered. Detroit rate.

BREWSTER LOUD LUMBER COMPANY,
1307 Majestic Bldg.,
11-12 Detroit, Mich.

Wanted—Western Spruce

Send us your spruce stock sheets and prices.

Edmund A. Allen Lumber Co.,
812 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.,
9-12 Chicago, Ill.

Lumber For Sale

Timber For Sale

3,000 acres Crown Right Virgin Timber in Ontario. Birch, Hemlock, some White Pine, Basswood, Elm. Warren Ross Lumber Co., Jamestown, N.Y. 6-t.f.

For Sale

300,000 feet Birch in logs ready to start sawing under National rules. Offered as No 3 common and better. Apply P.O. Box 6, Victoriaville, Que. 6-tf.

For Sale

7,000 cords, 4' peeled pulpwood spruce and balsam which can be shipped to United States, also one million feet dry spruce lumber 1, 2 and 3" merchantable and culls. For further information address Box 590, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 11-12

White Pine Lath For Sale

One million each No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Canadian white pine lath 1½ x ⅜"-4 foot. Fine stock. Get our quotations. We also have special prices on hemlock lath dimensions and boards.

BREWSTER LOUD LUMBER COMPANY,
1307 Majestic Bldg.
11 Detroit, Mich.

Squares

All sizes, length up to 4 ft. Commencing to saw June 20th. Enquiries solicited. Box 614, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12

For Sale

BIRCH FLOORING, 50,000 feet, 13/16-in. clear and No. 1; also Doors, Mouldings in B.C. Fir at reduced prices. Also several woodworking machines. J. P. Abel,Fortin Limited, 379 Desjardins Street, Montreal, Que. 12

For Sale

5,000 No. 1 Cedar Poles, 20 to 45 ft. long; 4,500 cords, guaranteed, peeled spruce and balsam pulpwood, big stock. May commence loading about Aug. 10. James T. Clair, Clair, N.B. 12

Machinery For Sale

For Sale—Locomotive

One 28 Ton 3 Cylinder 8 x 10 Standard Gauge Lima Geared. Located in Canada. Box 376, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 19tf

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE

Advertisements other than "Employment Wanted" or "Employees Wanted" will be inserted in this department at the rate of 25 cents per agate line (14 agate lines make one inch). $3.50 per inch, each insertion, payable in advance. Space measured from rule to rule. When four or more consecutive insertions of the same advertisement are ordered a discount of 25 per cent. will be allowed.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employment" will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word, net. Cash must accompany order. If Canada Lumberman box number is used, enclose ten cents extra for postage in forwarding replies. Minimum charge 25 cents.

Advertisements of "Wanted Employees" will be inserted at the rate of two cents a word, net. Cash must accompany the order. Minimum charge 50 cents.

Advertisements must be received not later than the 10th and 20th of each month to insure insertion in the subsequent issue.

For Sale

1—Inserted tooth circular log saw 54" dia.
1—"Bain" log or lumber wagon, steel skeins.

R. N. WILLIAMS,
11-12 Parry Sound, Ont.

For Sale

ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY LOCOMOTIVES FOR SALE, Two 36" Gauge. Complete and in good condition.

R. T. GILMAN & COMPANY,
Dept. "L",
211 McGill Street,
9-T.f. Montreal.

For Sale

Fishkill Corliss Engine, 250 h.p., 18 x 42 cylinder, with complete rope drive, including tension carriage, line shaft, sheave hangers and new transmission rope, now running. Condition practically as good as new. Reason for selling changing to electric power.

JOHN FEIST & SONS CO.,
111-115 Ash Street,
10-13 Buffalo, N.Y.

For Sale En-Bloc

Complete Saw Mill Equipment, including one four Block Hamilton Carriage. One pair heavy twin engines feed complete and steam nigger. One three block E. Long carriage with eight inch gunshot feed and steam nigger. One heavy three saw edger, W. Hamilton make. Three 75 H.P. boilers complete with Dutch ovens and stacks. One 90 H.P. engine and fly-wheel complete. One lath and shingle mill. Complete filing equipment. One refuse burner, shafting pulleys, transmission, etc., complete. Apply Box 543, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 7-12

Wickes Gang

GANG: No. 12 Wickes Gang, 40" sash, 15" stroke, steam binder rolls, front and back in two sections, feed and oscillation combined, 1908 model, and has been in use for five years. We furnish with this gang 11 rolls for cants and stock, one filing machine, and 4 sets of saws.

THE PEMBROKE LUMBER CO.,
1t.f. Pembroke, Ont.

Second Hand Machinery

We have over $250,000 worth of used machinery of all kinds for sale. Suitable for mines, quarries, railroads, pulp and lumber mills, etc.

Everything carefully overhauled at our shops before shipped.

Send us your inquiries.

R. T. GILMAN & CO.,
19tf Montreal.

For Sale

One leather belt 68 ft., 18-in., 3-ply (endless). In first-class condition. W. H. Cook, Orillia, Ont. 12

Woodworking Machines

2 American No. 229 9x6 Hardwood Flooring Machines, late type, 8 feed rolls, six knife round cylinders; A1 condition; price right. Write or wire for further particulars to Garlock-Walker Machinery, Limited, 32 Front St. W., Toronto, Ont. 12

Situations Wanted

HARDWOOD INSPECTOR—Open for a position. Will go anywhere. References furnished. Box 597, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11

WANTED—Position as mill foreman, right-hand band sawyer or millwright. Would prefer former position. Can furnish the best of references. Box 591, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11

Man with 12 years' experience in the Quebec lumber and pulpwood business, speaking both languages, wishes position as superintendent in a better location for a company doing business in pulpwood or lumber. Has thorough knowledge of office work and is competent to take charge of any operation. At present manager of an American company on North Shore, but wishes to make a change. Address replies or enquiries to Box 512, Canada Lumberman, Toronto, Ont. 5-t.f.

HONEST YOUNG MAN, 19, desires permanent position with lumber firm. Two years' experience as stenographer, bookkeeper and invoice clerk; A1 references. Apply Box 609, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12

POSITION WANTED — By man aged forty, married. Life experience in lumbering, all branches of bush work and sawmilling from wood cutter to superintendent, including office end. Licensed scaler, can handle men and get results; best references. Box 613, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-14

AGGRESSIVE YOUNG MAN ,twenty-one, desires position. Five years' experience lumber offices in different departments. Can handle correspondence and use typewriter. Permanent position with opportunities for advancement to a good future. Prefer town to city. Excellent references. Box 607, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12

Lumberman

Bookkeepers, Accountants, Scalers, Inspectors, Woods Superintendents, Buyers and Salesman. Softwoods, hardwoods and pulpwood. Experience in logging, sawmills, accounting. Stump to pile. Familiar with Province of Quebec, Maritime Provinces and New England States. Both languages. Will go anywhere. Apply to "Lumberman," P.O. Box 172, Station "N," Montreal, Canada. 12

Situations Vacant

WANTED—Sawyer for circular mill cutting 30 thousand feet. Apply Box 594, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 11-12

WANTED—Male bookkeeper for lumber firm out of town, one who is familiar with lumber terms. Must be ambitious and accurate; also able to operate typewriter. Preference given to returned man. Apply, stating experience and salary, to Box 616, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12

WANTED—Young man as traveller in wholesale lumber firm for Western Ontario only. State salary, age, experience and references. Apply Box 605, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-15

WANTED—A young man as traveller for lumber firm in Ontario. Apply Box 604, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-13

Business Chances

For Sale

Planing Mill for sale, twostorey brick building nearly 100 feet long, fully equipped with machinery, at present in operation; must be sold to settle up an estate. For particulars apply to Homer Reid, Meaford, Ont. 12-15

Complete Circular Saw Mill For Sale

Heavy Saw Mandrel, with 3 circular saws 3 block carriage, fitted with P. Payette Patent Dogs Wire Rope feed with independent friction drive complete.
Live rolls (chain driven).
3 saw heavy edger (P. Payette & Co. make) 18 ft. 2 saw trimmers complete.
Friction Nigger with back pressure attachment (same as steam nigger). Log haul chain with sprockets and drive complete. One automatic saw filing machine, shafting, belting, conveyors, pulleys, etc. One 100 H.P. Crocker Wheeler electric motor, 600 R.P.M., *0 cycle, 220 volts, 3 phase, including circuit breaker fuse box, starting box, and all connections complete. Also two storey mill building with iron roof 28' x 70'. This mill is running and will be until June 1st—capacity 15 to 25 M per day. Will sell with or without power.

W. J. MARTIN,
Box 357,
10-14 Penetanguishene, Ont.

Department of Lands and Forests

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Leasing of a Water Powers and Timber Limit

Notice is hereby given that on Wednesday, August 3rd, 1921, at 10:30 A.M., in the sales room of the Department of Lands and Forests, at Quebec the following will be offered on lease at public auction:

1. A Water Power site in the Outardes River, County of Saguenay of about 50,000 H.P. capacity.
2. A timber limit, 3,000 square miles in area, situated in the Outardes River watershed.

For fuller details and information, please apply to the Department of Lands and Forests, at Quebec.

HONORE MERCIER,
12-13 Minister.

TENDERS FOR PULPWOOD and TIMBER LIMIT

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned, addressed to George C. Coppley, Esq., Mayor, Chairman Board of Control, City Hall, Hamilton, Ont., up to 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, June 29th, 1921, for the construction of a close board fence at Athletic Field at Scott Park, Hamilton, and for the supply of lumber and posts for said fence.

Tenders must be on forms supplied and plainly marked on the outside as to contents.

Specifications and form of tender for the above can be obtained at the office of the City Engineer, where any other information may be secured.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

S. H. KENT,
City Clerk.
12

Rare Chance in Timber Limits

A large timber limit in Ontario, situated on a well protected harbor and containing birch, maple, hemlock, pine, elm, ash, oak and cedar, can be bought at an exceptionally low price and easy terms. Grand opportunity for any company with mills who are looking for new limits to operate. For full particulars address Box 610, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-13

Timber Limit For Sale

30 sq. miles, principally hardwood, estimated 2,500 ft. Also new up-to-date sawmill, camp buildings, on limit all ready to begin operations. 5 to 7-mile haul to aswmill and railroad over first-class winter road. For further particulars apply to Box 612, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-13

For Sale at a Sacrifice

Live retail lumber business and planing mill in Southern Ontario. Steadily increasing trade, but owner has other interests in different location and wishes to retire from business. A real snap for the right party. Box 606, Canada Lumberman, Toronto. 12-15

Bush For Sale

100 acres heavily timbered in Maple, Black Birch in Lutterworth Twp. on shore of Gull Lake.

R. FLEMING,
41 William St. North
10-13 Lindsay, Ont.

TENDERS FOR PULPWOOD and TIMBER LIMIT

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to and including the 4th day of July, 1921, for the right to cut pulpwood and pine timber on a certain area situated in the vicinity of Long Lake, District of Thunder Bay.

Tenderers shall state the amount per cord on pulpwood, and per thousand feet, board measure, on pine, that they are prepared to pay as a bonus in addition to dues of 80 cents per cord for spruce and 40 cents per cord for other pulpwoods, and $2.50 per thousand feet, board measure, for pine, or such other rates as may from time to time be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, for the right to operate a pulp mill and a paper mill on or near the area referred to.

The successful tenderer shall be required to erect a mill or mills on or near the territory and to manufacture the wood into pulp and paper in the Province of Ontario.

Parties making tender will be required to deposit with their tender a marked cheque, payable to the Honourable the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario for fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), which amount will be forfeited in the event of the successful tenderer not entering into agreement to carry out conditions, etc.

The said $50,000 shall remain on deposit until the pulp mill, as provided by terms and conditions of sale, is erected and in operation. Any timber cut in the meantime shall be subject to payment of dues and bonus as accounts for same are rendered. After the said pulp mill is erected and in operation, the deposit of $50,000 may be applied on account of bonus dues as they accrue, but the regulation dues as mentioned above shall be paid in the usual manner as returns for cutting of wood and timber are received and accounts rendered.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

For particulars as to description of territory, capital to be invested, etc., apply to the undersigned.

All tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelope and marked plainly on outside "Tender for Long Lake Pulp and Timber Limit."

BENIAH BOWMAN,
Minister of Lands and Forests.
Toronto, January 24th, 1921.
N.B.—No unauthorized publication of this notice will be paid for. e.o.i.-4-13

What Should Govern Prices—Reason or Economy?

The following excerpts from an article by Judge Gary of the United States Steel Corporation, in the May issue of "System," are so timely that we offer no apology to our readers for reprinting them here for the benefit of those who have not read the article. He says in part:

"I think we shall have to revise our ideas of prosperity and look to earnings over the years rather than to the earnings of a season—to strive toward the more orderly development of business instead of thinking of prosperity in terms of high prices. The prosperity that expresses itself solely in high prices is far from being sound; what we want is full, even business. Continuously mounting prices hold within tremselves their own means of destruction.

One serves no good purpose by attempting to break a business blockade by cutting prices to such figures that the returns do not yield a profit. When prices rise too high the purchasing will be light for the reason that the people have not the money with which to buy. But when prices fall too low then a time must quickly come when purchasing will drop because there is no money at all with which to buy. Very low prices may be achieved by improvement in method and the elimination of waste, but that is a slow process resulting in gradual reductions over a period. The more usual method of attaining low prices is drastically to reduce costs by lowering wages.

If wages are cut in real purchasing power—that is, if they are lowered faster than the lowering in the cost of living—then the wage earner can barely eke out an existence and his lack of purchasing power is eventually felt through the whole economic life.

The fair price is that which yields to an investment fair return for capital under efficient management—which pays adequately for the service that it renders. The same rule holds with labor. In the end that is all any of us can be paid because we are paid only out of what we produce. We cannot alter the equation—although we can try to forget it for awhile. Therefore I hold that:

(a) The depression has been wholly salutary in that it has served to bring us back to the fundamentals of business. Without the practice of the fundamentals no progress is possible.

(b) Unreasonably high prices will serve only to hold back the natural growth of the country, for trey disturb the balance between the sections of society and curtail the strongest purchasing power.

(c) Unreasonably low prices will equally retard growth—for we shall have no surplus to grow on.

(d) Fair prices are an indication of prosperity. Unreasonably high prices indicate that the period is nearing an end. The safe price is the one that returns a fair measure for work but returns nothing without work — whether the work be individual or corporate."

Advertising Space Cheaper Than Before War

The Royal Securities Corporation, which is continually investigating and analyzing practically every phase of Canadian business life to establish a correct reading of the barometer of economic conditions in Canada, says in a recent circular:

"It has to be borne in mind that commodities and services which are advertised form a constantly increasing proportion of the total of commodities and services consumed to-day by the American and Canadian public. The advertising methods of certain new and important industries — the motion picture, the automobile, the mechanical musical instrument, the patent food—are affording a lesson to industries hitherto more "conservative," and are in fact compelling them to follow suit.

"The increase in the cost of newspaper space is being largely compensated for by greater skill and intelligence in the use of it, thanks to improvements in the science of the art of advertisement designing. In addition, advertising space, measured in terms of other commodities, is actually cheaper than it was before the war, its money price having risen less than the average item in the cost of living."

The meaning of this is plain—advertising is a good buy for the building material merchant.

If You Want to Know

What that excavation is for, or who is building on that corner lot, or when the tenders for interior work or fixtures should be sent in—You can get the information from MacLean Building Reports. They will bring you—up-to-date, every morning—all the news of

Building and Engineering

Contracts—both contemplated and in course of completion. Our subscribers can get all available information regarding plans, specifications, dates for tenders, or other data through our thorough inquiry service.

MacLean Building Reports provide reliable advance information, the proper use of which cannot fail to boost sales.

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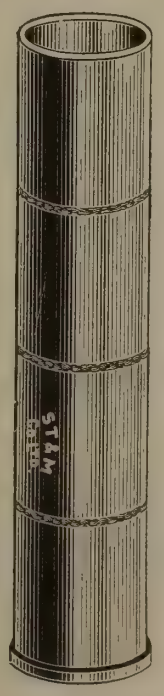
WELDED COPPER STEEL SMOKE STACKS



Each section welded individually and end to end, making a one-piece jointless pipe, smooth inside and out. No lap seams for water, fumes or dirt to lodge in. Covered with a protective film of specially prepared oil, making it corrosion proof and weather proof. Toughens with age, yet always flexible. Easily erected, and will out-last any ordinary smoke-stack. Any size to order. It will pay you to write for fuller particulars.

We also make Heavy Plate Steel Tanks, Steel Factory Equipment, Gasoline Tanks, Air Pressure Tanks, Dairy Utensils. etc.

The Steel Trough and Machine Co., Limited
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We have many attractive properties listed with us, for sale, in all parts of Canada and Newfoundland, in both Freehold and Crown lands.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
Large tracts of Cedar and Spruce situated on tide waters and the larger rivers, with or without saw mills.

NEW BRUNSWICK
Some very fine Freehold hardwood properties.

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More than 3,000 square miles of the best timbered pulpwood land in the Colony.

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Many pulpwood and hardwood tracts, both Freehold and Crown land.

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Some excellent Freehold properties running heavily to pulpwood. Large pulpwood limits on the Upper Ottawa and on the North and South Shores of the St. Lawrence.

Cruiser's reports and blue prints, where available, will be sent to Principals or their accredited agents.

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Review of Current Trade Conditions

Ontario and the East.

The market for hardwoods is dull at the present time, furniture factories having further curtailed operations, while automobile concerns are not as busy as they were a few weeks ago. Prices on many lines of hardwood have dropped considerably, and there is a wide difference in the figures asked by the various wholesale firms and mills. A number of inquiries have been received for 10/4 birch, No. 1 common and better, and this has resulted in keeping the price up fairly high as compared with what other grades are being sold at. It is stated that American ash is now coming into competition with Canadian birch, and it is just a toss-up whether automobile manufacturers may not use ash instead of birch, if they cannot get the latter at a satisfactory figure.

While some sales are being made in hardwoods, all the vendors are practically taking a loss, but the object is to reduce stock and curtail holdings. Price, in certain instances, does not count, as some concerns will not buy, no matter if the material was handed them for next to nothing. Industrially, the larger cities, where big establishments using hardwoods are located, conditions are quiet, and this accounts for the mark-time attitude and the hand-to-mouth buying in general.

Toronto representatives of B. C. mills report that there has been some improvement in trade, and quite a few mixed carloads are being sold. Of course, the prices are very low and there is practically no profit on the bill, but on the whole the movement is a satisfactory sign that some demand exists. Most of the smaller mills in B. C. which had a certain amount of stock on hand and were anxious to clear it off, have now disposed of it, and this has tended somewhat to clear the situation for the larger concerns. Stocks with manufacturers, however, are badly shot to pieces, and in certain widths and lengths of small dimensions and timber it is impossible to get the required range. However, by substitution and interbuying all demands are being satisfied.

Just what the future of the lumber market will be no one cares to make a prediction. So many prophecies have been set at nought that one man's opinion is as valuable and authentic as that of another.

Ontario's softwoods are moving very slowly and the demand is limited. There have been several reductions in white pine, while for hemlock the prices being offered for the 1921 cut at the mill are so low that lumber producers say the stock cannot be turned out for the figure, let alone yield any profit to the makers.

Unless the market shows signs of brightening this fall, and there are stronger indications that 1922 will be a better year in the lumber business than that of 1921, a number of mill men say they will not put in any camps this winter. They do not care to undertake the expense of logging unless they are assured that the price for the manufactured line will yield a reasonable margin on their operation. When there is little or no demand and the selling figure is below the cost of production, timber owners and sawmill men prefer to leave their possessions in the standing trees rather than convert the same into boards, studding, joists and planks at a loss.

St. John Reports That Lumber Prices Still Sag.

Export conditions at this time and at this port remain unchanged during the past few weeks. The English market has not sent out any inquiries whatever and what business is being done in England at the present time is at low prices.

Freight rates have reduced somewhat from the Baltic to British ports, and exchange from the Finnish country is much in favor of the Finland people, who are selling their goods at any price at all to obtain finances to carry on their work. They are even beating out the Norwegians £4 to £5 per standard largely on account of exchange. Even the Irish market has not sent out any inquiries as yet. All the foreign markets seem to be in a dead state and the feeling in England is that a great deal of the old Government stocks must yet be brought forward to England. It has a detrimental effect upon the market in general.

In the United States the market is not reacting upward. There has been more inquiring for stocks, but sales have been made at lower prices, and Spruce random at St. John of the narrow sizes will not to-day net over $22.00 or $23.00 per thousand, which makes it prohibited to ship any such stocks unless at a tremendous loss.

Manufacturing at St. John has boiled down to one mill, viz.: Murray & Gregory, Ltd., and it is very indefinite as to the time they will operate their plant.

Local business is not as good as it was and prices have weakened considerably. Refuse stocks are being sold as low as $25.00 and $26.00 per M, with merchantable spruce boards and scantling around $32.00 delivered on the different work. As low as $20.00 has been accepted for refuse out of the Government stocks. This, of course, is very inferior stock to the general run of city cut lumber.

There are no portable mills or operation throughout the country, and certainly under the conditions prevailing at the present time there will not be any further production in the immediate vicinity of St. John during this present summer. There are only twelve million of logs to come through the booms and half of these will not be manufactured this year, as Stetson, Cutler & Co. are not at the present time operating. Laths are the only thing which are selling and they are netting about $5.00 on cars, St. John, N.B.

Thinks This is "Off Year" in Lumber Line.

"Once construction starts up it is going to take a long time to catch up, and most of the people are commencing to realize that after all lumber is not only the cheapest construction and that it is only a small percentage of the total cost of any building," declared a well known Eastern Ontario wholesale lumberman the other day.

In discussing the situation generally he said business was not very good and that considerable price-cutting had been going on. Some firms, who had a very small stock, are sending their representatives around and offering white pine at $10.00 to $15.00 below what other concerns are holding it at. These offers were generally made to firms who had recently bought, or to such retail merchants who had just loaded up with all that they required. The result creates suspicion and conveys the impression that prices had not yet reached bottom. "And," went on the speaker, "as long as such tactics as these are kept up there is not going to be any solidity or permanence to existing conditions. What is needed to-day is stabilization of price and production more than anything else, and this is not going to come until the trade ethics of some firms improve."

Continuing, the wholesaler said: "I believe prices are as low or lower now than they will be for some time; that is, we have swung from one extreme to the other. Millions of feet of lumber in fir, epruce, Southern pine and hardwoods are to-day being sold at 60 to 65 cents on the dollar of what they cost to be produced. It is about time for the pendulum swing back somewhere over centre, and, with the building trades and construction started again, I believe we are going to see an increased demand about June 15th, and gathering volume, and a fairly brisk market by September or October of this year.

"The architects, and I believe many people are commencing to realize that with conditions existing they can build cheaper now than they will be able to do if they put it off till next spring. Labor is, according to some of the contractors that I have been talking to, giving an efficiency approximately 100 per cent. greater than a year ago. If this is the case, and I think it is, we have cheaper construction now, and cheaper construction than we may get in 1922.

"In a letter received from England last month things are pretty bad. There is a good deal of lumber at the ports, with very little white pine. White pine is holding firm. In the interior the yards are practically bare of lumber of any description. For instance, when you find people ripping 2 in. x 12 in. good Scandinavian to make 2 x 3's and 2 x 4's they are utilizing something very valuable as compared to a smaller size and keep out of the market until the last possible moment.

"A great many seem to feel that this is going to be an off year. It certainly will be as far as profits are concerned to those of us in the wholesale trade, but if people want cheap white pine lumber, I don't believe that they are going to get in until well in towards the latter end of 1922 or the beginning of 1923."

Wages in Bush Will Be Very Low.

In conversation with an Eastern lumberman, who was in Toronto recently, a representative of the "Canada Lumberman" was told that the wages in the bush for this coming winter should not exceed $30.00

View of Mills in Sarnia.

BUY THE BEST

Retailers and woodworking establishments who like to get A1 NORWAY and WHITE PINE LUMBER always buy their stocks from us because we can ship them on quick notice. It pays to have the goods, but it pays better to "deliver" them.

We also make a specialty of heavy timbers cut to order any length up to 60 feet from Pine or B. C. Fir.

"Rush Orders Rushed"

Cleveland-Sarnia Sawmills Co., Limited

SARNIA, ONTARIO

B. P. Bole, Pres. F. H. Goff, Vice-Pres. E. C. Barre, Gen. Mgr. W. A. Saurwein, Ass't. Mgr.

to $35.00 per month, and the camps could be filled with men at this figure if the firms are so inclined. This would mean late before the Ottawa or Georgian Bay Valleys could have any cheaper produced lumber fit to put on the market. The speaker said that the stock of white pine in the Ottawa Valley is the smallest he had ever known in the last thirty or forty years, and that the production this year was going to be away below what it was in 1920.

"Of course, there is the other side," he declared. "No export trade exists, there is little or no American buying, and practically no demand on our own side. A brighter picture looms up, and that is there never was so much need of construction, and likely to be such a demand for lumber as we may have before long and for some years to come. As soon as construction starts in real earnest I believe we are going to see a rebound in prices of spruce, hemlock and white pine, that is, to what some people are quoting to-day. Taking the broad-gauge view, there is no doubt that the price of lumber has a downward tendency, but this permanent lessening of values is not going to come all at once. Of course, the finished product is going to be lower as production costs go down, but we have no cheap lines now, nor are we going to have them before June or July of 1922.

"The mills in the Ottawa Valley have been slow in starting up. J. R. Booth only got his plant in operation by the latter end of May and the others began sawing this month. It is stated that some firms figure on getting more for white pine from the exporters this year than they did a year ago, and that as far as any of their lines in 12/16 ft. box and better are concerned, exporters will have to pay the same price as a year ago. None of the wholesalers are prepared to do this, as any business that they book to-day is not a case of profit, but a case of seeing if they can hold their trade with a minimum loss."

Quebec Hopes Export Trade Will Pick Up by September.

The timber and lumber trade, in so far as it applies to the city and district of Quebec, is still in the same position, nothing whatever moving in the export trade, and the conditions of the local market are likewise dull. The big firms located in the city of Quebec say there is no comparative parallel as far as the Quebec export trade is concerned, in the history of the port. In the meantime they are accepting the situation with philosophic benignity, feeling confident that a boom will set in after the settlement of the miners' strike in the United Kingdom and look with optimism for a change for the better in the month of September next. At the same time the Quebec firms are carrying a heavy stock of wood goods at their mills yards of storage, and their overhead expenses are high. They are in the fortunate position, however, of being perfectly solvent and financially strong, and can bear the adverse pressure.

In reply to queries put by the Quebec correspondent of the "Canada Lumberman," the Quebec timber and lumber interests declare that the present situation will undoubtedly affect the operations in the woods and the mills, which will not only curtail production, but cause hardship on the many thousands of woodsmen and mill operators who will be thrown out of employment. Even in the present there are many wage earners in the district of Quebec idle, who, nevertheless, prefer to remain so rather than submit to a cut in their wage demand. These workmen point out with good cause that while butter, eggs and vegetables are now selling at greatly reduced prices, the butcher will not reduce the price of meat, the landlord the rent, the restaurant and the boarding-house keepers the price of meats and the retail stores generally their prices, which makes the dollar they earn only worth 50 cents in its purchasing power. Until these concerns are forced to come down in their prices for the necessities of life, why should labor be forced to do so? Though business generally is undergoing a severe test in Canada and the United States through causes of depression. This does not refer to the city of Quebec, except in the case of the lumber and shipping trade. There are very few idle in this city in comparison to other centres, and money seems to be plentiful. The great shortage in store and dwelling accommodation is severely felt by a growing population, and to meet this situation there are many ready and willing to invest in building, but are deterred on account of the cost of labor and material. If labor were to meet the situation half way and the material decrease in its price, the same as lumber has done, a boom would immediately set in as regards the city of Quebec that would involve the expenditure of millions of dollars in construction and help to break the back of the present condition of depression.

The pulpwood business in Quebec is on a par with the lumber trade. There is no demand for this wood, and the dealers engaged in the business are simply sitting tight waiting a reaction in their favor. The only wood going to the mills these days is transported by water, and this is insignificant in comparison with the movements of the past.

Naturally the labor unrest and strikes in vogue at the paper mills are having a deteriorating effect on the sale and absorption of pulpwood for the manufacture of pulp and paper. There are signs, however, that by the end of the next three weeks these conditions will be ameliorated by a compromise and the paper mills again operating at their full capacity.

The Jonquiere and Kenogami paper mills, owned and operated by the firm of Price Bros. & Co., which have not been functioning for a month owing to labor difficulties, have in operation one machine, which commenced May 23rd, with a manufacturing capacity of 52 tons of paper per day. Sir William Price, who personally took charge of this strike, has not from the beginning shown any inclination to effect a compromise with the strikers. He takes the position, and is backed up by the directors and shareholders of the company, that capital, with its risk, has more at stake for its protection than irresponsible labor, and is adamant in his position not to give in to unfair demand of labor, even if the mills have to be shut down for an indefinite period. Those who are familiar with Sir William and his characteristic willpower, fully realize that he means to keep his word.

At the annual meeting of the company, held recently, Sir William Price in his address to the shareholders, said in part: "Last autumn the lumber market commenced to sag, as the natural result of the readjustment conditions following the war. The present season shows a still further and more definite decline in demand, leaving the country with considerable stocks on hand at a comparatively high cost. Your company has made such readjustments in values as your directors have considered wise and feel that little or nothing further can be done, excepting to curtail production and await revival of demand."

Referring to the company's paper mills, Sir William said the demand for paper has somewhat fallen off. "In our efforts to readjust the affairs of your company to suit existing conditions, we considered it advisable to make a reduction in the scale of wages in certain departments of our mills.

The result of putting into force this policy was that a few groups, led by agitators in their particular branches of the International Union, lodged complaints and forced us to close down. We are, however, able to carry on in some departments, and are manufacturing groundwood, thus taking advantage of the season's water supply."

Preparing Comparative Freight Rate Statement

R. L. Sargant, manager of the transportation department, Canadian Lumbermen's Association, Ottawa, says that he has not as yet received reports from many of the members as to whether they have any overcharge claims which require adjustments. He hopes to hear from more members in the near future. He says that he is taking out or making a statement, showing comparative rates on lumber from British Columbia and Pacific Coast points, and also southern United States shipping points, together with stations in the Maritime Provinces and points on the Transcontinental Railway; also the lumber-shipping territory in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec to the larger consuming points in these Provinces. The department is using the rates which were in effect prior to the first general increase authorized by the Board of Railway Commissioners as compared with the rates in effect at present.

Mr. Sargant adds that his department is not yet in a position to make public any particulars as to just what action may be taken to endeavor to adjust the freight rate situation as it affects the lumber trade in Canada to-day, but may have something further to offer in this connection later on.

For Sale

WHITE PINE

4,000,000 Feet

SPRUCE

4,000,000 Feet

P. Beauchemin Fils, Amos, Quebec.

Camp Requisites

If its made of duck - - - -
You'll find our price lower

Mosquito Proof Fronts - Bars and Canopies.

WOODS NON-ABSORBENT DUCK TRADE MARK REGISTERED MAY 15TH 1905

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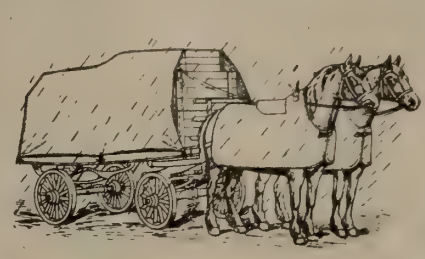

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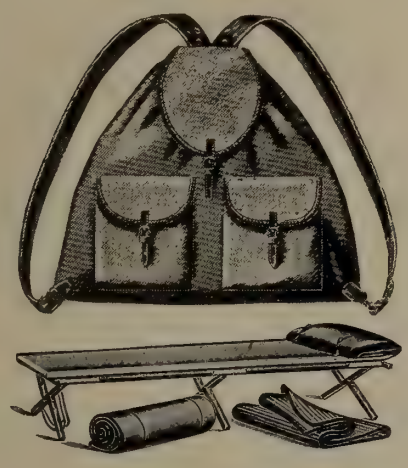

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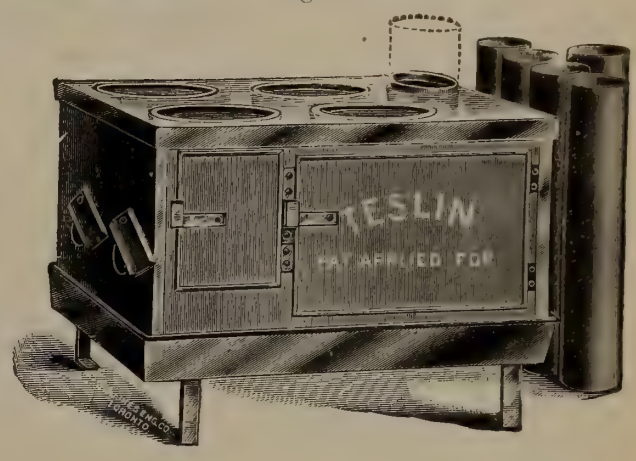

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Best Stock for Factory and Pattern Lumber

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The
Otis Staples Lumber Co.
LIMITED
Wycliffe, B.C.

The Operation of New Sales Tax.

In connection with the new sales tax, which has been imposed by the Government, a good deal of uncertainty prevailed for awhile, but all points in doubt are now pretty well cleared up, and the tax appears to be operating as smoothly as can be expected. Naturallythere are some complaints from one section of the lumber industry that another does not bear its adequate share, and vice versa, but apparently the present regulations will remain in force for another year.

Some points that should be emphasized are that the tax is 2 per cent. on lumber sold by a manufacturer to a wholesaler or a retailer direct. Of this the manufacturer may absorb ½ of 1 per cent., but there must be distinctly shown on the invoice the tax of 1½ per cent., which shall be paid by the wholesaler or the retailer buying direct.

Wholesale or retail lumber dealers charge no tax in re-selling, and the retail lumber dealers pay no tax to wholesalers. These points should be clearly driven home. Another point is that manufacturers of lumber collect at least 1½ per cent. from their customers and pay 2 per cent. to the Government.

Retail lumber dealers pay at least 1½ per cent. when they buy sash, doors or similar articles from manufacturers. Retail dealers must also collect at least 1½ per cent. on sash, dors and articles manufactured in their own planing mills, and they pay to the Government 3 per cent. They are entitled to collect the whole 3 per cent. from the customer on sash, doors, etc.

The Government requires a tax of 2 per cent. on lumber to be paid by the manufacturer who, as already stated, may absorb ½ of 1 per cent. He must collect at least 1½ per cent. of the tax from his customer.

There is no further tax for re-sales. The lumber for this purpose includes rough sawn or dressed lumber and flooring, siding, ceiling, etc. It may be stated that the wholesale lumber dealer has no interest in the tax as a collector. He must pay the tax, amounting to at least 1½ per cent., to the manufacturer, but is not allowed to collect the tax from his customer.

Some wholesalers in the West have, it is said, been endeavoring to show a tax of 2 per cent. on their invoices and have their retail customers pay this. There is nothing to prevent a wholesaler showing the tax on an invoice or attempting to collect it from a retail patron, but there is no proviso in the act to specify that the retail customer shall pay any such tax; in fact, he is exempt from that. It is quite a different thing to make an imposition and another thing to collect it, especially wherethere is no legal status or backing for such a course.

The most recent instructions on the sales tax sent out by the Canadian Lumbermen's Association of Ottawa are the following:

Lumber Bought on Pro Forma Invoices.

The Department of Customs and Inland Aevenue took up with us a few days ago the question of sales tax on lumber bought and paid for on pro forma invoices between May 19, 1920, and midnight, May 9 and 10, 1921. According to the first ruling, as per our circular of May 23, there was to be no tax on such transactions. A reconsideration of this point by the department has resulted in a change, and after considerable negotiation you will please substitute the following for paragraph 2 on page 2 of our circular of May 23:

The new ruling is:

"On sales of lumber paid for on pro forma invoice commencing May 19, 1920, and up to and including midnight of May 9, 1921, but not shipped until on or after May 10, 1921, if stored in the manufacturer's yard, the tax will be 1 per cent. on shipment to a Canadian destination, and there will be no further tax on resale."

This 1 per cent. must be billed forward with the shipment and collected by the manufacturer from the purchaser.

On doors, window frames, sash, etc., the planing mill man, when selling to a contractor or a consumer, will charge him 3 per cent. If disposing of the product to a wholesale lumberman or a retailer, who sells it again, then the tax is 1½ per cent., and on the resale 1½ per cent. more has to be collected by the wholesaler orth e retailer.

R. L. Breadner, Commissioner of Taxation, Ottawa, in a recent letter to a leading Ontario lumber firm, with respect to the sales tax, says that the act pertaining to tax on sales passed at the recent session of Parliament provides, with respect to lumber, than an excise tax of 2 per cent. shall be imposed, levied and collected on sales and deliveries by the Canadian manufacturer and of 3 per cent. on importations, and that no further excise tax shall be payable on re-sales. The act also further provides that the purchaser shall be furnished with a written invoice, which shall state separately the amount of such tax to at least the exent of 1½ per cent., but such tax must not be included in the manufacturer's costs on which profit is calculated.

Big Shipment of Match Splints Overseas.

There is now in mid-ocean on their way to England to be "dipped" 520,000,000 match splints chipped from Ontario poplar. It may be stated that splints are the sticks of matches without their heads, and these are being received in England. The shipment was made from Quebec by Maguire, Paterson & Palmer of Pembroke, and is the first output of their new mill which is now in operation. Five freight cars were required to carry the load to the steamer. The head of the industry is Sir Alex. Maguire, who has been recently paying a visit to Canada. His company is one of the largest in the world and prior to the war received all its splints from Russia and Finland.

One Firm That is "Standing Pat."

Writing the "Canada Lumberman," the manager of a leading central Ontario company says: "Of course, we have not made many sales since last year and we have considerable white pine in stock, as we have not reduced prices. The great drawback in the lumber trade is the excessive freight charges. In shipping a carload of lumber last month to a nearby city just ten or twelve miles away, we paid as much as we paid to ship a carload to Toronto in 1914, and the latter place is ten times the distance. We find that prices are keeping up in every other commodity in building. Cement and iron are holding, but there is considerable cutting by some dealers in lumber prices."

Northern Woodworkers, Limited, Bathurst, N.B., were recently incorporated to take over the woodworking factory and business operated by A. E. Chapman, and to manufacture and deal in all kinds of wooden products. Capital, $24,900. Among the incorporators are A. E. Chapman and S. Chapman, both of Bathurst, N.B.

La Compagnie Gagne, Dufour & Lebel, Herbertville Station, Que., has been incorporated to conduct a general wholesale and retail lumber business, with a capital of $20,000. F. Gagne and E. Dufour, both of Herbertville, Que., are two of the incorporators.

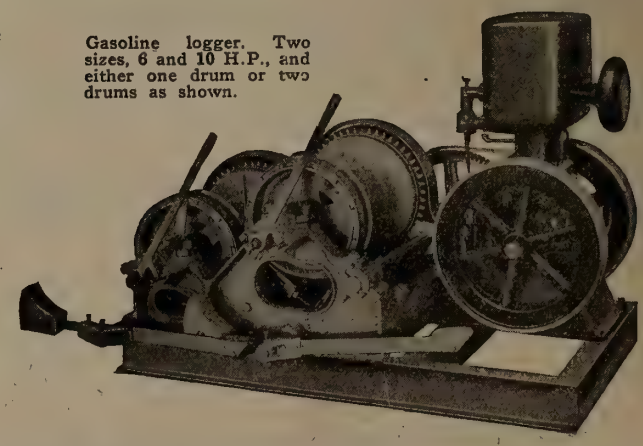
Mutual Builders, Limited, Toronto, were recently granted a Provincial charter to deal in all kinds of building materials. Capital, $40,000.

Steam logger. Seven sizes, from 10 to 50 H.P., and one or more drums to suit the work.

This Type of Logging Machinery is a Proven Success at
Reducing Labor Costs, Increasing Output of Logs and Multiplying Profits
SOME OF THE WORK THEY DO

Drag logs from the stump to roadway or rail.
Load logs on wagon, sleigh or car.
Unload logs from wagon or car.
Pile logs where you want and as high as you desire.
Pull loaded wagons or sleighs up steep hills.
Put logs into water, or take logs out of water.
These machines are small enough and light enough to be moved about easily over rough country, without rails or special roadway.

Gasoline logger. Two sizes, 6 and 10 H.P., and either one drum or two drums as shown.



Marsh Engineering Works, Limited *ESTABLISHED 1846* **Belleville, Ontario**
Sales Agents: MUSSENS LIMITED, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

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When in need of food supplies for the camp, please remember that we are ready at all times with goods at the lowest prevailing prices and with quality that will be entirely satisfactory.

Ask for a sample of our Camp Blend Black Tea at nineteen and a half cents.

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The "NATIONAL" line

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AXES & LUMBERING TOOLS

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Our New Axe and Lumbering Tool Catalogue is now ready.

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THE NATIONAL FARMING MACHINERY LIMITED

MONTMAGNY, QUE.

THE EAGLE LUMBER CO. Limited
WHOLESALE LUMBER
SANS-DIEU-RIEN
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ROUGH AND DRESSED LUMBER
SPRUCE, PINE, HEMLOCK
HARDWOODS
First Class Planing Mill Equipment
SHIPMENTS—C.P R. and CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
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White Pine, Red Pine and Yellow Pine
Lumber and Lath
Excellent Planing Mill Facilities. Prompt Shipments

Everything in Spruce
Rough or Dressed
ALSO
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1 car each 1 in. & 1½ in. BIRCH No. 1 Common & Better
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2 cars 1 in. Soft ELM L. R. D. C. O.
at prices well within the market. We solicit your enquiries for above. We have other stocks in SPRUCE and BIRCH.
GOOD STOCKS PROMPT SHIPMENTS SATISFACTION
C. A. SPENCER, LIMITED
Offices—McGill Building, MONTREAL, Quebec

EDGINGS

A sawmill has been erected on the banks of the Kaministiquia River, near Stanley, Ont., and has commenced cutting. There is a large quantity of the finest birch timber there, which will be used for making birch flooring and finish.

Owing to the increased duty imposed on timber and for other reasons Dr. Dechene, Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests for Quebec, says that the revenue of the department at the close of the present fiscal year will reach over $3,500,000, as compared with $3,033,587 last year, which was a record year.

The new sawmill erected at Lakefield, Ont., by John Duignan of Peterboro', is completed. It is an up-to-date plant, with circular and circular gang saws and with lath and shingle outfit. It is understood the production will be about 30,000 feet per day of ten hours, depending, of course, on the size of the logs cut. The output this season will likely be about two and a half million feet. The new Armstrong mill, also located at Lakefield, has started running. It will likely produce about three-quarters of a million feet this year.

The Eastern Lands Department of the Canadian National Railways is opening a retail lumber yard at Capreol, which is a divisional point on the line 23 miles west of Sudbury. It is understood that the employees of the C. N. R. will be extended favorable terms by the Eastern Lands Department in the event of the men desiring to build homes for themselves. Several new houses have been erected in the progressive railway town of Capreol, where a large Y.M.C.A. building for the railway men was completed. It is an imposing three-storey structure, and one of the best appointed buildings in that part of Ontario.

The saw and grist mill owned by R. Milburn at Desboro, Ont., was recently destroyed by fire. Mr. Milburn's loss is about $8,000, with no insurance. It is not known whether Mr. Milburn will rebuild or not, as his health has not been very good for some time.

Within the past two or three months over 20,000,000 shingles have been shipped from Vancouver to Atlantic ports via the Panama Canal. The new steel steamer Lehigh recently carried 3,000,000 shingles to the Atlantic.

The plant ofthe O. I. & M. Lumber Co., Limited, at Boulder Creek, near Nelson, B.C., was recently destroyed by fire. The output of the company was about 60,000 feet a day, and it is understood that it is the intention to rebuild. They have some 5,000,000 feet of logs on hand ready to cut. John Mann is the president of the company; J. N. Irvine, vice-president,an J. J.O'Neil, secretary.

The National Cooperage Co., Limited, has been granted a charter to make barrels and cooperage and to carry on the business of manufacturers of barrels, staves and all lumber products. The capital stock is $1,000,000, and the head office is in Toronto. Among the incorporators of the company are Wm. F. Lickley, George H. Bourne, Clarence H. McArthur and M. W. MacKenna.

In a recent speech in Montreal Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, announced that as long as he had charge of administration of the affairs of the Province the regulation against the export of pulpwood from Crown lands would be kept in force. He declared that only with such an embargo in force can the Province preserve the forests from complete destruction.

W. D. Brown & Sons, Limited, Quebec, Que., was recently incorporated with a capital of $40,000 to take over the business conducted by William D. Brown of Quebec and to carry on a general lumber business.

The Star Lumber Company, Limited, Saint Joseph, Que., has been incorporated under Provincial charter to deal in all kinds of forest products. Capital 49,000. E. Tarvell and T. Pouliot, both of Saint Joseph, Que., are two of the incorporators.

The question of the location of a boundary line between two timber limits, leases for which were obtained eighty years ago, is the

cause of litigation in the Supreme Court of Ontario at Ottawa, between the Golden Lake Lumber Company and J. R. Booth. The Golden Lake Lumber Company, of which Senator M. J. O'Brien is the principal owner, is suing Mr. Booth for $40,000, claiming the defendant cut timber on land covered by the plaintiff's lease.

Security Fence, Limited, Montreal, has been incorporated and will manufacture and deal in rough and dressed lumber. Capital, $195,000.

Ben Langford, who conducted a sawmill at Lucan for a number of years, and one of the oldest residents of the district, died from blood-poisoning.

Fire which broke out recently in J. D. Walker's sawmills at Rexton, Kent county, N.B., destroyed two mills and a quantity of manufactured lumber. The loss is placed at $50,000.

Fire recently destroyed about three-quarters of a million feet of lumber in the yards of Geo. Mason & Co. at Midland, Ont. A heavy northwest wind fanned the flames into a seething furnace, but the cutting of the elevated tramways and blowing up of several piles of lumber with dynamite saved the rest of the contents of the yard, estimated at 14,000,000 feet, from destruction. The lumber belonged to the Laidlaw Lumber Co. of Toronto and Geo. Mason & Co.

Hon. Honore Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests for Quebec, says that all precautions against forest fires have been taken in that Province and the fire protection system is the best and most efficient that it has been in many years.

A charter has been granted to Angus McLean, lumberman, of Bathurst, N.B., and others to build a hotel in Bathurst. The capital stock of the new company, which is known as Chaleurs Hotel, Limited, is $150,000.

The sawmill of Alex. Proudfoot, at Martin's Siding, Ont., was recently burned. The loss is $10,000, with no insurance. Mr. Proudfoot will use a portable mill to cut out the stock he has in the water and complete his season's contracts.

The Annois Lumber and Development Company, Limited, Gladstone, Man., was recently granted a Provincial charter to conduct a general lumbering business, manufacturing and dealing in all kinds of forest products. Capital, $40,000. H. E. Jacob and S. H. Fahrni, barristers, both of Gladstone, Man., are two of the incorporators.

R. B. Herron of R. B. Herron & Co., Fionaga, Ont., spent a few days in Toronto recently. The mills of his company are sawing between 4,000 and 5,000 railway ties daily and about 30,000 feet of lumber. The majority of the employees are returned soldiers.

The Western Canada Sawmill Yards, Limited, have sold out to the Security Lumber Co., Limited, of Moose Jaw. It is understood the transaction involves over half a million dollars. Nnder the terms of the sale 31 retail lumber yards and eight hardware stores operated by the former company become the property of the purchasers, who will now operate 78 lumber yards and 10 hardware stores in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Kaministiquia Lumber Co., Fort William, have recently installed considerable new equipment in their new planing mill erected at the corner of Vickers & Myles streets, Fort William. It is the intention of the company to make all their own sash and doors in the near future.

Construction work will be commenced in the near future on a logging railway north from Squamish to the vicinity of Lake Alice, B.C. According to estimates upwards of 2,000 000,000 feet of logs will become available for transportation by this means. The new undertaking will have incorporated with it the booming grounds formerly operated by the Howe Sound & Northern Railway, making possible the handling of unlimited shipments.

The Alliston Wood Products, Limited, have been granted a charter to deal in wood and other articles employed in building and to manufacture and deal in specialties, toys and other commodities for household use in the building line. The capital stock is $100,000 and the head office is in Toronto. Among the incorporators are Phillip D. X. Trudel, L. D. Doherty of Toronto, and George E. P. Dehaney and John H. Mitchell of Alliston.

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We handle the famous
Horse Shoe Brand White Pine
Manufactured by C. Beck Mfg. Co.
Have a complete stock of Dry White Pine, Hemlock, and Lath.
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We Hold Complete Stocks of
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Rough or Dressed
Also **Lath**
SEND US YOUR INQUIRIES

H. BOURGOUIN
Dominion Express Bldg., 145 St. James St., Montreal
We have ready for shipment at Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.
4ths AND BETTER SPRUCE

1 x 4 x 10/13	40,000 ft.	1¾ x 7 x 10/13	60,000 "
1 x 5 x "	40,000 "	1¾ x 9 & up	100,000 "
1 x 6 x "	40,000 "		
1 x 7 x "	20,000 "	2 x 4 x 10/13	25,000 ft.
1 x 8 x "	10,000 "	2 x 5 x "	80,000 "
1¾ x 4 x 10/13	25,000 ft.	2 x 6 x "	80,000 "
1¾ x 5 x 10/13	50,000 "	2 x 7 x "	90,000 "
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WE ALSO HAVE "B" & "C" GRADE IN 1", 1¾" & 2"
200,000 ft. 1 x 3 and up, 2, 3, and 4 ft. long. No. 1 and 2 Box Boards.
60% SPRUCE 40% RED PINE
500,000 1½" Mill Run Spruce Laths.—Dressing Facilities at Mill.

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'By-Pass" Blower Systems are Indestructible
"By-Pass" exhausters will handle the green sawdust from your saw mill without clogging or trouble of any kind. Material does not pass through or around fan wheel. Fan is not overhung. Three bearings. No heating or shaking. The best and most economical system made today.
We manufacture and install systems complete
Write for information
Toronto Blower Company
156 Duke St., Toronto

Illustrating portable unit of Mathews Conveyor for unloading cars.

Photo by courtesy of Windsor Lumber Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

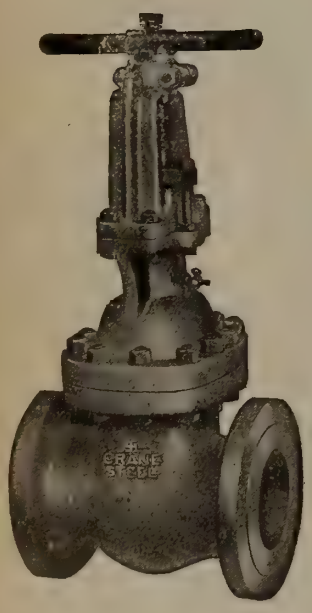
Illustrating permanent installation of Mathews Lumber Conveyor, between mill and shipping and distributing platform.

Photo by courtesy of Vancouver Cedar Mills, Roche Point, B.C.

Write for Catalogue L.

MATHEWS GRAVITY CARRIER COMPANY, LIMITED

PORT HOPE - ONTARIO



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Homes and Buildings roofed with Brantford Asphalt Slates lend distinction to the neighbourhood. The red and green slates are in Nature's own colors, unfadeable, and harmonize perfectly with the surroundings. You will add attractivsness and value to your home by using

SIX ROOF COSTS

1—INITIAL COSTS OF MATERIAL—Brantford Asphalt Slates are sometimes higher in initial cost for the material.

2—NAILS REQUIRED—Brantford Asphalt Slates require ONLY 648 nails to lay a square. Brantford Asphalt Slab Slates require ONLY 450 nails.

3—COST OF LAYING—Brantford Asphalt Slab Slates are four on one strip—require only one operation in handling, one operation in spacing—Individual slates are 8x12¾ inches—Cut easily, fit easily, fit on angles and bend over round surfaces. You save 30 to 50 per cent. in laying.

4—NO PAINT OR STAIN REQUIRED The surface of Brantford Asphalt Slates is in nature's permanent colors, green and red, unfadeable, always attractive requiring no stain to produce artistic effects., no liquid coats to make them fire resistant.

5—SAVING OF INSURANCE—Brantford Asphalt Slates are classed as non-combustible by fire insurance Companies—a direst saving of from 10 to 20 per cent. on premiums is effected. In certain localities fire regulations demand asbestos paper under some roof materials, but Brantford Asphalt Slates are fire resistant and are immune from special regulations.

6—COST OF REPAIRS—From the day they are laid Brantford Asphalt Slate roofs show almost 100 per cent. of the original roof untouched. Brantford Asphalt Slates do not curl, split, crack or rot. Complete protection and permanent protection are built into Brantford Asphalt Slate Roofs.

Brantford Asphalt Slates

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Highest quality felt, best grades of asphalt for saturation and coating, and the encrusting of the upper surface with slate — every operation and all materials conform to Brantford roofing standards.

Put the Best Roofing on YOUR HOME

Distributed under Brantford Roofing Trade Marks, through Brantford Roofing Dealers. Stock carried, information furnished, service rendered by our dealer in your district.

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UNUSUAL!

A 72 inch 15 ply Belt, 100 feet long is unusual. Nevertheless such belts are required occasionally and as a rule the requisition specifies **"Condor,"** the Original, Red, Friction Surface Belt. Let our representative tell you **Why.**

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Condor Belt is used on Main Drives in Saw and Planing Mills. It is also used on Edger Drives, Circular Saw and Band Saw Drives, and all other Saw and Planing Mill Drives.

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"ACME WATERPROOF" BELT

This belt is especially made for a rough and trying service. It has less stretch than any other belt by 15 to 25 per cent.
When you are overhauling try a Goodhue "Acme Waterproof" belt. Other Goodhue belts are "Extra" and "Standard."

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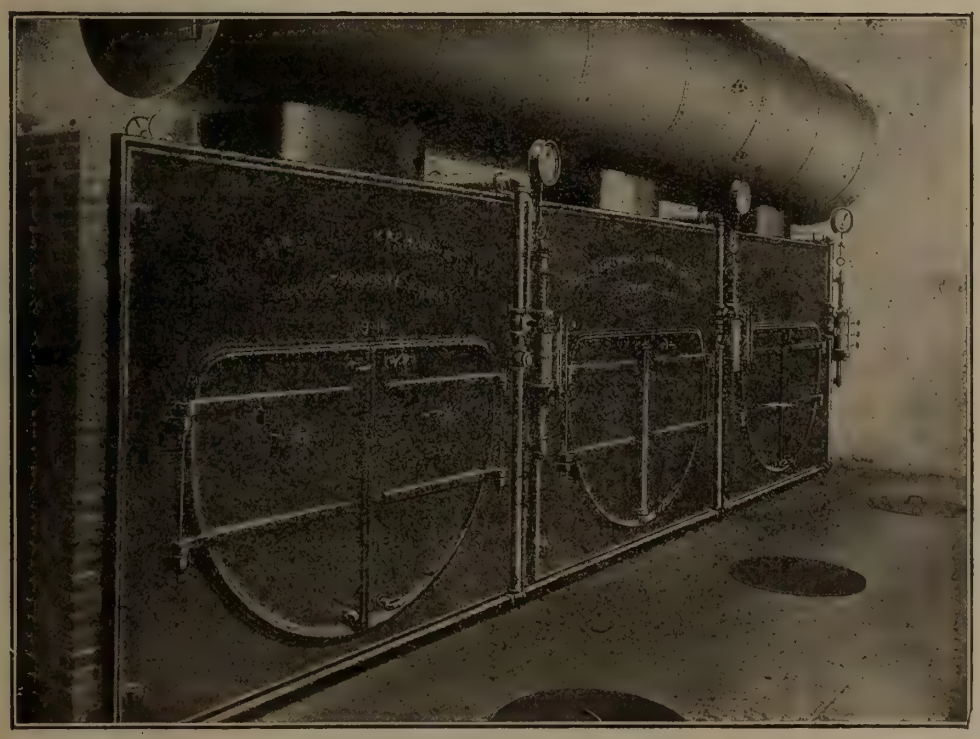
Steam is needed, Gentlemen !



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Plants with worn out or inadequate Boiler Equipment please note.

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We can give you prompt service now and new low prices on any type boiler, plate work, castings, etc. Write us to-day.

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Made of Chrome Vanadium Steel and tempered by a process known only to us.

In these saws you have a cutting tool that will stand up under the hardest usage and always give the greatest satisfaction.

And that lumbermen in all parts of Canada are appreciating their worth is shown by the many "repeat" orders we receive.

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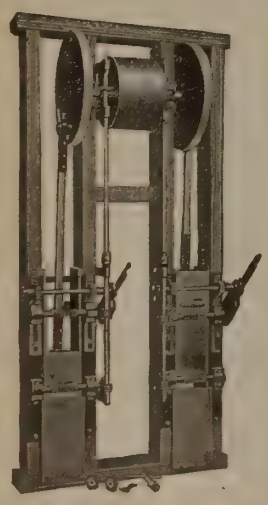

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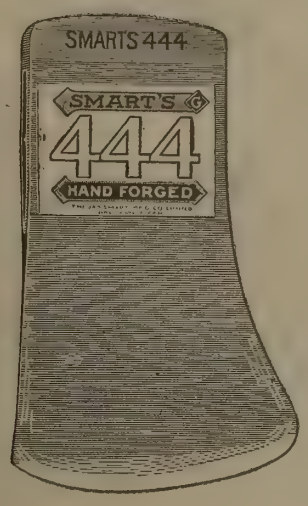

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We specialize in fire brick for power plants and if you will advise us whether your boilers are hand fired or stoker fired and kind of fuel used we can then give you the proper brick for your work.

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The indictment is particularly true in the woodworking industry and can be laid principally to inefficient kilns.
Analyze the results of this department in your own business and determine what your answer will be.

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Speed !

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You will be interested in knowing that the Moreau Barker has established a splendid reputation, both in Canada and in the United States for the speed with which it works.

There is not another machine on the market to exceed it in this respect. Whether the logs being barked are wet or dry, large or small, it does its work in a perfect manner, each log being removed of all bark, knots and lumps.

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Protect your Mill and and reduce your insurance premiums by installing Thompson's Improved Spark Extinguishers. These Extinguishers are scientifically designed and are absolutely warranted to stop all dangerous sparks without impairing the draft. Stoutly built of steel and heavy metal screening.

Tell us the diameter and height of your stacks and we will quote you on suitably sized "Thompson's". Once installed, you can forget your fire worries.

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Crescent Ground Cross-Cut Saw No. 13

Good, easy running cross-cut saws on any timber operation are most essential part of the equipment. They speed up production, and if they are

Simonds Crescent Ground Cross-Cut Saws

they make the men who use them cheerful, because most lumberjacks know that Simonds Saws are easy running blades that cut fast, hold their edge and do not bind in the kerf. For all kinds of timber cutting jobs Simonds are leaders.

Write for catalog and prices.

Simonds Canada Saw Co., Ltd.

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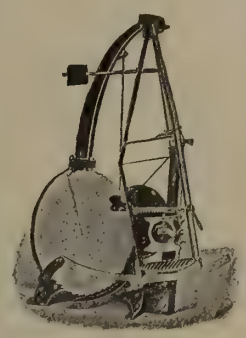
MONTREAL, QUE.

ST. JOHN, N.B. VANCOUVER, B.C.



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Price with 1 saw blade and dry battery ignition system	$270.00
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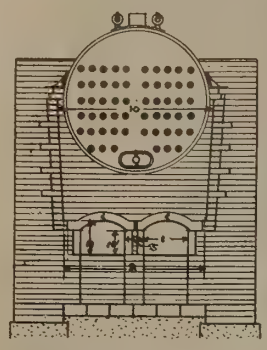

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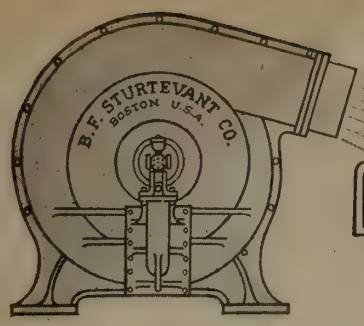

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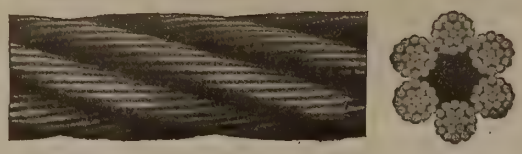

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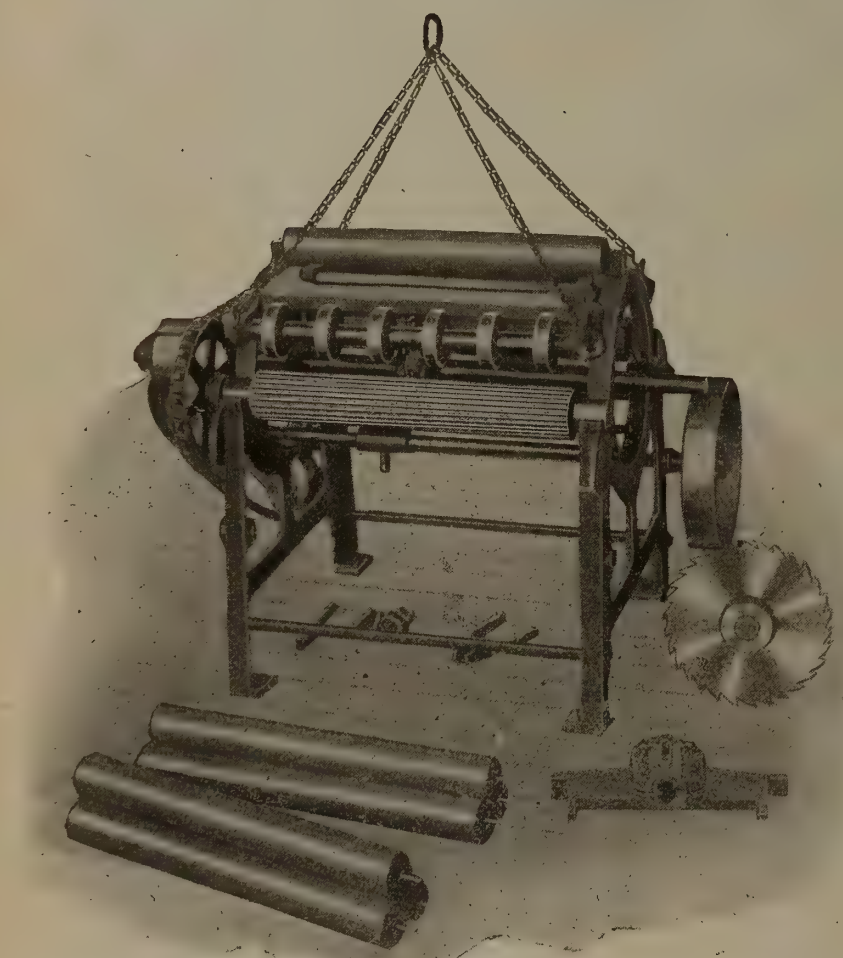

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Our new Double Edger is built on entirely new lines, and possesses many features that commend it to mill men. The saving in material alone will soon pay for the machine. The output of a mill with this machine can be increased by one-third. It is best adapted for medium-sized or portable mills that cut from 5,000 to 25,000 feet of lumber per day.

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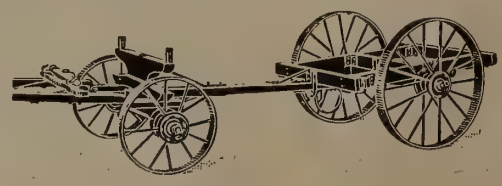

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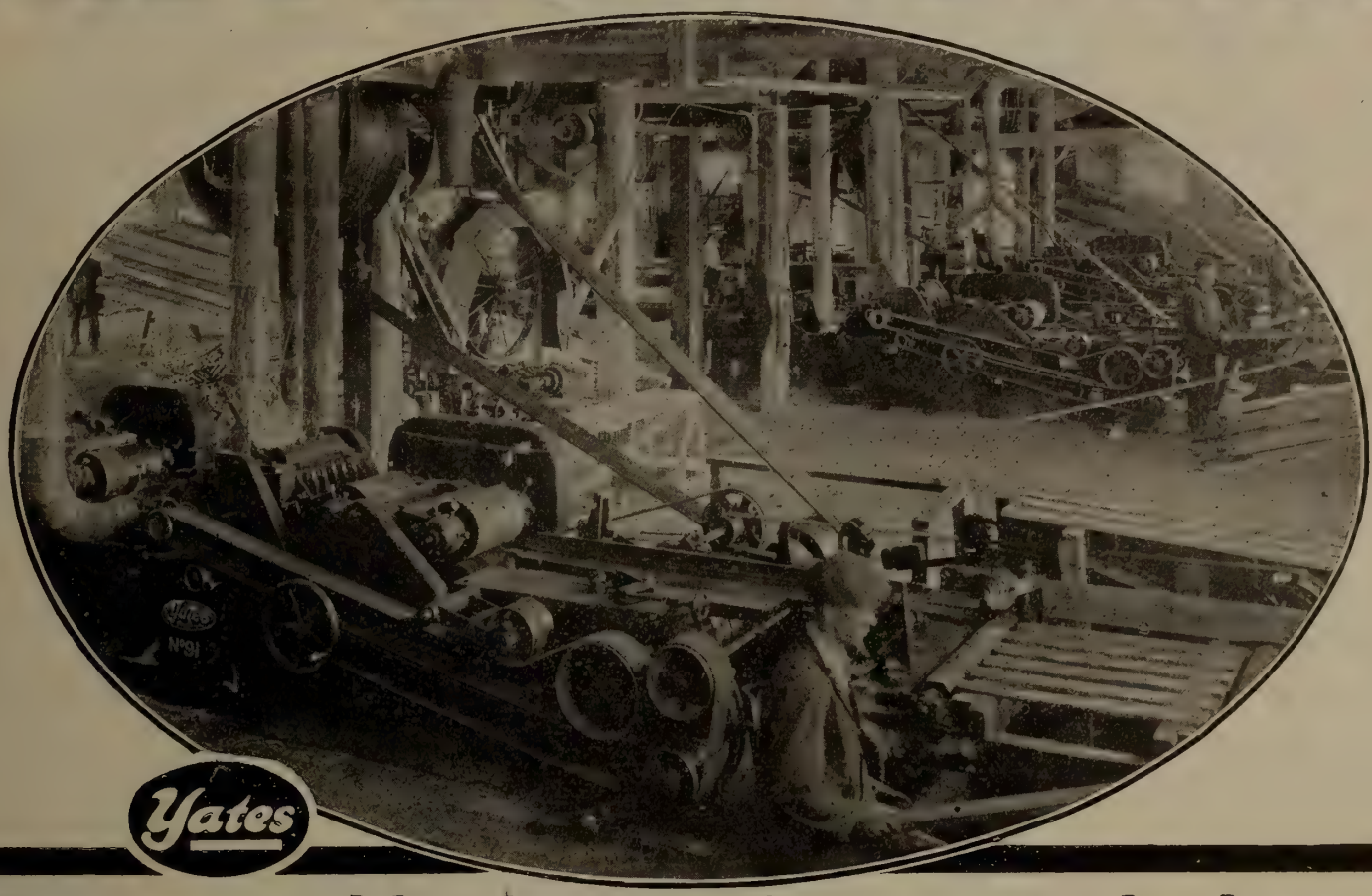

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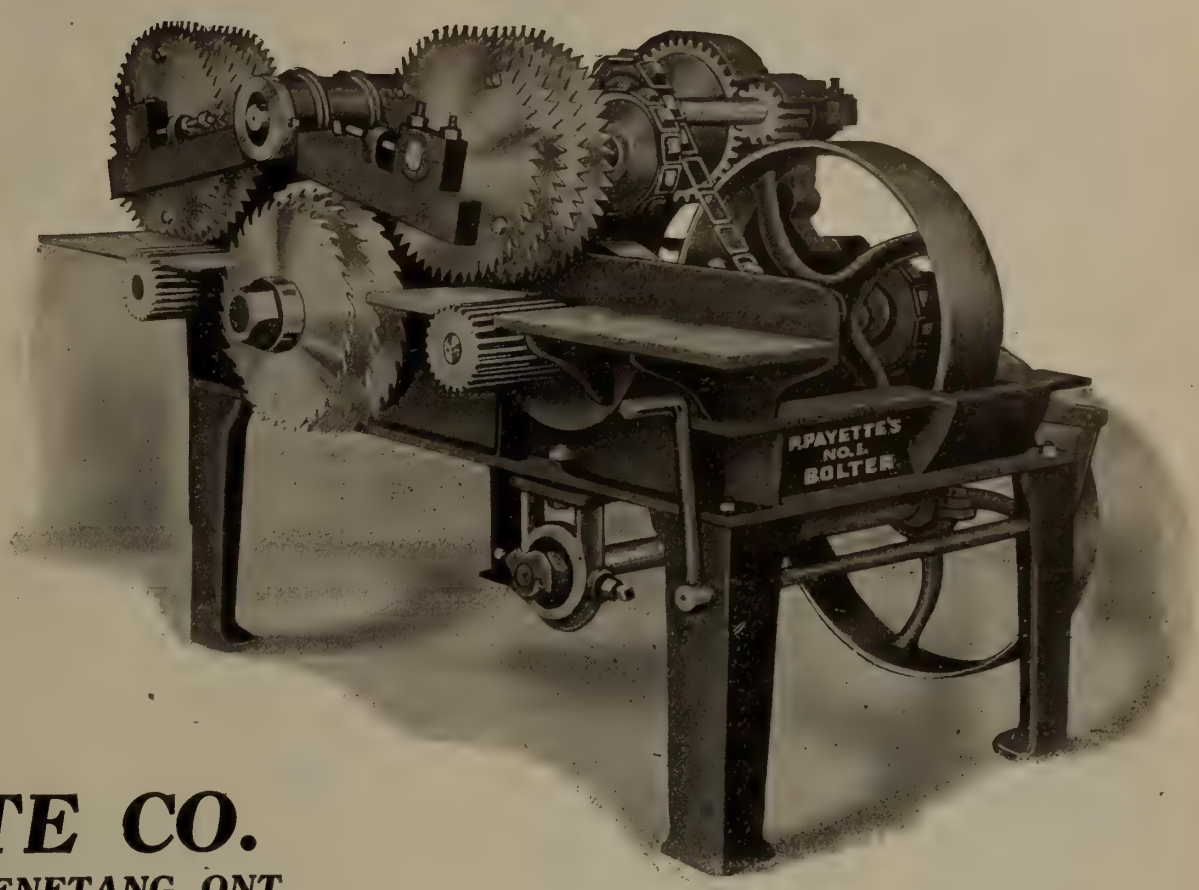

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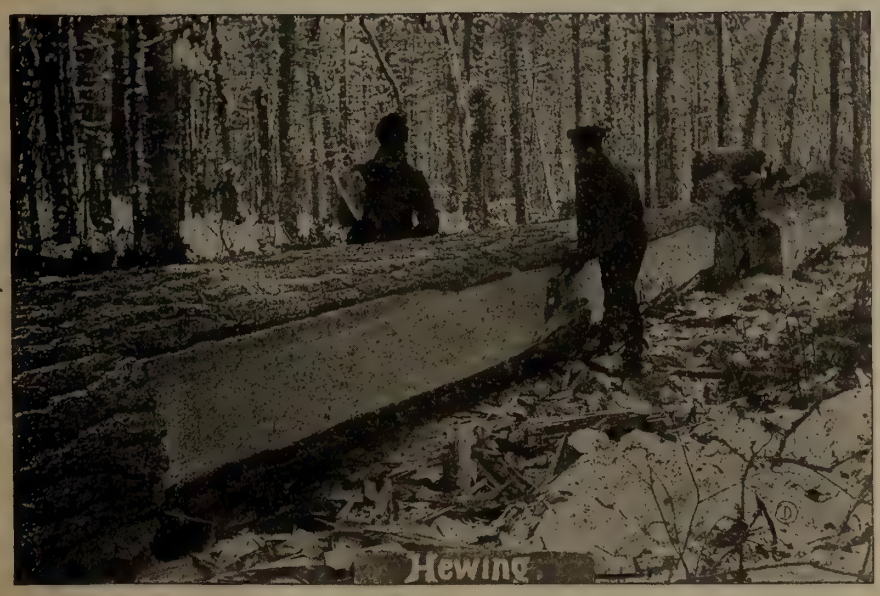

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Toronto Blower Co.
Yates Machine Company, P. B.

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Davies Company, William

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Auger & Company
Canadian Tie & Lumber Co.
Dupuis, Limited, J. P.
Eagle Lumber Company
Harris Tie & Timber Co., Ltd.
Long-Bell Lumber Co.
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McLennan Lumber Company
Terry & Gordon

PULLEYS AND SHAFTING
Canadian Link-Belt Company
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Green Company. G. Walter
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William
Jeffrey Mfg. Co.

PULP MILL MACHINERY
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Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Company, William
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
Payette Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company

PULPWOOD
Bethune Pulp & Lumber Co.
British & Foreign Agencies
D'Auteuil Lumber Co.
Hansen & Co., A. K.
Price Bros. & Co.
Scott, Draper & Co.

PUMPS
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Engineering & Machine Works of Canada
Hamilton Co., William
Hopkins & Co. ,Ltd., F. H.
Smart-Turner Machine Company
Waterous Engine Works Company

RAILS
Gartshore, John J.
Hopkins & Co. ,Ltd., F. H.

RIP SAWS
Canada Machinery Corporation

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(Rubber, Plastic and Liquid)
Beveridge Paper Company

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Consumers' Cordage Co.

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Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co.
Gutta Percha & Rubber Company

SASH
Brompton Lumber & Mfg. Co.
Genoa Bay Lumber Company
Midland Woodworkers
Midland Wood Products, Ltd.

SASH STICKERS
Canada Machinery Corporation

SAW GUMMING WHEELS
Carborundum Company

SAWS
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Disston & Sons, Henry
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Gerlach Company, Peter
Green Company, G. Walter
Hoe & Company, R.
Radcliff Saw Mfg. Co.,
Shurly Co.. Ltd., T. F.
Shurly-Dietrich Company
Simonds Canada Saw Company

SAW FILING MACHINERY
GeBott Mfg. Co.

SAW MILL LINK-BELT
Canadian Link-Belt Company

SAW MILL MACHINERY
Robt. Bell Engine & Transfer Co.
Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.
Fisher & Davis Mfg. Co.
General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Hamilton Company, William
Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Company
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
La Compagnie Manufacture, F. X. Bertrand
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Mershon & Company, W. B.
Parry Sound Lumber Company
Payette Company, P.
Waterous Engine Works Company
Yates Machine Co., P. B.

SAW SHARPENERS
Canada Machinery Corporation
Hamilton Company, William
Waterous Engine Works Company

SAW SLASHERS
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Payette Company, P.
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SHEET METALS
British Smelting & Refining Co.
Hoyt Metal Company

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Apex Lumber Co.
Associated Mills, Limited
Brennen & Sons, F. W.
Campbell-MacLaurin Lumber Co.
Canadian Western Lumber Co.
Cedar Products. Ltd.
Chaleurs Bay Mills
Chesbro, R. G.
Coast & Mountain Lumber Co.
D'Auteuil Lumber Co.
Dominion Lumber Sales Co.
Donovan. J.
Dry Wood Lumber Co.
Eagle Lumber Company
Edgecumbe-Newham Company
Federal Lumber Company
Fraser, Limited
Genoa Bay Lumber Company
Gillespie, James
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Grier & Sons, Limited, G. A.
Harris Lumber Co., Frank H.
Harris Tie & Timber Company, Ltd.
Heaps & Sons
Heeney, Percy E.
Landry Co., J. Robt.
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McLennan Lumber Company
Miller Company, Ltd., W. H.
Musgrave & Co.
Reynolds Company, Limited
Rose, McLaurin, Limited
Snowball Co.. J. B.
Terry & Gordon
Timms, Phillips & Co.
Vancouver Lumber Company
Vanderhoof Lumber Co.

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Marsh Engineering Works, Limited

SHINGLE & LATH MACHINERY
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Hamilton Company, William
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
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Copeland Shoepack Company

SILENT CHAIN DRIVES
Canadian Link-Belt Company, Ltd.

SLEEPING EQUIPMENT
Simmons Limited

SLEEPING ROBES
Woods Mfg. Company, Ltd.

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Hamilton Company, Wm.
Marsh Engineering Works, Limited
Waterous Engine Works Company

SNOW PLOWS
Pink Company, Thomas

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Canada Metal Co.
Hoyt Metal Company

SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE
Mickle Lumber Co., H L.

SPARK ARRESTORS
Waterous Engine Works Company

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Bartram & Ball
Beauchemin & Fils, P.
Blair Bros.
Boisse & Racicot
Bourgouin, H.
Campbell, McLaurin Lumber Co.
Canadian Western Lumber Co.
Cane & Co., Jas. G.
Canfield, P. L.
Cedar Products, Limited
Chesbro, R. G.
Cooke, F. W.
Continental Lumber Co.
Cox, Long & Co.
Dudley, Arthur N.
Dunfield & Company
Edgecumbe-Newham Company
Fraser, Limited
Fraser-Bryson Lumber Company
Gillies Brothers
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Goodday & Company, H. R.
Grier & Sons, Ltd., G. A.
Harris Lumber Co.. Frank H.
Hart, Hamilton & Jackson
Hocken Lumber Company
Julien, Roch
Larkin Co., C. A.
Lay & Haight.
Landry Co., J. Robt.
Lloyd, W. Y.
Loggie Co., W. S.
Louise Lumber Co.
Mason, Gordon & Co.
McCormack & Stewart
McLennan Lumber Company
Muir & Kirkpatrick
Musgrave & Co.
New Ontario Colonization Company
Northern Lumber Mills.
Power Lumber Co.
Price Bros. & Co.
Rolland Lumber Co.
Rose, McLaurin, Limited
Snowball Co., J. B.
Spencer, Limited, C. A.
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Strong, G. M.
Taft-Davis Lumber Co.
Terry & Gordon
U. G. G. Sawmills. Limited
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STEEL PLATE CONSTRUCTION
Marsh Engineering Works, Limited

STEAM PLANT ACCESSORIES
Waterous Engine Works Company

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Smart-Turner Machine Co.

STEEL DRUMS
Smart-Turner Machine Co.

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Woods Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

TANKS
Canadian Chicago Bridge & Iron Co.
Hopkins & Co., Ltd., F. H.

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Woods Mfg. Company

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Austin & Nicholson
Bethune Pulp & Lumber Co.
Canadian Tie & Lumber Co.
Cedar Products, Limited
Chaleurs Bay Mills
D'Auteuil Lumber Co.
Gloucester Lumber & Trading Co.
Harris Tie & Timber Company. Ltd.
McLennan Lumber Company
Miller, W. H. Co.
Price Bros. & Co.
Scott, Draper & Co.
Snowball Co., J. B.
Terry & Gordon

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Cant & Kemp
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Engineering & Machine Works Canada
General Supply Co. of Canada, Lt
Grand Rapids Vapor Kiln
Hamilton Company, Wm.
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
Waterous Engine Works Company

TRIMMERS
West & Peachey

Packard Motor Car Co.

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Engineering & Machine Works Canada
Hamilton Company, William

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General Supply Co. of Canada, Ltd.
Jeffrey Manufacturing Company
Long Manufacturing Company, E.
Mershon & Company, W. B.
Waterous Engine Works Company
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That is where
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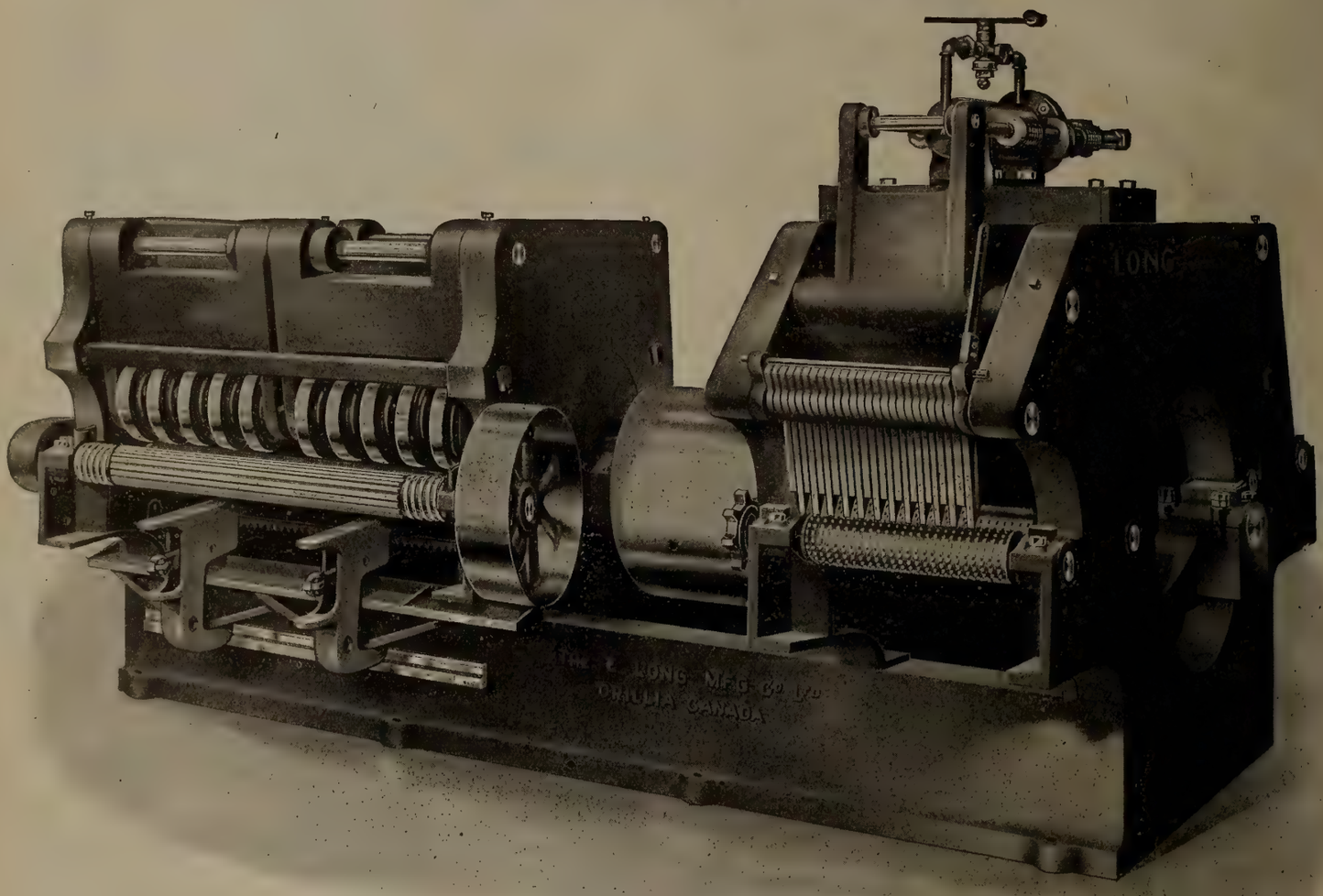
IN YOUR MILL



There are many mills in which the layout demands just such a machine as this.

And look how easily you can change saws?

It is as good as it looks. May we send full description?

The E. Long Manufacturing Co., Limited
Orillia Canada

Robt. Hamilton & Co., Vancouver
Gorman, Clancey & Grindley Ltd., Calgary & Edmonton

A. R. Williams Machinery Co. of Winnipeg Ltd.
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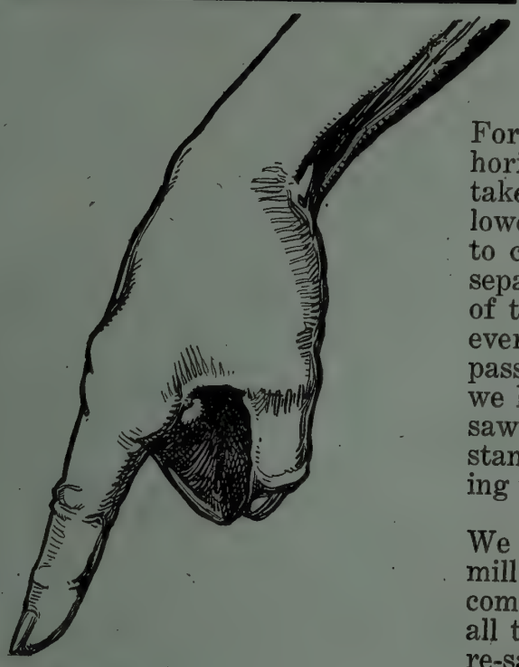
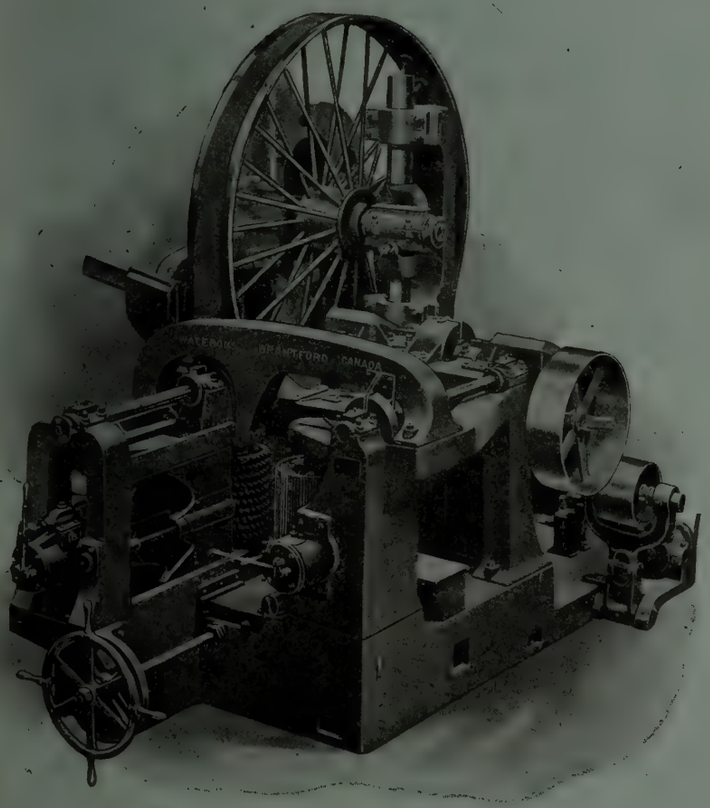
A VERTICAL RE-SAW





For years we have recognized the faults of the horizontal re-saw, such as the excessive space taken up in the mill—the necessity of raising or lowering the bed, or the saw blade itself in order to change the thickness of cut—the difficulty of separating the slab from the lumber at the rear of the machine, and the advisability of having every slab inspected by the sawyer before being passed through the machine. But, until recently we have never been able to perfect a vertical re-saw which would meet in every way the high standard of excellence which every machine bearing the name of WATEROUS must possess .

We are at last, however, able to offer to the Sawmill Men of Canada, a machine that not only overcomes the above faults, but one which combines all the advantages of the horizontal and vertical re-saws.

Here is a machine which will positively cut straight slabs and half logs **regardless of irregularities in material.**

The bed consists of four fluted live rolls which are adjustable and which take the place of the planed table.

There are two press rolls. The first swings on a vertical shaft in a frame which presses firmly against the feed rolls, bent to the saw in a steam actuated saw tooth roll. These two rolls are so arranged as to automatically take care of all variations in the size and shape of the slabs.

The swinging arm roller mounts any slabs immediately and the pressure of the oscillating cylinder aligns the slabs against the first two feed rolls, swinging the tail of the slab immediately in the line of the saw cut, this taking place before the saw enters the cut.

This arrangement prevents the usual thick or thin or scooped ends that are so common in all re-saws carrying the single press rolls and feed rolls.

Waterous

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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We manufacture all kinds of lumber tools. Light and Durable.

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Not altogether what we say, but what users say

"We have used the Alligator or Warping Tug manufactured by you for the last 7 or 8 years, and consider them indispensable to lumbermen on waters of French River or similar streams"

Will move a bag containing 60,000 logs, in calm weather, 30,000 in a head wind.

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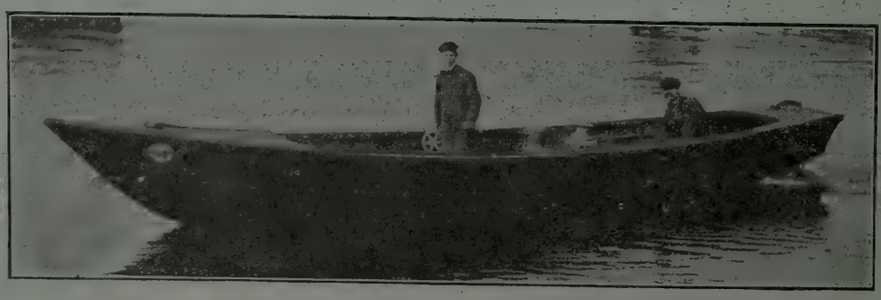

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